"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,017. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE WEATHER.

Fair, colder, winds nortwesterly, shifting to northeasterly.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market improved.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.06⅞; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36¼c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday debated for five hours the resolution of the Committee on Privileges and Elections that Henry W. Corbett of Oregon is not entitled to a seat in the Senate. The House spent the day considering the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and in the evening had a session for the consideration of pension bills.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—China having authorized a native syndicate to construct a railway from Tien-Tsin to Chin-Kiang with foreign assistance, presumably American, the German Ambassador protested, and the project is blocked. It is reported at Hongkong that a Chinese force has landed at Kwan-Chuen-Wan. France has disclaimed any intention of occupying Hainan. Col. Picquart has been punished, practically cashiered, in fact, for his part in the Zola trial. Other persons also who sympathized with Dreyfus have been punished. Lord Edmond George Fitzmaurice, Liberal, was elected to Parliament in North Wiltshire over Viscount Emlyn, Unionist. Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., and Miss Muriel White, daughter of Henry White, United States Chargé d'Affaires, were presented to Queen Victoria at a drawing room in Buckingham Palace.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Albert A. Henry, a Philadelphia structural engineer, committed suicide in St. Louis yesterday by jumping from the Eads Bridge.

William Perry Walker, Freight Traffic Manager of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and a member of the Joint Traffic Association's Board of Managers, is very ill at Cincinnati.

Electrical tests were made in court and a toy horse and wagon figured in the suit brought against Charles Hart, the Brooklyn contractor, by Louis Mayer to recover $25,000 for the death of Mrs. Mayer, who was run over in 1896 by horses belonging to the defendant.

The French Line steamship La Champagne was passed in mid-ocean by the Dutch oil tank steamer Bremerhaven on Sunday night last. She was evidently slightly injured, but displayed no distress signals. It is expected that she will arrive here today or to-morrow.

Page 2.

The Spanish cruiser Vizcaya put to sea yesterday on her way to Cuba.

Page 3.

The Lattimer murder trial was continued yesterday at Wilkesbarre.

It is reported that the British flag has been planted at Summit Lake, Alaska, fourteen miles inside the American boundary line.

Three buildings of the National Tobacco Company in Louisville were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $350,000. Two men received fatal injuries.

Richard Croker denied yesterday reports that he and Senator Platt had a falling out in regard to street railroad franchises and legislation affecting them.

Richard Croker has written to Congressman Cummings, urging him to work vigorously for improvements in the approaches to New York Harbor.

The President nominated Charles J. Haubert for Marshal of the Eastern District of New York and Col. Henry C. Corbin for Adjutant General of the army.

The committee of postal officials that investigated the pneumatic mail tube accident in this city has decided that it was due to the carelessness or inexperience of the employes.

The adventurers going to the Klondike are afflicted with a new horror in a disease of the spine which has so far defied medical treatment. Five men who died of it have been brought to Skaguay for burial and a number of others are reported to be in serious danger.

Page 4.

The American Academy of Political and Social Science met in Philadelphia, holding its forty-seventh scientific session. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip was the principal speaker.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission has amplified its recent order suspending the operation of the long and short haul clause to assist the American lines in their fight with the Canadian Pacific.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission has issued a list of commercial, agricultural, and railway associations, and announces that it is prepared to furnish other information for the benefit of producers and shippers.

Francis L. Ide, agent for the Eureka Fire Hose Company of New York, has been held for the Grand Jury at Poughkeepsie on the charge of attempting to bribe Aldermen Bayer and Kirchner. He accuses the Aldermen of soliciting money from him.

Page 5.

It is now declared at Albany that the Lexow and Root bills will form the basis of the proposed primary reform measure. It is said that the independents were induced to agree upon the Root bill by the Governor's statement to Mr. Root that they must get together or one of the machine bills would be passed. The proposed new Military Code was introduced in the Assembly yesterday.

Page 6.

At the Fuller-Dana picture sale last night in Chickering Hall a total of $245,900 was obtained—$166,200 for the Fuller and $79,700 for the Dana canvases.

Page 7.

By throwing a barrel over the head of a well digger near New Brunswick, N. J., whom sand was gradually smothering, his life was saved.

Elihu Root, at the dinner of the Alumni of Lafayette College last night, denounced the action of the French Government in the Dreyfus and Zola cases.

Maurice Grau, who has been in this country for two weeks, making arrangements for the next grand opera season, sails for London to-day. He has secured Mmes. Melba and Nordica, the de Reszkes, and all the other well-known singers.

Investors in the Home Mutual Building and Loan Association of the Bronx have organized to prosecute the officers of the concern, which has failed, with over $30,000 liabilities and assets $100. The President and Vice President disclaim responsibility and lay the blame on the Secretary. The majority of the investors were poor people.

Page 9.

Orders for $2,800,000 in gold to be sent to this city were placed in London and Paris yesterday.

Page 10.

In the Koerner murder trial yesterday Recorder Goff admitted testimony given on the previous trial by witnesses who are now dead.

Disagreement of the jury in the Bailey manslaughter case yesterday led to charges that one of the jurymen had been tampered with.

The organization of policy holders of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association advised that the March assessment be paid under protest. At a conference between representatives of the organization and officers of the association yesterday it was agreed that there should be a careful examination of the books to determine if the increase of assessments is necessary. Old policy holders asserted that a deliberate attempt is being made to freeze them out, and threaten to fight it in the courts and at the annual election.

Page 11.

The argument of the Joint Traffic Association case was concluded yesterday before the United States Supreme Court.

Page 12.

At a meeting of merchants yesterday Senator Nussbaum's Bankruptcy bill was approved.

The School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx met yesterday and adopted the revised by-laws and the schedule of salaries, with its examination clause.

George R. Blanchard of the Joint Traffic Association addressed a meeting of merchants at the Merchants' Association's rooms on "The Relations of Carriers and Their Patrons."

The will of Dr. Edward C. Seguin was filed yesterday. He bequeathed much valuable personal property in the line of literature on nervous diseases, &c., to various pathological institutions.

It was announced at a meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee of the Charter Day Celebration that Mayor Van Wyck had consented to an appropriation of $50,000 for celebration purposes from the city treasury.

Controller Coler issued a statement yesterday of his investigations into the Water Purveyor's Bureau of the City Works Department of the former City of Brooklyn. He says that $72,906.14 was given for emergency work to three favored contractors on contracts made below $2,000 to evade the law.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
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KILLED IN A GEORGIA WRECK.

Vestibule Train Burns, and a Woman Loses Her Life Near Waycross.

WAYCROSS, Ga., Feb. 25.—A vestibule train on the Plant system was wrecked today thirteen miles south of Waycross.

One woman was killed and another was badly hurt.

Five or six other passengers were injured slightly.

Three coaches were burned, and the woods were set on fire.

POSTAL OFFICIAL EXONERATED.

Malicious Charges Against L. M. Terrell of Atlanta Dismissed.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 25.—A short time ago charges were preferred with the Post Office Department at Washington against L. M. Terrell, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, in this city. After fully investigating the charges the department officials have decided there was no basis for them.

Mr. Terrell received to-day a letter from Second Assistant Postmaster General U. S. Shallenberger, fully exonerating him. The letter says in part:

"The General Superintendent of Railway Mail Service has submitted his report, and the evidence upon which it is based, of the investigation made by him into the charges preferred against you by Alexander Mattison of Atlanta, Ga. I have given the charges, the report, and all the papers which accumulated in the case thorough examination and impartial consideration, and come to the conclusion that the charges are malicious, unjustifiable, and made for no good purpose, but rather with the intent of injuring a faithful and honorable officer."

WILLIAM PERRY WALKER ILL.

He Is a Member of the Joint Traffic Association's Board of Managers.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25.—William Perry Walker, Freight Traffic Manager of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, is at the St. Nicholas Hôtel in a critical condition, the result of a stroke of paralysis.

Mr. Walker is a member of the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association as well as Freight Traffic Manager of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company. He lives at 55 West Twenty-seventh Street, this city.

He was born at Newport, Ky., in 1850. He has been in railroad service since 1878, when he became a ticket agent for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. He at one time was General Freight and Passenger Agent for the Cincinnati, Portsmouth, Big Sandy, and Pomeroy Packet Company.

MAINE LUMBER SNOWBOUND.

Business on the Head Waters of the Kennebec Almost Stopped.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 25.—Reports received by the lumbermen here are to the effect that, on account of the deep snow, the lumber business on the head waters of the Kennebec is almost at a standstill. The snow is from five to six feet deep on the level. In the Dead River region men and horses are able to work only a part of the time, and the business is practically at a standstill.

On account of the fall of snow, which is the heaviest in several years, many logs which have been cut cannot be hauled to the landings; so the total amount which can be utilized the coming season will be from 10 to 15 per cent. below what was planned upon, and the cut this year of all logs hauled to the landings will be, at the best, at least 20,000,000 feet less than in 1896 and 1897. Lumbermen believe that for this reason logs up on the Penobscot and Kennebec will sell the coming season at higher prices than have been known in several years.

GIRL FINDS A VALUABLE RING.

It Was Picked Up in Washington Square, and Is Said to be Worth $500.

"Say, Mister Policeman; is finder keeper?" asked little Elsie Robbins, as she ran excitedly up to Policeman William F. Doubleday of the Park Department, in Washington Square, late yesterday afternoon.

"See here," she rattled on, before he could give his opinion, "just see what I found. Ain't it lovely?" And she opened her tightly clenched palm and disclosed a beautiful ring set with twenty-eight diamonds and five pigeon-blood rubies. It is worth, it was said, $500, and the policeman was amazed.

The little girl willingly parted with her find when told of its great value, and went with him to the station. She said she picked it up in front of the Brevoort House. A man, who gave his name as Evans, and said he lives at 17 Fifth Avenue, claimed the ring, but Sergt. Todd was not satisfied with his identification, and declined to surrender it.

Elsie Robbins is eleven years old, and lives at 37 Fifth Avenue.

WANTS $25,000 FOR WIFE'S DEATH

Toy Horse and Wagon and Electrical Tests in Suit Against Mr. Hart.

Interesting experiments were made yesterday in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn during the trial of a damage suit before Justice Wilmot M. Smith. Louis Mayer sued Charles Hart, the well-known contractor, for $25,000 damages for the death of his wife Adolphine, who on Sept. 30, 1896, was run over by horses belonging to Hart and drawing one of his wagons.

Mr. Hart's defense was that the horses had run away, through no negligence on the part of his driver. They had been frightened, it was alleged, by a shock received from a vagrant current on street-car tracks, amounting to four volts.

Mr. Fitzgerald, the plaintiff's counsel, produced a toy horse and wagon and undertook to show how, by carelessness of a driver, a chain might be allowed to dangle and strike the horse's heels, frightening the animal. He then called Prof. Samuel Sheldon, Instructor in Natural Sciences at the Polytechnic Institute, who testified that he had given four volts to horses and mules without producing the slightest effect.

Prof. Sheldon then took a coil of electric wire and wrapped it around Mr. Fitzgerald's body, attaching it to the socket of an electric light lamp in the court room. He then turned on the current, after explaining that it was ten volts. Mr. Fitzgerald smiled pleasantly and remarked that he experienced no sensation whatever. The wire was applied to his tongue and then to his hand with the same result.

A sealed verdict will be returned in the morning.

The Lake Shore Limited.

Afternoon 24-hour train to Chicago, via New York Central-Lake Shore Route. Leaves New York 5:00 P. M. every day, arrives Chicago 4:00 P. M. next day. Most luxurious train in the world.—Adv.

LA CHAMPAGNE ON THE WAY

The French Liner Passed in Mid-ocean by the Bremerhaven.

NO DISTRESS SIGNAL SHOWN

It Is Thought that the Steamship Had Some Slight Injury, Which Had Been or Was Being Repaired.

The delay of the French Line steamer La Champagne had begun to assume a serious aspect, when the Dutch oil tank steamer Bremerhaven, Capt. M. W. Ninnes, arrived yesterday, with a report which removed all grounds for serious anxiety.

The Bremerhaven, from Antwerp, passed the Frenchman on Sunday night last east-southeast of the Newfoundland Banks. She was apparently hove to, facing a severe northeast gale, either pending repairs that were making abroad her or because of some weakness that had developed, and which made it more desirable to lie bow on to the storm than to chase before it.

That she was not seriously crippled was evidenced by the fact that she displayed no signals of distress; that she was under control was attested by the absence of signals, and she, in fact, carried the regulation steaming and side lights and no others. If not under control she would have shown two red lights, one beneath the other.

The inference therefore is that La Champagne's injuries were of such a character as not to preclude using her engines or a portion of her power, or that repairs had already been effected, but were of such character as to necessitate great caution.

Capt. Ninnes's Report.

Capt. Ninnes's report, made when the tank steamer reached Quarantine yesterday afternoon, was as follows:

Feb. 19, 9:30 P. M., latitude 43 degrees north, longitude 44 degrees west, passed mile and a half north of a transatlantic steamship, evidently one of the French line, almost stopped, and heading to the northeast, facing a tremendous sea. She had two masts and two funnels, and showed the regulation sidelights and mast lights, but displayed no signals to indicate that she was disabled or in need of assistance. She possibly had sea anchors out, although it was too dark to see if such were the fact. The weather had been very stormy, the wind blowing hard from the northeast, and it continued to blow throughout the following day, Sunday, and part of Monday, with very heavy seas from the northeast.

When informed that La Champagne, due last Sunday or on Monday at latest, had not yet arrived, Capt. Ninnes said that he was certain it was La Champagne he had seen.

Capt. Ninnes called on Agent Bocande of the French Line as soon as he came ashore, and Mr. Bocande afterward said that there could be no doubt that the vessel sighted was La Champagne. She was all right, and must soon arrive in port, though doubtless proceeding under reduced speed. If complete repairs had been effected she was likely to come in during the night; if repairs were such that she was coming along at half speed, or at, say, eight knots, she would be here to-night or Sunday morning.

Ninety Miles from Her Course.

The position in which La Champagne was sighted was about ninety miles south of her course, which is the same as that taken by American Line steamers from Southampton and other steamers coming out of the English Channel past Scilly. She was a hundred miles south of the route of the west-bound Queenstown steamers, as shown on the February Hydrographic chart issued by the Government. She was 160 miles east of the point at which the lane of the Mediterranean steamers joins that of the English steamers. She was 460 miles southeast, or more nearly southeast by east from Cape Race, New Foundland. She was about 1,600 miles from Havre and 1,350 miles from New York.

The French line vessels frequently take a course somewhat southeasterly of other liners, but her position might be easily accounted for by the force of the northeaster, which may have drifted her out of the course while repairs were being made. The tank steamers invariably keep clear of the lane of the liners.

When La Champagne left Havre, Saturday, Feb. 12, she met westerly winds. According to Capt. Ninnes, he had westerly winds from Feb. 11 to 18. On the 18th, or when La Champagne had been out six days, and he had been out seven days, the wind came suddenly out of the northeast, and it blew hard and ever increasing. With these conditions, it is assumed that La Champagne must have averaged about 375 miles a day, until the breakdown occurred, and to have reached the longitude at which she was seen by the Bremerhaven, she at this speed must have been out little over four days.

Injury Probably Slight.

When seen by the tanker she had been out a little over seven days, and, assuming that the above conjectures are approximately correct, she had had three days for repairs when seen. At that stage of the proceedings, unless the conditions aboard were very favorable, she would without doubt have signaled to the tank steamer. That she did not is taken as proof conclusive that her situation was not such as to give her officers or crew any great concern.

Capt. Ninnes, when seen at the office of his vessel's agent yesterday afternoon, gave fuller details of his sighting the French steamer. At 9:30 o'clock of the night of Saturday, the 19th, the Captain said it was dark and cloudy. The wind was blowing about twenty miles from the northeast, and a good sea was battering the starboard quarter of the tanker, while with each pitch the screws went a-racing, and hummed like a windmill. The Captain was on the bridge with Second Mate Bateman when the lookout in the crow-nest called out that he saw a steamer's light on the starboard bow five or six miles distant.

The Bremerhaven was steering west-northwest. Presently the green of the stranger's starboard light was seen. She was heading to the northeast, and Capt. Ninnes expected to pass to the south of her, and tried to keep the starboard light off his starboard bow, but the stranger was evidently not steady. She wobbled, and in about fifteen minutes her red, or port, light came to view. The Bremerhaven's course was accordingly altered so as to pass to the north of the other vessel. She gave her a berth of a mile and a half. It became apparent, though, as she neared her that the liner, which she had been made out to be, was barely moving.

Probably Under Way.

Owing to the swaying of the Frenchman, it took three hours for the tanker to get the other's red light abeam. Capt. Ninnes examined her carefully through the glass and thought that she was under way, but could not be certain. She was floating on an even keel, as could be seen by the relative position of her lights, which showed that she rolled naturally and without any indication of a list. He felt certain that nothing was the matter with her screw. It might be an injury to a cylinder, in which case the engineers would have recourse to the usual method of disconnecting the crippled cylinder.

It is possible that no adequate repairs could be effected till after the worst of the storm which occurred on Sunday and Monday morning, and if that were the case a still further delay in La Champagne's arrival would be accounted for.

La Champagne brings 48 saloon, 58 second cabin, and 203 steerage passengers, and she has a crew of 175. Her officers are Capt. Poirot, Second Capt. de Monvel, First Lieut. Motay, Second Lieut. Houyvet, Third Lieut. Bellange, Purser Salvy, Chief Engineer Vallin, Second Engineer Lagnion, Third Engineer Martel, Fourth Engineer Le Pinlec, Steward Lanoire, and Physician Julliau.

La Champagne is rated as an eight-day boat from Havre, sailing Saturday and arriving here Sunday. During the bad weather that has prevailed this Winter, however, the Havre steamers have been so delayed as to sometimes reach their piers Monday morning. La Champagne is a single-screw steel vessel, with four decks, and is divided by eleven bulkheads. She measures 7,087 gross tons and 2,527 tons net. She is 482 feet long, 52 feet beam, and 32 feet depth. Her engines are triple expansion, with three cylinders, working on the same shaft.

La Champagne was built at the yards of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, at St. Nazaire, France, in 1886.

Passengers booked to sail to-day on La Champagne are being transferred to other vessels or booked for La Bretagne, which sails next Saturday. Mails which were to have gone on La Champagne will be forwarded on the Hamburg-American Line steamship Fuerst Bismarck.

LIST OF CABIN PASSENGERS.

Some Persons Who Sailed on La Champagne from Havre.

The following is a list of the first and second cabin passengers of La Champagne, obtained yesterday by cable.

Miss Audran,
Mr. and Mrs. Berchem,
Giuseppe Benino,
Miss Brayner,
F. Bresard,
Giuseppe Bonino,
Miss Brinkman,
Fritz Butzer,
Georges Bezancon,
Mr. and Mrs. Beckmann,
Mrs. Boilau,
Mr. C. A. Birker,
Miss G. Bonetti,
Mr. Couvert,
C. V. Christensen,
Miss Emma Christensen,
Mr. Chenard Chugnet,
G. A. Boilau,
Mr. F. Charbey,
Mr. Drosso Wurtz,
Mr. and Mrs. Dundas,
Miss Duval,
Mrs. P. I. Drume,
Mrs. G. Dillon,
Mrs. and Mrs. P. Engert,
Mrs. C. A. Erlung,
Miss E. Francois,
Mr. Charles L. Fox,
Mr. H. Gilland,
Edouarde Gala,
Paul Gabriel,
H. J. Goemans,
Miss Suzanne Hache,
Miss Grace Leo Hess,
Mr. M. Harlini,
The Rev. Joseph Herbert,
Mr. Herman Heither,
Mr. H. P. Hugenholtz,
Mr. Hichel,
The Rev. Father Joseph Herbert,
Mrs. Van Holy,
The Rev. Father Paul Jacquot,
Mr. Huntin of the Panama Canal,
Mrs. Kautzner and child,
Mr. and Mrs. Koppes and child,
Mr. Kautzer,
Mrs. Kautzer and child,
Mr. Maurice Kettong,
Miss Nina Kellogg,
Mr. Kornfield and baby,
Mr. Nicholas Karis,
Michael Kautzer,
Maurice Ketten,
Miss Grace Lee,
Miss Philomene Leuernst,
Mr. Ernst Louenberger,
Mr. Labalme,
Mr. Lohrer,
Nicholas Lascano,
Miss J. W. Miller,
Miss Murphy,
Mr. W. Moreillen,
Miss Moses,
Miss Magee,
Miss Marie Neuschwand,
Baron Liebert de Nittray,
Mr. E. D. Neillotssox,
Mr. J. T. Ohmsteade,
Mr. H. Oustry,
Mr. Pasquier,
Mr. Charles Panter and wife,
Mr. Thomas Prenveille,
Mr. Pervis,
Mr. Pervilhac,
Miss Riera,
Mr. O. Razio,
Mr. H. Rushauser,
Mr. Righetti,
Mr. Samuel Rothkopf, Sr.,
Mrs. B. Frank Smith,
Mr. Sonalle,
Mr. Emile Sello,
Mr. A. H. Smith,
Mr. Jacob Schweizer,
A. Schillinger,
C. Schillinger,
Robert Schorer,
Miss G. Spencer,
Mr. G. Siepert,
Mrs. S. Topolinski,
Mr. Verenne,
Mrs. Joseph L. Wilson,
Mr. and Mrs. Emile Weil and child,
Mrs. Babatte Wildhaber,
Miss Ida Wildhaber,
Miss Woods,
Rev. Father Vignon.

DELAYS TO OCEAN LINERS.

Accidents to La Gascogne and the Umbria Three Years Ago.

Delays to transatlantic liners have not been infrequent, and have been caused usually by accidents to the engines or other machinery.

The big French liner La Gascogne came limping into port on Feb. 16, 1895, two weeks overdue. When the vessel was three days out from Havre there was a thumping sound in the engine room, and the Chief Engineer reported that the piston of the third intermediate cylinder had broken, and it would be necessary to stop the engines. The vessel lay to for seventeen hours while the engineers performed a nice piece of work by the uncoupling of the injured piston and the vessel was able to proceed on her voyage.

The Cunard steamer Umbria, while on her westward voyage just before the holidays in 1894, ran into rough weather almost from the time she left Liverpool. On Dec. 23, while in midocean, the shaft was found to be weak, and the engines were stopped. A close inspection showed that the shaft had cracked. The ship tossed around about thirty hours before repairs could be effected. They were such that the heavy weather soon broke them, and there was a delay of two days before the vessel could get under way again. Signals were set showing the ship was disabled, and she received assistance, but the hawsers parted, and the Umbria proceeded under low pressure to Fire Island. She arrived in port Jan. 1, 1895, seven days overdue.

THEATRE HAT LAW ENFORCED.

A Stubborn Woman Removed from the Castle Square in Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—The first test of the anti-high hat theatre law came this afternoon at the Castle Square Theatre. A woman seated in the balcony refused to remove an enormous hat, and Policeman Lewis was called. She refused again to take off the hat, and was ordered to leave the theatre. Again she refused.

"Madam," persisted the officer, "I don't intend to be rude, but if you will not move, I'll pick you up and take you out."

Then she moved into the aisle, where she changed her mind and decided to go back to her seat, but Lewis was in the way, and she was taken to the box office, where she was induced to take her admission fee back. The dispute caused a temporary suspension of the play, which was "Americans Abroad."

COAL TRUST SUED IN ILLINOIS.

Springfield Coal Association Prosecuted by the State.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 25.—In the Sangamon Circuit Court to-day State's Attorney Smith brought suits against members of the Springfield Coal Association, commonly called the Coal Trust, to recover the penalties provided by the anti-trust law, which is a fine of not less than $500 or more than $2,000.

The defendants are the Citizen's Coal Mining Company, Black Diamond Coal and Tile Company, the Springfield Coal Mining and Tile Company, the West End Coal Company, Annie Starne, Jennie Hurst, and Charles Hurst, the Junction Coal Mining Company, the Woodside Coal Company, the Sangamon Coal Company, Springfield Iron Company, Springfield Co-operative Coal Mining Company, and the Capitol Coal Company.

LEAP FROM THE EADS BRIDGE.

Albert A. Henry of Philadelphia Commits Suicide in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—Albert A. Henry, a structural engineer employed by a Philadelphia concern, jumped from the middle span of the Eads Bridge to-day, and was drowned in the Mississippi. The body has not been recovered.

Henry left his overcoat on the bridge. In one of the pockets was a memorandum book, by which he was identified. In the book were these words: "Albert A. Henry, 1811 North Forty-first Street, Philadelphia, Penn. Have a wife and child. Am crazy and want to die."

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—Albert A. Henry was a structural engineer for the Pennsylvania Iron Works of this city. He was sent to St. Louis two weeks ago to erect machinery at Nelson Morris & Co.'s live stock yards in East St. Louis. The following dispatch was received by his family yesterday:

"I am in St. Louis on a dead drunk, and you will never see me again. Don't forget your mother. I love you all."

Henry was thirty-eight years old, and leaves a wife and one daughter.

Mrs. Booth Has a Relapse.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Feb. 25.—Mrs. Ballington Booth, wife of the commander of the Volunteers, has had a relapse. She was recovering rapidly from her recent illness, and arrangements were being made for her to resume work among the prisoners in the different prisons when she was again stricken. Her condition is not considered serious.

THE MAINE DISASTER

Its Cause Not Yet Discovered, and Nothing to Be Done Until It Is.

THE PRESIDENT WAITING, BUT PREPARING TO ACT.

Evidences of a Determination to Adopt Stern Measures if Necessary.

Senor du Bosc, Spain's Chargé d'Affaires, Says There Are No Mines in Havana Harbor.

The policy of President McKinley and his official advisers respecting the action to follow the investigation of the Maine disaster is declared to be dependent entirely upon the findings of the naval court of inquiry. It is said, on the authority of men intimately associated with the Administration, that no news bearing upon the cause of the explosion in the harbor of Havana has been received which has not been communicated to the public, and that the President and the members of the Cabinet are as much in the dark as everybody else.

The only course for the Administration to pursue, it is said, is to await the presentation of the report of the court of inquiry, and then to act promptly in the direction suggested by the evidence gathered by the court. While it is insisted that this position will be maintained to the letter, evidences multiply that the War and Navy Departments are pushing the preparations in every direction for the adoption of vigorous measures in case it should be necessary to employ force to carry into effect the policy to be determined upon as the result of the naval inquiry.

One of the most interesting contributions made yesterday to the small sum of information thus far gathered respecting the cause of the disaster to the Maine was an emphatic denial by Señor du Bosc, Chargé d'Affaires of the Spanish Legation in Washington, of the published reports that the bed of the harbor of Havana is covered with mines placed there long ago by the Spanish authorities in anticipation of the possible appearance of a hostile fleet. The denial is couched in the most explicit terms, ending with the declaration that the suggestion is regarded as "an insult to Spain," and, unless disproved by the official investigation now in progress, removes from consideration one of the theories of the disaster which has been advanced in many quarters.

The court of inquiry continued its work in Havana yesterday, and it is announced that its members will leave for Key West to-night, at the latest. The work of the divers and wreckers in the hull of the Maine is proceeding slowly under unfavorable conditions. The Paymaster's safe, containing money and valuable papers, was brought to the surface yesterday. No more bodies have been recovered.

The wounded men in the hospital at Havana are all progressing favorably with the exception of Fred Holzer of this city, whose condition is still critical.

STATEMENT FROM DU BOSC.

The Spanish Chargé D'Affaires Indignantly Denies that There Are Submarine Mines at Havana.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—In view of the widely published report that the harbor of Havana contains a system of submarine mines, a statement around which has centred a good deal of public interest in connection with the disaster to the battleship Maine, Señor du Bosc, Spanish Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, to-night made the following statement:

"I wish to state on my own official knowledge that no mine exists inside or outside of Havana Harbor, nor is there any submarine defense of any kind.

"The report is so absolutely false and ridiculous that it could only have originated in the minds of those persons anxious to incite the evil passions of both nations for their own miserable ends.

"I consider the very suggestion of such a thing an insult to Spain."

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Six Divers Examined in Detail by the Naval Officers—Work on the Wreck Proceeding Slowly.

HAVANA, Feb. 25.—The Court of Inquiry this morning sat longer than usual. The six divers were examined more in detail than ever before. It is highly probable that the testimony of the civilian witnesses examined yesterday did not add to the court's knowledge of the circumstances attending the explosion, of the causes of which these witnesses could know nothing, as they were quite a distance away.

The court, at its session this afternoon, continued its examination of the divers, and also examined a civilian, whose testimony is said to have been of some importance. The name of the witness is withheld, and, as usual, all the particulars of his evidence.

The Mangrove, with the members of the Court of Inquiry, it is now believed, will surely leave for Key West to-morrow evening, arriving there Sunday morning. This programme may be changed at the last moment, but it does not seem likely. After the Mangrove leaves the Fern will be the only United States vessel here. Lieut. Commander Wainwright and the naval divers under his charge will stay on the Fern.

Work of Divers and Wreckers.

The cloudy weather and rain made the work of the divers unsatisfactory to-day, and therefore but little work was done. It is reported that a hole has been made by the divers in one of the forward hatches, and it is hoped to get out a number of bodies later. In the harbor here there is no tidal current to clear away the mud and settlings, so the water is murky and difficult to work in.

The wreck of the Maine is slowly but surely sinking. Before the hull can be raised the guns and deck débris of all kinds must be taken out. This takes time, and, for lack of proper appliances, practically nothing has been done yet. Aside from the officers' and cabin effects, the salvage, thus far, has been pitifully small. The Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company's tug Right Arm is at work removing such parts of the wreck as possible in advance of the arrival of the stronger tugs from the North.

Paymaster's Safe Recovered.

Late to-day the Paymaster's safe, with $2,500 and his papers, was taken from the wreck. Beyond this no statement is made as to the value and nature of the contents, but a large quantity of water ran out when the safe was raised above the surface.

The complaint is still made that the electric lamps are of little use to the divers, as the light is faint and uncertain, and to hold them takes one of the diver's hands. They have assuredly proved of little value in the present investigation. So far as reports made public go, the workmen on the tug Right Arm, with the assistance of the naval divers, are laboring hard to recover the bodies under the hatch, which led to fireroom platforms. Shoring with timbers was necessary, and the divers had to wait for the lumber to-day. It is hoped the bodies will be taken out to-morrow, but this has been a hope often disappointed.

Fred Holzer's Fight for Life.

The wounded here are doing quite well. Chaplain Chidwick says: "Tell Alfred Holzer, 1,541 Avenue A, New York, that his brother Fred is very low, but is making a bold fight for life."

At 6 o'clock this evening, when this dispatch is sent, Holzer is still sleeping under the influence of an opiate. He is no worse than he was this morning, but is very low. Including him, there are six wounded left here, and all are reasonably certain of recovery except him. Some difficulty will arise in removing them to the United States, for all have been exposed to contagious fevers, and the quarantine laws forbid their being taken direct to Key West. These regulations were disregarded in the case of the first lot taken there on the Olivette the day after the explosion, but only because of the extreme exigencies of the case.

Cruiser Vizcaya Expected.

The Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII. has been towed to a buoy further within the harbor, to make room for the cruiser Vizcaya, which is expected here to-morrow or the next day from the North.

The news of all kinds here is mere routine at present, there being no excitement, and even rumors are less active than usual.

The Havana papers print long extracts from the American dailies, but, of course, only of delayed news. All the Americans are anxiously awaiting the arrival of to-morrow's mail, as tidings from the United States are scanty.

Consul General Lee says he has received no news of importance from the State Department to-day, nor has he been notified to expect the arrival of any one of prominence. It is believed here that if any American of National reputation comes to Havana now it will be to study the situation for himself and not as an official Commissioner.

There was a Summer-like shower this morning, and there promises to be a general increase in the temperature.

PASSENGERS FOR HAVANA.

Senator Proctor and Others Leave Key West—No Politics in His Trip, Mr. Proctor Says.

KEY WEST, Feb. 25.—Senator Proctor of Vermont sailed for Havana to-night on the Mascotte, which has taken the place of the Olivette, now undergoing repairs. Just before the Mascotte sailed a dispatch published here was shown Mr. Proctor. The dispatch said there was considerable excitement in Havana over his expected visit. Mr. Proctor read the dispatch, laughed, and said, "Absurd!" In reply to a request for a detailed statement regarding his visit, Senator Proctor said:

"It's all simple and straight as day. I've been to Havana several times before, and have many friends there. I've been fishing several days in Florida with Col. Parker, a business man of Washington, and a friend of mine, and we have decided to go over to Havana."

It was suggested that some persons might think Havana a strange place to go for fish just now. Senator Proctor laughingly replied:

"To tell the truth, we are just going over there to see what's going on, to be where the excitement is. Doesn't everybody want to go there? Don't you? There isn't a bit of political significance about it. I may stay in Havana a day or a week. I haven't the remotest idea how long."

Commander Clifford H. West, Chief of Admiral Sicard's staff, also sailed on the Mascotte. When asked the purpose of his visit to Havana he replied: "I cannot say anything for publication."

Capt. Everett and John Hagerty, divers of the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company, who are going to work on the Maine, also sailed on the Mascotte. They took with them two assistants and a large quantity of wrecking machinery.

Another passenger was Carlos Yznaga, United States Consular Agent at Trinidad de Cuba. He left Havana two weeks ago on a three months' leave, but is now hurrying home from New York to protect his wife and children at Trinidad, as he fears the Spaniards there will provoke a riot. After consultation with Consul General Lee, Mr. Yznaga will decide whether to take his family out of Cuba.

MRS. WHITNEY IS BETTER.

Still Seriously Ill, but There Is a Slight Improvement in Her Condition.

AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 25.—There is a slight improvement in the condition of Mrs. William C. Whitney to-night, the following bulletin being displayed at the Whitney cottage:

"Mrs. Whitney rested well last night. She has had a more comfortable day, and there is a slight improvement in her condition during the last twenty-four hours."

She is not yet out of danger, and is seriously ill. Dr. Bull has returned to New York, while Dr. Dana remains here in consultation with Drs. Mott and McGahan.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The weather was generally fair last night, but light local snows continue in the lake regions. There has been a general rise in temperature throughout the Rocky Mountain region, and it is about 10 degrees colder in the Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic States, and Tennessee. There are some indications of a storm developing in Northern Texas, which is likely to cause increasing cloudiness and showers in the Mississippi Valley. The weather will be fair, with cold northerly winds in the Atlantic Coast districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	30	36	38
6 A. M.	30	33	37
9 A. M.	35	34	41
12 M.	36	37	42
3 P. M.	42	40	44
6 P. M.	39	38	41
9 P. M.	35	35	38
12 P. M.	33	33	36

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	39¾
Weather Bureau	35½
Corresponding date 1897	35
Corresponding date for last 25 years	35

The maximum temperature yesterday was 40 degrees at 4 P. M.; the minimum 30 degrees, at 7 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .64, and at 8 P. M. .47.

Fifty Years a Newspaper.

GET THE BROOKLYN TIMES Anniversary Number to-day. Fifty pages of reminiscent matter about Brooklyn and Long Island, with reproduction of the first issue of The Times in 1848.—Adv.

ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY

The President and His Advisers Awaiting Information on Which to Base Their Course.

MEETING OF THE CABINET

The Maine Disaster Discussed, but No Action Suggested Pending the Completion of the Work of the Court of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—In spite of the stories that come from unofficial sources in Havana as to sensational developments in connection with the work of the divers in the Maine's hull, the Administration remains firm in its statement that there is no credible evidence one way or the other as to the cause of the disaster, and holds to its purpose to await the conclusion of the investigation now making by the court of inquiry. This position was emphasized at to-day's Cabinet meeting, the first full meeting of the Cabinet in some weeks, both Secretaries Alger and Sherman being present.

The Cabinet talked about the Maine disaster at some length as a current topic of vital interest, but no action of any kind was taken, nor was any suggestion of action made. No intimation, it was stated, had come yet from the Court of Inquiry as to how long it would be occupied with its work, and consequently no conclusion could be reached as to when its report would be available. After the Cabinet meeting it was announced that there was no news at the State or Navy Department that added anything to the knowledge of the situation as shown by yesterday's dispatches.

Members of the Cabinet said the Government had no intention of changing its policy until there was something of substance to warrant it. Secretary Long said he did not know when to expect the report of the court of inquiry, having heard nothing from any of the members on this point. He rather expected that the court, which has complete power to work on its own lines, would wind up its work at Havana before leaving, so as to avoid the necessity for a return trip. One member of the Cabinet had a more definite opinion on the subject, expecting the receipt of the report from the court about the middle of next week.

Capt. Crowninshield turned up at the Navy Department to-day and took the helm in the Bureau of Navigation, relieving Capt. Dickens, who has distinguished himself and earned the thanks of the Secretary for the untiring vigilance with which he has managed all of the many details of the Maine affair that have fallen upon the Navigation Bureau, and of the newspaper men for the patience and frankness with which he has met their many inquiries.

Capt. Crowninshield's absence has been made the basis for the conjecture that he has been on secret service for the Navy Department in Cuba. Color was lent to this impression by the fact that it was not possible until a late hour yesterday to secure from any of the officials a statement of the nature of his business in the South, for it was known that he had arrived in Tampa on the Montgomery from the West Indies.

The officer himself was not very communicative as to the details of his trip, but he said that he had been in San Domingo. He had gone there on the Brooklyn with his son when the ship started for St. Thomas. While in San Domingo he received news of the disaster to the Maine, and took advantage of the opportunity presented by the appearance in San Domingo of the cruiser Montgomery to make his way back to the United States and to Washington.

THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION.

As Much in the Dark as the Public, but Ready to Act at the Proper Time.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—H. H. Kohlsaat, who is very close to President McKinley, publishes the following in The Chicago Evening Post to-day:

"It can be stated positively that neither the President nor Secretary Long is in possession of a single fact or report in regard to the Maine disaster that they have not made public. And, while they cannot confirm nor deny the sensational stories daily published throughout the country as to the progress of the court of inquiry, they know that none of the evidence or conclusions of the court will be made public in advance of the report. Every official connected with the investigation into the cause of the disaster to the Maine from Capt. Sampson down to the divers and liners is under oath of secrecy. For the time being the divers are under naval discipline. When above water each is attended by a petty officer of the court of inquiry. The Maine itself is sacredly guarded from unofficial approach.

"These facts account for the remarkable equanimity with which the American people read the daily sensations from Havana and the stock-jobbing forebodings of war from New York and Washington.

"This much is absolutely true:

"President McKinley knows nothing about the wreck of the Maine or the testimony as to its cause that he has not made public. He will not withhold any information when he gets it. He has not come to any conclusion as to whether the disaster was accidental or designed, or whether it was caused by an internal or external explosion.

"When he receives the report of the court of inquiry he will know the facts, which he will make public, with his conclusions and policy."

NAVY ORDERS FOR COAL.

Contracts for 300,000 Tons Closed by the Department.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 25.—It was learned to-day in Pittsburg, through an officer of one of the largest coal corporations doing business in this district, that the Navy Department had closed contracts with the incorporated firm of Caster, Curran & Bullitt of Philadelphia for the delivery at Key West, Sand Keys, Dry Tortugas, Savannah, Charleston, and Fort Monroe of 250,000 tons of Pocahontas coal, and with the Rhodes & Beidler Coal Company of Cleveland for the delivery of 50,000 tons of the Goshen coal of that company.

The stipulations of the contracts just placed are that the coal so ordered shall be delivered at the designated coaling stations as soon as it is possible to do so, and that the utmost secrecy be observed about the matter.

In carrying out these contracts the railroads play a most prominent part, and for the purpose of moving everything as expeditiously as possible, President M. E. Ingalls of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, Receiver Oscar G. Murray of the Baltimore and Ohio, and General Manager L. F. Torree of the Pennsylvania went to Washington last week and consulted with Secretary Long of the Navy and Assistant Secretary George D. Meiklejohn of the War Department on the matter. Contracts and all arrangements for the rapid handling and shipping of the coal were made, and the Government, it is understood, agreed to pay a bonus to both the coal miners and the railroads if the 300,000 tons were delivered within a specified time.

TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS.

Arrangements of the Plant System to Aid the Government.

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 25.—Although the officials of the company have not so stated publicly, pretty much everybody here understands that the Plant system has completed arrangements for the transportation of troops and munitions of war to Havana on short notice. All of their ships have been placed in condition for emergencies.

Should war be declared, it is said, they have perfected plans to land a large body of troops in Havana within thirty-six hours after their arrival at this place. Troops can be transported from Washington and New York to this port in from twenty-four to thirty hours. The company also has made arrangements, it is understood, to land men and arms promptly at Key West, and all strategic points on the coast of Florida and at Mobile.

LAYING TORPEDOES IN THE SOUND.

The Defenses at Willets Point Strengthened.

WILLETS POINT, L. I., Feb. 25.—There is great activity at Willets Point, the fort on the Long Island side of the Sound, and at Fort Schuyler, opposite, on the Westchester side. At Willets Point two ten-inch disappearing guns have just been mounted.

A line of torpedoes is being placed in the Sound between Willets Point and Fort Schuyler. The torpedoes will be anchored so close together that it would be impossible for a vessel to cross the line without being blown up if the torpedoes were fired. Several groups of torpedoes are being laid. Each group has twenty-two torpedoes, and each torpedo contains 120 pounds of dynamite. The torpedoes are connected with electric wires.

At Fort Schuyler a torpedo magazine has just been completed. It is the strongest in any fort in the country, and is surrounded by several smaller ones. The outside wall of the fort where the magazine faces has a wall twenty feet wide and ninety feet long.

ADMIRAL SICARD'S FLEET.

The Warships Not to Assemble at Key West—The Terror Still at Hampton Roads.

KEY WEST, Feb. 25.—Rear Admiral Sicard is still in charge of the fleet, which, with the exception of the New York and the Iowa, remains at the Dry Tortugas. The New York and the Iowa lie off this harbor. The Admiral said to-night that he expected to be better soon, and he looked much improved.

When asked with reference to the expected arrival here to-morrow of the court of inquiry, Rear Admiral Sicard said: "I have received no notification of its coming. When it does come it will probably sit in the United States Court House Building here."

The Admiral expects the Marblehead and the Detroit on Sunday, but says the fleet will not be brought in a body to this harbor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The monitor Terror is lying in Hampton Roads, and it is said at the Navy Department that she has no orders as yet. The impression is that she will remain in that place, which is one of great strategic value in case of need, at least until the monitor Puritan is ready to take her place. The Puritan is almost twice as big as the Terror, being a 6,000-ton vessel, very little less than the Maine in size. She carries twelve-inch guns in her turrets, against the ten-inch guns of the Terror, and is altogether the most formidable double-turreted monitor in the world in smooth water.

This qualification does not mean that she is unseawothy, but only that from her great breadth and light draught she is so susceptible to wave motion that it is difficult to make good work with her guns in a sea-way. She is now having new furnaces fitted to her boilers at the Norfolk Navy Yard, the crowns of the furnaces having come down some time ago, owing to the fact that the boilers are the same that were built for her when she was originally laid down many years ago. It is said at the Navy Department that she will be ready for service about the 4th of next month.

Word was received at the Navy Department to-day of the sailing of the cruiser Montgomery from Tampa for Key West. The vessel has received no orders as to the date of her departure for Havana, if she is to go at all, which is conjectural. The ship went to Tampa instead of Key West on her return from San Domingo, in order to facilitate the speedy return to his duties in Washington of Capt. Crowninshield, the Chief of the Navigation Bureau, who saved a full day by the movement.

The Castine, the second of the United States warships on the South Atlantic station, arrived to-day at Barbados, where she joined the Cincinnati. It may be that the Castine will go to Martinique to be docked, as she is in need of cleaning after her tropical service.

BRYAN COUNSELS MODERATION.

He Says Nothing Should Be Done Until the Inquiry Is Ended.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 25.—William J. Bryan said to-day concerning the Maine:

"In my opinion, we should be slow to act in the Maine affair, especially under the trying circumstances which confront us. Another fact," he said, "which, in my mind, impels us to exercise discretion is that the official investigation of the explosion is now being made. The United States cannot afford to be too hasty in this matter.

"International questions are involved, and it would be a sad compliment to our Government were we to openly and maliciously bring about strained relations by our anxiety to locate the responsibility for the Maine disaster. Nothing should be done until the investigation is completed."

TWO NEW ARTILLERY REGIMENTS.

House Committee Acts Favorably Upon the Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Mr. Hull, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, announced to-day in the House that his committee had acted favorably upon the Senate bill to provide two additional regiments of artillery, and he asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill to-morrow after the Sundry Civil bill was disposed of. There was some question as to the length of the time the bill would require. Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.) stated that it was a very important measure. He wanted some day next week set aside for its consideration. Finally Mr. Cox (Dem., Tenn.,) objected, saying that the Committee on Rules could provide time for its consideration.

There was only one vote in the House Committee on Military Affairs to-day against favorably reporting the bill. It was delivered by Mr. Cox. There was an informal discussion of the necessity of these two additional regiments to man the coast defenses of the country, and some general opposition was expressed by Mr. Cox to increasing the army. He contended that in the event of war the volunteers could man these guns. He also expressed the opinion that reporting this bill, which has been before Congress for several years, at this particular time might be misunderstood by the country. He thought it would be construed as direct action by Congress in preparation for war.

On the other hand, it was contended by those who declared that they did not believe that war was imminent, that refusal to report the bill might also be misconstrued. The sentiment in the committee, however, was overwhelming for these two additional regiments to properly man guns which are being erected along the coast.

NAVAL MILITIA TORPEDO BOATS.

Officers of the Association Attend a Hearing in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—A delegation from the Naval Militia Association of the United States was at the Navy Department to-day. The visit of the members, however, was not in response to any request sent out by the department, as has been represented, but was simply preliminary to a visit to the Capitol, where they attended a hearing by the Naval Committee on the Barber bill to further increase the naval establishment of the United States by the construction of twenty torpedo boats designed principally for the use of the militia.

The delegation included the following: Lieut. Samuel M. Blount of Baltimore, Commander E. G. Buckland of the Connecticut militia, Commander Isaac E. Emerson of the Maryland Naval Militia, Capt. J. W. Miller, commanding the New York Naval Militia, and President of the association; Lieut. Ralph Fuller of Cleveland, Ohio, and Capt. H. L. Satterlee, on the staff of the Governor of New York. While at the Navy Department the delegation had a pleasant interview with Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, who has general supervision of the naval militia of the country and with whom the provisions of the bill were briefly discussed. The measure, however, had not been formally referred to the Navy Department by Congress, and the officials consequently have not given their opinion regarding its provisions.

The boats provided for in the bill are to be about 150 tons displacement, to have a speed of not less than twenty-five knots, and are to cost, including armament, not exceeding $2,500,000.

Six of the boats the bill provides are to be built on the Pacific Coast. When completed they are to be stationed at the principal ports at which Naval Militia organizations exist, and are to be manned by skeleton crews from the United States Navy and held ready for the full complement of officers and men to be filled out from the militia when drill or other occasion arises.

Commander Buckland of the Connecticut militia, in a brief conversation just after leaving Assistant Secretary Roosevelt's room, asked that a denial be made of the published statement that he had been summoned here for conference with the officials of the Navy Department, and added that his visit here was simply for the purpose of appearing before the Naval Committee of Congress for the purpose stated.

The officers of the Naval Militia Association have for about two months been anxious to obtain a hearing before Congress on the proposition for an increase of the naval establishment, but the present is the first favorable opportunity that has presented itself.

The delegation when it appeared before the House committee, in addition to asking for the torpedo boats, threw out the suggestion that Congress properly might show greater liberality in its treatment of the Naval Militia in the way of furnishing uniforms, camp and other equipment.

VIGILANCE AT FORTIFICATIONS.

A Steamship Captain Not Allowed to Land at Sandy Hook.

The vigilance now observed at the various fortifications along the coast was exemplified yesterday when a new order was brought to notice by the attempt of a steamship Captain to land at Sandy Hook for the purpose of communicating with his agents over the marine telegraph.

The Captain of the steamer Strathtay, which is lying in the lower bay awaiting orders, left his vessel in a small boat in the forenoon to go to the telegraph office on the Hook. He was not allowed to land. This was because of orders issued by Col. Ludlow, commandant there, prohibiting any one landing without his written permission.

The Marine Observer at Sandy Hook reports that it is not necessary for Captains of vessels to come ashore for orders, as they are signaled to them from the telegraph station. Orders were signaled to the Strathtay to go to Newport News before the Captain left her, but he appeared not to understand them.

TORPEDO BOAT GWIN READY.

Herreshoffs Prepared for a Speed Trial Earlier than Expected.

NEWPORT, Feb. 25.—The Herreshoffs, builders of the torpedo boat Gwin, have reported that they will be ready for her speed trial early next week—much earlier in fact than was expected a week ago. The engines and the other departments have worked remarkably well for the past week, and her "tuning up" trials have had excellent results, especially for speed.

The Gwin has several times this week exceeded her speed contract on private trials, and again this afternoon she made over twenty knots in upper Narragansett Bay. Her trial will be for two consecutive hours, and she must develop a speed of twenty knots an hour. The Government measured mile course from Prudence to Rose Island will be made, and probably two marks at Fort Adams.

GEN. MERRITT TALKS PEACE.

Says Our Coast Defenses Are Good, but Expects No Fight.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 25.—Gen. Wesley Merritt, Commander of the Department of the East, who is inspecting Fort McPherson, declares that the coast defenses are in tiptop condition, and that he was confident that no Spanish ship would find it an easy job to get at any port town.

He says that even if an adverse report is returned by the inquiry board we will not fight Spain, as the latter country would offer and we would accept an indemnity. "If war is the result," said Gen. Merritt, "the navy is likely to hear of it first." He expressed himself as much pleased at the condition of Fort McPherson. When questioned as to the rumor that he brought war orders with him, Gen. Merritt denounced the report as absurd.

Prayer for Peace in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Chaplain of the House prayed for peace at the opening of the session to-day. "Oh, thou Almighty," he prayed, "strong to deliver and ever wise in Thy counsels, hear our prayer. Keep us, we beseech Thee, in the midst of all excitement, calm and deliberate; and especially deliver us from unnecessary anxiety and cares from vain boastings, so that if the time should come, and we pray that it may not, we may be strong to maintain our rights and uphold the dignity of Thy Nation. Bless, we beseech Thee, the President of the United States and all his counselors, the Congress, and all officers in authority so that righteousness and peace and honor may be ours."

New Jersey's National Guard.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 25.—Men have been put to work placing the seacoast batteries at Sea Girt in order for service. At the Quartermaster General's office it was denied, however, that this has any significance, as this work is usual at this time of the year. Capt. Armstrong, the chief clerk of this department, says that no orders have been received asking the National Guard to be put in readiness for military service. The circular of the Navy Department asking for an inspection of vessels which might be of use in the event of war has been received at the Adjutant General's office. Adjt. Gen. Strycker is in Washington. At his office it was stated that his Washington trip is purely a personal one, and is not in any way connected with military affairs.

Preparations at Sacket's Harbor.

UTICA, Feb. 25.—The New York Central Railroad Company received orders to-day to forward fifteen flat cars to Sacket's Harbor at once for use of troops there, in case of emergency in transportation of equipment. The cars were forwarded to-night.

The Twenty-eighth and Forty-fourth, the two local State military companies, have received notice that ten tents have been sent to each of them by express to complete their field equipments. Both companies have full ranks.

Fort Sheridan's Battery in Order.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—The guns of Battery A, at Fort Sheridan, have been unserviceable for several months. The carriages of the guns and their caissons had several breakdowns after they arrived, and were unfit for use. During the last three weeks new carriages and caissons have been arriving from the arsenal at Rock Island, and the last set came to-day, thus completing the battery.

Rifles for Illinois Soldiers.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 25.—Adjt. Gen. Reece has been notified that the War Department has shipped to this place 4,000 new Springfield rifles of .45 calibre. These guns were ordered some time ago for the use of the Illinois National Guard, and are to replace the old-fashioned weapon now in use. The shipping of the guns at this time is looked upon as significant.

Torpedo Company Incorporated.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 25.—Secretary of State Rose to-day licensed the Gothman Torpedo Gun Company of Chicago, with a capital of $500,000, to manufacture torpedoes, high explosive shells, and projectiles for land and naval warfare. The incorporators are Herbert Y. McMillin, Winsor Chase, and Louis T. Mann.

SPAIN EXPECTS THE WORST

Excitable Journals Urge the Government to Take Measures to Strike the First Blow.

ALL PARTIES WOULD LIKE WAR

That Americans Do Not Look Upon the Loss of the Maine as Due to an Accident Arouses Popular Feeling.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—According to a special dispatch from Madrid, reports received there from the United States, to the effect that public opinion in the latter country is becoming more excited owing to the impression that the loss of the Maine is not due to an accident, are "restirring popular feeling here, (in Madrid,) and the conviction is increasing in Ministerial circles that the worst must be expected."

Continuing, the special dispatch says:

"The Government has no choice if the United States adopts a threatening attitude, for the prospect of war is popular with all parties, and the more excitable newspapers are already urging the Government to take measures to enable Spain to strike the first and decisive blow."

DE LOME VENTS HIS RAGE.

He Says Lies of the Most Infamous Character Have Been Sent to England and Spain.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25.—Señor Dupuy de Lome, who arrived here to-day on board the White Star Line steamship Britannic, is quoted as saying:

"I have decided not to speak on the subject of the letter. I can, however, say I have been from the first the victim of misrepresentation. The news published in the American papers and sent to this country and my own was from the commencement to the end made up of lies of the most infamous character. The allegation in the American papers that the terrible explosion of the Maine was the outcome of a Spanish conspiracy is, in my opinion, another instance of the reckless manner in which newspapers in America agitate popular prejudice."

MADRID, Feb. 13.—As far as outward appearances go the Madrid press has not given any evidence of great excitement in connection with the de Lome incident. The official note announcing the acceptance of the Spanish Minister's resignation was tucked away in an obscure paragraph in most of the evening papers, and so it has been with most of the news touching this affair.

The substance of the following interview with Señor Sagasta was cabled on Feb. 11, but there are many niceties of expression, and perhaps meaning, which warrant the reproduction of the entire interview as it appeared here in the Imparcial and Heraldo.

Señor Sagasta said:

"When I heard of the publication of the letter written by Señor Dupuy de Lome I was, to say the least, surprised. The ideas transmitted to Europe about this letter were of such a nature that at first I thought they had been concocted in the same factory of false news which is daily sent to Europe by those who have an interest in raising difficulties between the Spanish Government and that of the United States. Furthermore, how could I believe Dupuy would write anything against the President of that Republic, when we have in our possession numbers of communications from him in which he constantly praises the prudence, the exquisite tact, and uprightness of Mr. McKinley? Had Dupuy confidentially manifested some adverse opinion concerning that Government or its President, then I should not have been surprised at what appeared in the letter, but, in fact, we do not possess the least document in which Dupuy even remotely indicates that he had cause for complaint in the conduct of Mr. McKinley. That is to say, the Spanish Government was in ignorance that there existed differences between its representative and the Chief of that State."

"Since when did de Lome's attitude change?"

"I think since the reading of McKinley's message."

The President of the Council went on to say:

"The first notice that was taken of the letter was the day before yesterday, and in the evening we received a dispatch from Dupuy saying that in view of the publication of that document he asked the Government to accept his resignation. I then ordered that Dupuy should be telegraphed asking if the letter in question were his. There was no delay about the answer. This morning Dupuy answered 'Yes,' and added that his position at Washington being untenable he asked that his resignation might be accepted as soon as possible. Moreover, yesterday Dupuy received a visit from Mr. Day, the Under Secretary of State, who asked him if he recognized as his the letter published in the press. Dupuy answered affirmatively.

"In view of all this, our representative was wired accepting his resignation, and ordering the First Secretary to take charge of the Legation. After all of this the Secretary of State sent to his representative in Madrid for transmission to the Spanish Government a dispatch giving an account of the incident that had arisen and asking for explanations. As we had anticipated this, or, to express it better, as Dupuy himself by resignation had solved the question, affairs remained in good position. In the meantime the relations between the two countries follow a normal course. This disagreeable incident may perhaps somewhat influence events for the moment, but I hope the results will be momentary and of short duration. On the other hand, the plotters and those elements which in the United States lose not the least opportunity to sow discord and cause damage between the two countries will draw from it all the advantage possible."

ADVICES FROM GEN. BLANCO.

He Says No Change of Any Kind Has Occurred in Affairs at Havana.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—At the Spanish Legation a dispatch was received to-day from Gen. Blanco referring to commercial questions, and mentioning incidentally that no change of any kind had occurred in affairs at Havana. Gen. Blanco's latter statement, it is believed at the legation, refers to the lack of definite and trustworthy news pending the private inquiries now being prosecuted by the American and Spanish authorities. In view of this attitude of those whose official position gives them the best opportunity for full information, Señor du Bosc and his associates do not credit the reports of discoveries tending to establish the cause of the Maine disaster.

The commercial negotiations have been somewhat lost sight of during recent exciting events, but the authorities at Havana are hopeful that these may be expedited at an early day. The Cuban Commissioner who has been named to treat on the matter probably will come to Washington before long, although some delay of necessity will occur, owing to the more pressing questions which have come up of late.

Consul Barker's Alleged Illness.

HAVANA, Feb. 25.—No word has been received at the Consul General's office from Walter B. Barker, the United States Consul at Sagua la Grande, and it is believed that the report of Mr. Barker's serious sickness is untrue.

Soldiers Vaccinated for Cuba.

ESSEX JUNCTION, Vt., Feb. 25.—All the soldiers at Fort Ethan Allen have been ordered to be vaccinated at once. It is on account of warlike conditions and the possibility of being ordered to Cuba, where smallpox is prevailing.

Pythians Offer to Serve.

DOVER, N. H., Feb. 25.—The New Hampshire Brigade, Uniform Rank Knights of Phythias, numbering 1,000 men, at a meeting of officers here to-day, proffered the Government its services in case of war.

A suggestion of the balmy air of the tropics is found in Lundborg's Goya Lily, a rarely delicate perfume.

STORY OF AN EYE WITNESS.

Joseph M. Mann of Bristol, R. I., Gives His Impressions of the Maine Disaster.

Joseph M. Mann, a well-known business man of Bristol, R. I., arrived here from Havana yesterday. He was a passenger on the Ward Line steamer City of Washington, which left this city on Feb. 11 and arrived in Havana a short time before the Maine was blown up. Asked to give an account of the catastrophe as he had witnessed it, Mr. Mann said:

"We cast anchor in Havana Bay less than 300 feet from the Maine a few minutes after 9 o'clock on that fateful evening. A bugle blast had just called the ship's crew below. In company with several of the Washington's passengers I was down in the saloon aft. Suddenly I heard a dull, muffled sound. It was like the explosion of a giant firecracker under water. I paid no attention to it, but almost immediately after came a roar that fairly shook our ship from stem to stern. We could hear the sound of falling missiles on the deck above.

"My first thought was that war had been declared between the United States and Spain and that hostilities had begun. Looking out of the saloon porthole toward the Maine I saw her midship section apparently some fifty feet in the air. All around was a mass of flame and smoke. Something struck the side of our ship just then, and again we shivered all over.

"Above the roar of the flames and terrible excitement that followed we heard the cries of the dying and wounded. They shouted 'Help,' 'Help us.' Those were the only cries the poor fellows made. Two boats were immediately lowered from our ship, but they had been rendered useless by fragments of flying iron and steel from the Maine. Two other boats were soon made ready, and in them the crew of the City of Washington, assisted by Capt. Stevens and the officers, picked up over a score of the crew and several officers.

"Capt. Sigsbee was the last man to leave his ship. We could see his figure clearly outlined against the flames of the superstructure, and his voice rang out clear as a trumpet.

"Soon we had twenty-eight officers and about thirty of the crew on board the City of Washington, which had been transformed into a temporary hospital. Bed sheets and linen of all kinds were torn into strips and used as bandages. All the passengers lent a hand in succoring the wounded, who bore their hurts with wonderful stoicism. Many of them were terribly mangled, and one or two died as they were being carried on board our steamer.

"Less than an hour after the explosion Consul General Lee came aboard the Washington. He was perfectly cool, and made minute inquiries concerning the disaster. Others who visited the injured and dying on the ship were the Civil Governor of Havana and Gen. Parrado. They were profuse in their protestations of sympathy.

"None of the passengers on the City of Washington would have dared to leave the ship that night, even had they been permitted to do so. The greatest disorder seemed to prevail on shore, and from the ship we could hear and see that everything was in a chaotic state on land.

"The next morning when we landed things seemed to have quieted somewhat, and Spanish officers were running around everywhere. They were in the cafés and similar places, and few of them seemed to feel any sorrow for the awful event of the previous night. It was a common thing to hear the rabble say, as they looked at the hulk of the Maine, 'Served them right' or 'We'll serve them the same way again if they dare send another war vessel down here.'

"To the credit of the Spanish officers be it said that they afterward made every effort to stop all anti-American sentiments. Nevertheless, I am convinced that the gravest danger to Americans in Cuba comes from this rabble. Once war is declared they will loot and ravage and pillage from one end of the island to the other. They are only waiting for the opportunity, and when it comes all the Spanish soldiers won't be able to keep them back."

Mr. Mann sailed for Key West on board the Olivette on the afternoon following the explosion. He was advised by Dr. Brunner, the American Health Officer stationed at Havana, not to remain there any longer than necessary. Mr. Mann says that many other Americans who have lived on the island for a long time have been officially informed by the American Consuls to leave Cuba as soon as possible.

FATHER WEBER DENOUNCED.

Archbishop Corrigan Condemns His Alleged Words on Spain.

Archbishop Corrigan yesterday strongly repudiated the utterances attributed to Father Weber, assistant priest of St. Peter's Catholic Church at Kingston, N. Y., who, at the funeral of Frank Martinelli is reported to have said that it was the duty of every loyal Catholic to take up arms for Spain, a Catholic nation, against the United States. The Archbishop was attending the regular Friday meeting with his two Vicars General, Bishop Farley and Monsignor Mooney, and Father Connolly, and when the latter brought the Archbishop's attention to the matter the following statement was given out as the expression of feeling of the Archbishop and his assistants:

"We regret that any priest so forgot himself as to express such sentiments. Father Weber is not a priest of this diocese. He comes from the West. Notice has been sent to Father Kuhnen, whose guest he is, that if the reports in the newspapers concerning Father Weber's utterances be true the hospitality which has been shown him ceases at once and all facilities to officiate in the diocese are withdrawn."

Archbishop Ireland, who is at the Waldorf-Astoria, was even more outspoken in condemnation of Weber.

"Oh, the man's a fool," said he, "and it would be equally foolish to dignify him by paying any attention to his utterances. I knew of him in the West. He was an editor in Chicago of a German Catholic paper, and was forced to leave that city on account of his un-American sentiments. There is nothing to be done with Weber but for somebody to put him aboard a ship and send him back to Germany. We would be well rid of him. What can you do with a man who is not in his right mind?"

Speaking of the position of the Catholic Church on the question of probable war with Spain, the Archbishop said:

"The idea of connecting the Catholic Church with the question because Spain happens to be a Catholic country is entirely an unfounded assumption. Whether Spain is Catholic or not is not the question. The question is solely, Has she or has she not given just cause for war with the United States? Catholic Americans will look on the question not as Catholics, but as Americans. There is no other view. It is not in any sense a question of Catholicism, but of National and international law."

BODIES MUST STAY IN CUBA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The friends of the victims of the Maine disaster have discovered that they cannot have their bodies brought to this country in cases where they have already been interred. This is due to the fact that the Spanish laws forbid the exhumation of corpses until the expiration of the period of five years after burial.

The prohibition had its origin in the fear of infection from contagious diseases. Some applications have already been made to have bodies brought to the United States by private individuals, and they have encountered this obstacle. Whether an effort will be made to have it removed is not yet apparent.

Alabama Murderer Hanged.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 25.—William R. Colt, colored, was hanged at Greensborough, to-day, for the murder there three months ago of John A. Singley and his wife and child. He confessed the crime.

THE VIZCAYA SAILS AWAY

Spain's Cruiser Hoists Her Anchor and Puts to Sea at Full Speed, Going South.

CUBA IS HER DESTINATION

She Dips Her Colors in Passing Fort Wadsworth and Then Runs Them Up to the Masthead.

The Spanish cruiser Vizcaya, after spending a week in this port on a friendly visit to the United States, got up anchor at 1:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon and started to sea. Her destination is said to be Havana, and she is expected to reach there on Tuesday next. From Havana she may proceed to Spain. She has on board nearly 1,500 tons of coal, said to be more than she ever carried before, and quite sufficient to take her back to Barcelona or to last for an extended cruise off the Cuban coast.

There were no ceremonies or incidents of any kind connected with the vessel's departure. Preparations had been practically completed Thursday evening. A double shift of men worked until 11 o'clock crowding coal into her bunkers. They resumed the work before daylight yesterday morning, and at 8:30 o'clock the last coal lighter was cast off empty.

Consul General Baldasano had paid his last official visit to the vessel late on the afternoon previous, bearing sailing orders and other dispatches from Madrid. He then bade Capt. Eulate good-bye. The fires in all the boilers were lighted at daybreak, and by 9 o'clock the big vessel was clear of everything and waiting the pleasure of her commander to give the word to go.

Capt. Eulate had determined to get under way at 11 o'clock, but at that hour two of the junior officers who had been on shore leave had not returned. The belated officers finally arrived, and at 1:19 o'clock Capt. Eulate mounted the flying bridge with Pilot J. B. Lockman and gave the word to hoist the anchor.

At that time Señor Don Mariano Fabregas Sofelo, the Spanish Vice Consul; Consular Secretary Don M. de Saures and Señor José A. Vera arrived in a shore boat with mail and a bill of health to the Vizcaya. The vessel was signaled just as the anchor was hauled clear of the bottom. The engines were stopped and the boat made fast to the side of the cruiser. All but Señor Saurez succeeded in getting aboard when the warship went full speed ahead, leaving the shore boat astern and the visitors in considerable consternation on their way to sea. Capt. Eulate received them on the upper bridge and calmed their fears by saying they could get off with the pilot boat outside the Hook.

Few spectators were on neighboring wharves at the time when the Vizcaya started. The big anchor had hardly been cleared from the mud when the vessel got under way, and by the time it was catted the Vizcaya had stretched for the Narrows.

The naval tug Nina, under command of Lieut. Dougherty, took up a position off the starboard beam, and the police boat Patrol, Capt. Smith, commanding, fell in on the port side. So quickly did the big cruiser gather headway, however, that her convoys were left behind almost at the very start. The Vizcaya "gathered a bone in her teeth" before she had gone a thousand yards, and by the time she reached the Narrows the tugs were unable to keep with her, so with parting salutes of their whistles they fell back and returned to the city. The Vizcaya's ensign continued to float at half mast until she breasted Fort Wadsworth. There she gracefully dipped and then returned her colors to the truck.

Two carrier pigeons had been left on board, and these were released on the way to the Hook, bearing messages from Capt. Eulate. One of the birds had a brief farewell message to New York as a city, and the other a message of farewell to the Spanish Consul General.

The Vizcaya rounded the horseshoe at a clipping rate, and was soon moving away at full speed to the southward.

Four miles outside the Hook the tug Nettie L. Tice, flying a large American flag, steamed within 200 feet of the Vizcaya. Men on her upper deck, with a huge camera, were photographing the ship for the biograph. It was Pilot Lockman's opportunity for putting ashore the party from the consulate. He signaled the tug when she came about, and after renewed farewells they were put on board of her.

The steam pilot boat New York, which took off the pilot, blew three blasts, and they were promptly responded to by the Vizcaya. Then the Nettie L. Tice blew three blasts, and again three sounded from the man-of-war. Hats were waved to the Captain, who lifted his. Then the Vizcaya got under way and steamed southward.

The elaborate system of patrol around the Vizcaya maintained throughout her visit did not result in a single arrest. No really suspicious person was detected in the vicinity of the cruiser either afloat or ashore.

CLOSE WATCH ON THE HOLLAND.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Feb. 25.—The submarine boat Holland lay all day at the south dock of the Raritan Dry Dock Company's yards here. Mr. Holland was here for a time to-day, and set several machinists from the yards at work on the interior of the boat. He would not say what the men were doing, nor would they. It was believed that the work was the correction of some trifling irregularity which developed on the trip down Staten Island Sound yesterday afternoon.

No one was allowed to approach the boat to-day except those having business on the dock. A sign was displayed announcing that no one could go aboard. A big crowd watched the boat all day from neighboring wharves. The navy yard tug Narkeeta lay close to the Holland up to 3 o'clock, when she started out into the lower bay, evidently on her way to the navy yard.

To-night there is no one on board of the Holland, and a watchman prevents anyone from going near her.

Mr. Holland said this afternoon that he would probably start for Washington to-morrow. He would take the submarine boat to the Potomac River, and there test her further in the presence of Government officials. He will take the boat by way of the inland route. She can, it is figured, make the trip without danger, and as the water is sufficiently deep no trouble is expected. A rumor was circulated in Perth Amboy during the day that Mr. Holland had been again approached by Cubans with a view of purchasing his boat. He denies this to be true.

THE CREW EXPECTED TROUBLE.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 25.—Letters received in this city by relatives of young men who lost their lives in the blowing up of the Maine show that the New Brunswick boys knew of the danger that faced them when they went to Havana. Frederick Jernee, an assistant fireman on the Maine, wrote on Jan. 28 the following in a letter to his father, ex-Assemblyman William R. Jernee of this city:

> Suppose you saw in the papers we were over here. Came in the harbor all ready for action. The Captain thought we would be stopped, and he had orders to force his way, and if we had to could tear Havana apart in short order. This is a great place. We are about 150 yards from shore and can't see a street. There is a Spanish man-of-war and two German men-of-war here. Don't know how long we will stay. We can't wash down decks with this water, or use it in any way, on account of the fever. Will buy some cigars here for you, but will have to keep them until we get back. Wouldn't dare to send them here.

Jernee was taken from the Maine alive, but terribly injured, after the wreck. He died in a Havana hospital several hours later. The young man was well known here and was a graduate of the Rutgers College Preparatory School and of the Freehold Institute.

A letter received from John H. Ziegler, another Maine victim, by his brother, said that the Spaniards did not want the Maine to enter the harbor of Havana. The Spanish piloted the Maine into the harbor and stationed her where she anchored. The crew as well as the officers expected trouble as long as they were in the bay, and had all the guns and ammunition prepared for instant use. John Ziegler's term was to have expired in August.

SECRETARY LONG TAKES A REST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Secretary Long has been under a heavy and almost constant strain ever since he was awakened in the middle of the night a week ago last Tuesday by the news of the loss of the Maine, and now that matters are at least for the time being in a quieter state, he has withdrawn from the Navy Department and gone away for a few days' rest, leaving Assistant Secretary Roosevelt to manage the department.

The latter has been thoroughly advised at every step of the Secretary's policy of treatment of the Maine affair, so that there is not likely to be any change in that respect caused by the temporary assumption of the duties of Secretary by Mr. Roosevelt.

THEODORE B. STARR,
206 Fifth Avenue.
Goldsmith, Silversmith and Jeweler, Diamond Merchant and Dealer in Precious Stones, Solid Silver, Fine Porcelains and Bronzes.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN TEXAS.

Row Between Theatrical Managers Over Free Tickets.

LONG VIEW, Texas, Feb. 25.—In a fight with pistols last night Alba Heywood, the manager of the Heywood Opera Company, and P. T. Pegues, the Opera House manager at this place, both were seriously if not fatally wounded.

The difficulty occurred over free tickets for Pegues's family. Heywood was shot twice by Pegues. Heywood shot Pegues four times. Pegues says that he received the four wounds before he shot at Heywood. He emptied his pistol after following Heywood into the street, one shot passing through Heywood's right lung.

NEW TOWN NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

One Hundred Dwellings and Several Factories for a New Site.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 25.—The judgment creditors of the old Ensley Land Company, who last year purchased the properties at court sale, to-day sold 230 acres of the lands to the Ensley Company, a new corporation. The lands are situated adjacent to four furnaces of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, and the Semet Solvay By-Product Coke plant, now being erected at Ensley, four miles from Birmingham.

The new company has arranged to build 100 dwelling houses and a number of factories on their purchase, thus founding a new town. The site of the town is that selected by the late Enoch Ensley of Memphis, organizer of the Ensley Land Company, ten years ago.

POST OFFICE CLERK ARRESTED.

James W. Jones Charged with Forging Money Orders in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—James W. Jones, a clerk in the office of the Auditor for the Post Office Department, was arrested to-day by officers of the Secret Service on the charge of forging United States money orders. Gen. William B. Shattuc, the Ohio Congressman, agreed to furnish Jones's bond, and he was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000.

It is charged that Mr. Jones took money order blanks, returned unused from a Michigan office, and filled them out, making them payable at the office in Wilmington, Del. Whoever filled out these fraudulent blanks must, in order to secure the money, have advised the Wilmington office and collected it there. This, it is charged, Mr. Jones did.

MAY BE A CASE OF MURDER.

Man's Skull Fractured in Road House Where His Cousin Was Slain.

Henry Engelbrecht, who keeps the road house at Secaucus, in which his cousin, John Engelbrecht, was murdered three years ago, is lying at the point of death from injuries inflicted upon him by two unknown men with whom he quarreled several days ago because they refused to pay for a window they had broken. One of the men struck Engelbrecht on the head with the butt of a heavy whip. Engelbrecht's skull was fractured, and he has been unconscious ever since. After inflicting the blow, the men jumped into their wagon and drove off.

John Engelbrecht, who lived alone in the hotel, was found dead in front of his bar one morning. His throat had been cut, and $80 he had in his pocket had been stolen. The murderer was never discovered.

PAN-AMERICAN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Buffalo Starts to Raise Funds for the Exhibition.

BUFFALO, Feb. 25.—A meeting of the Bankers' Committee on the Pan-American Exposition was held this morning in the rooms of the Exposition Company, in the Coal and Iron Exchange. Plans were formulated for securing general subscriptions for the Pan-American Exposition. It was stated that the bankers of the city would take care of $250,000 in Pan-American bonds.

Arrangements were made for securing popular subscriptions amounting to $50,000 or $100,000. A form of subscription blank was decided upon, and it will be printed and put in circulation within a very short time. As soon as arrangements are sufficiently perfected, Congress will be asked for an appropriation of $500,000 for a Government exhibit.

A MYSTERIOUS CHURCH ROW.

The new parsonage of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Jersey City, was completed a few days ago. Before taking possession the Rev. Frederick Holter, pastor of the church, decided to hold a sort of housewarming exercises. These were given in the Sunday school rooms on Thursday night.

The Rev. J. C. R. Luhrs, pastor of St. John's German Evangelical Church, was invited to take part. While he was reading from the Scriptures he was interrupted by several persons, who insisted that he should leave the platform. This he refused to do until he had finished reading.

After that the exercises proceeded smoothly until Prof. Tomford undertook to read a German humorous selection. Before the professor had gone very far, Pastor Holter jumped to his feet and denounced the selection. He said such a piece might do for a concert hall, but it was an insult to the congregation to give such a recitation in a church. Prof. Tomford left the platform.

An effort was made to ascertain the causes of the two outbreaks, but neither the Rev. Mr. Luhrs nor the Rev. Mr. Holter would discuss the subject.

Several members of Pastor Holter's church said, however, that the trouble was made by members of Pastor Luhrs's congregation who were in the audience.

Boston Merchant a Suicide.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—Frank H. Sleeper, aged forty years, senior member of the firm of S. S. Sleeper & Co., wholesale grocers of this city, committed suicide to-day by firing a 38-calibre revolver bullet into his brain in his private office in the building occupied by the firm on Indiana Street. The wounded man was taken to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where he died at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The motive for the suicide is unknown.

Storm on the Maine Coast.

SOUTHWEST HARBOR, Me., Feb. 25.—The worst storm of the season prevails here. Five vessels are ashore at the head of the harbor. One of these, the schooner Forest Belle, Capt. Wood, of St. John, N. B., from Boston for Weymouth, N. S., with a general cargo, is in a bad position and probably will go to pieces on the next tide. The crew has landed.

A Preacher Denies Drinking.

WHEELING, West Va., Feb. 25.—The Rev. John Culpeper of Fairmont denied before an audience of 1,200 people last night that he had taken a drink of liquor at the Hotel Watson bar. At the conclusion of his statement the entire congregation arose and declared its belief in his innocence.

QUESTION OF INDEMNITY

Precedents That Would Warrant the United States in Making a Demand on Spain.

PARAGUAY PROMPT TO SETTLE

Steps Bordering Closely on War Sometimes Pursued—Great Britain Disavowed Two Actions of Her Captains.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—There is reason to believe that in order to prepare for the reception of a report that would show the Maine disaster to be other than the result of an accident some of the officials of the Administration have been looking up the subject of indemnities so as to lay the foundation of a case, in the event it should be decided to resort to that method of settlement.

There are a large number of precedents which will aid the authorities in shaping their action in this direction when the facts are fully established. While none of the cases show the fearful loss of life sustained by the Maine explosion, yet they include many instances in which the United States has adopted energetic measures to redress the killing of American citizens in foreign countries. In a general way, these methods of redress have included demands for indemnity, proclamations excluding the warships of the offending nation from our harbors, display of force, non-intercourse, withdrawal of our Minister, reprisal, and blockade. Some of these steps border very closely on war, although they are regarded as the movements just preliminary to actual hostilities, and as amounting to a threat that force will follow if reparation is not made.

The case of the Water Witch is considered to be the most analogous to that of the Maine, should it be established that the Maine disaster was not the result of accident. The Water Witch was a United States ship engaged in 1855 in surveying the entrance to one of the rivers of Paraguay. Without warning and by orders of President Lopez of Paraguay, a force of troops opened fire on the Water Witch, killing the man at the helm and wounding others. Intense feeling was aroused in the United States when the facts became known.

Reparation from Paraguay.

The President reported the facts to Congress, and in his message asked authority to make a demonstration of force which would insure suitable redress. In response to this, Congress authorized him to "use such force as is necessary" to secure ample reparation. Accordingly, an armed fleet was hastily assembled on a scale which was regarded as remarkable for those days. The expedition included nineteen armed ships, twenty-five heavy guns, and 2,500 sailors and marines. Accompanying this formidable outfit were civilian Plenipotentiaries prepared to make the demands of this Government and then enforce them by calling on the armed ships. The expedition made a formidable showing in South American waters, and President Lopez's Government was awed into complete subjection by its presence. The American Commissioners and naval officers were received at Asuncion with much honor, and every reparation within the power of the republic was given. This included abject apology, a sweeping disavowal, and $10,000 for the sufferers from the outrage. As the republic was willing to grant full reparation the naval expedition did not exert the force it was prepared to use in case a refusal had been offered. When the facts of the expedition were reported to the American Congress the President stated that the dispatch of this formidable naval fleet had had a salutary influence throughout the world and had convinced foreign nations that the United States would protect the lives of its citizens with all the force at its command.

Surrender of the Chesapeake.

The case of the firing on the United States ship Chesapeake by the British ship Leopard is another case affording a precedent as to the Government's mode of action. The Chesapeake was proceeding to sea when she was hailed by the commander of the Leopard with a demand that British deserters said to be in the hold of the Chesapeake be surrendered. The American commander refused to comply, whereupon the Leopard first fired a shot across the bow of the Chesapeake, and followed this with two broadsides. The American commander was severely wounded, three sailors were killed outright, and many were wounded. Being unprepared for action, it being a time of peace, the American commander hauled down his colors and surrendered.

Tremendous excitement prevailed in the United States over this outrage. President Madison speedily issued a proclamation excluding from American ports all British warships. He also caused energetic protests and demands to be presented at London. The British authorities promptly disavowed the action, recalled the Admiral under whom the outrage had been perpetrated, and without request tendered indemnity sufficient to support the wives and families of all those who had been killed and wounded.

In a later case the American ship Prometheus was fired upon in the harbor of Greytown. The ship had declined to pay excessive port charges imposed by the King of the Mosquito country, then controlling the country under a British protectorate. The King called on the British warship Express to sustain his demands, and the Express promptly sent a broadside into the Prometheus. There were no persons killed, but the United States made a prompt demand for reparation. The British Government gave this in the fullest manner and without question, disavowing the act and condemning the officer of the Express.

Displays of force were resorted to by the United States in 1852 against Japan and in 1858 against Java. In the case of Japan, American sailors had been severely handled in Japanese ports, and the native courts failed to give adequate redress. A naval expedition was sent to Japanese waters, and this had the effect of securing the fullest apology, and also an agreement by which every protection was guaranteed to American citizens and property in Japan. In the case of Java, the Secretary of the Navy sent a large naval force to the waters of Java to demand that the native trial courts should give the fullest protection to Americans. The expedition was successful in its purpose, and all the assurances desired were given.

Volunteer Firemen's Election.

The annual election of the officers of the Volunteer Firemen's Association was held yesterday at the headquarters of that body, 220 East Fifty-ninth Street. The contest over the Presidency was the most exciting in the history of the organization, the old members solidly supporting John J. Maloney of old Honey Bee Engine No. 5. Their opposition to Daniel Bradley, Mahoney's principal opponent, was based on his conection with the paid department, in which he is a Captain. Bradley was elected. The other officials are Vice Presidents Andrew J. Walsh and William W. Atkinson; Financial Secretary, F. H. Coyle; Recording Secretary, Thomas C. Cornelius; Treasurer, John H. Waydell; Directors, Joseph Nelson, Reuben E. Mount, John H. Strauss, John Kneale, James Capper, Charles H. Headden, John R. Leary, Daniel Quinn, and John Bosch.

Appointments and Salaries.

Commissioner McCartney of the Department of Street Cleaning yesterday appointed Joseph Lieberts Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning in the Borough of the Bronx. Commissioner of Sewers Kane has fixed the salary of Chief Clerk Thomas F. Duncan at $3,000 a year. Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, announces the appointment of Frank W. Geraty as Chief Inspector of Public Buildings, at a salary of $2,000.

R. B. Hayes Homestead Seized On.

FREMONT, Ohio, Feb. 25.—The homestead of the late ex-President R. B. Hayes, known as "Speigle Grove," was levied upon by the County Sheriff to-day to satisfy a judgment obtained in Common Pleas Court for $5,000 damages awarded Mrs. Addie M. Smith of this city. Mrs. Smith was given a judgment for injuries received in a runaway caused by a dog owned by the Hayes estate. The costs amount to $1,017.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Acrimonious Debate in the House on the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

AN ATTACK ON MR. DINGLEY

Proposed Appropriation for Rockland, Me., Subject of Severe Criticism—Republican Leader Disclaims Responsibility for It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—A long and somewhat exciting debate over the question of river and harbor appropriations was precipitated in the House to-day during the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

It practically was agreed by all those who participated that there would be no river and harbor bill at this session of Congress, and this led Mr. Moody to attack the contract items carried in the Sundry Civil bill. He selected an appropriation of $350,000 for Rockland, Me., which is in Mr. Dingley's district, and his remarks in denunciation of what he termed favoritism approached the sensational.

Mr. Dingley denied that he had ever suggested the appropriation to the Committee on Appropriations or to any individual members of the committee.

It was intimated that there was a plan to defeat all the items in the bill so as to force consideration of a general river and harbor bill, but this intimation was not borne out by the vote upon the amendment upon which the debate rested. Only four pages of the bill were disposed of to-day.

As soon as the bill was taken up for consideration Mr. Parker (Rep., N. J.,) moved to strike out the appropriation of $133,000 for continuing the improvement at Oakland, Cal. He said the improvement at Oakland had not been begun and no contract had yet been made for the work, although authorized by existing law.

Bland Hints at Favoritism.

Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.,) wanted to know whether this was not an attempt to slip into the Sundry Civil bill items that properly belonged to a river and harbor bill; in other words, to substitute this bill in favored particulars for the regular River and Harbor bill.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) also asked if an original appropriation was not an innovation.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) replied that it was not an innovation. Appropriations for works under contract always had been made in the Sundry Civil bill. In some cases where the contracts had not yet been let the Secretary of War had said that contracts would be let, and these appropriations were for money which would be absolutely necessary to meet contract liabilities.

Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.,) referred to the prevailing belief that no River and Harbor bill was to be passed at this session. He protested against some of the members of the House getting "in out of the wet" in the Sundry Civil bill, while others were to be exposed to the economy which was to be imposed upon the country. He believed the Sundry Civil bill should contain only appropriations to meet money due or to be due under contracts. He objected to favoritism. Only a week ago, said he, the coast of Massachusetts had been strewn with thirty wrecks. Many lives had also been lost. The improvement which should have been provided for Boston Harbor might have prevented part of this loss. He refused to stand on the floor, he said, and submit to the suppression of the River and Harbor bill.

Moody's Thrust at Dingley.

At this point Mr. Moody created a sensation by directing his batteries upon the appropriation of $350,000 carried in the bill for the Rockland (Me.) Harbor. As Rockland is in the district of Mr. Dingley, the members realized immediately that he was making a thinly veiled attack upon the Republican floor leader.

With great sarcasm he called attention to this vast appropriation for an insignificant harbor of the Maine coast. The village and harbor, he said, could be buried in the Harbor of Boston. Until last year the maximum appropriation for Rockland had been $40,000. Suddenly last year the work had been placed under the contract system, and $300,000 had been appropriated. Mr. Moody read from the hearings before the Appropriation Committee to show that only about $100,000 of the appropriation made last year had been expended.

Mr. Greene, (Pop., Neb.)—Whose district is Rockland in?

Mr. Moody, (waving his hand)—I do not care to state, but we all know. [Great laughter on the Democratic side.]

Continuing, Mr. Moody declared that if appropriations for harbors in proportion to their importance were provided in this bill on the scale of this appropriation for Rockland, Me., there would not be a dollar of the revenues left.

"I am ready to submit," declared Mr. Moody with great vehemence, "to a régime of rigid economy if such is necessary, and to submit to honest leadership, but I for one propose to rebel against such discrimination."

In closing Mr. Moody gave notice that he would ask the House to strike out this appropriation.

Grosvenor Gets a Reprimand.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) expressed his amazement at the magnitude of the appropriation for Rockland, under the circumstances. It had not been the practice of the House to appropriate for works for which the contracts had not been actually let, and he denounced the policy proposed in the bill as ruinous. He declared that this and other items of the Sundry Civil bill should be stricken out; that all members should be on an equality. He warned the members that if they permitted the Sundry Civil bill to become a river and harbor bill by indirection, all hope of economy on river and harbor bills would be lost.

Mr. Cannon got the floor to defend his bill immediately afterward, and declared that the river and harbor items in the pending bill had been investigated with more care than any since the contract system had been inaugurated. Personally he did not champion river and harbor bills and did not want to be held responsible for them. The gentleman from Ohio, on the other hand, had always been an ardent advocate for river and harbor bills, and had been instrumental in passing some of the largest bills ever passed.

"They were always fair," interrupted Mr. Grosvenor.

"Some of the most vicious bills ever reported," replied Mr. Cannon, "came from the River and Harbor Committee while the gentleman was a member of it. From 25 to 33 per cent. of the money carried was worse than thrown away. Yet the gentleman attacks me for bringing in a bill providing for the expenditure of money upon projects I never approved. I can read between the lines. I can put the shoe on the gentleman and show where it pinches. If all these appropriations are stricken out I will say 'Amen.' Will he?" [Great laughter.]

"My Congressional district is not asking for a dollar," interposed Mr. Grosvenor.

"Then you have got it all in," returned Mr. Cannon.

"There never was a dollar spent in my district," answered Mr. Grosvenor.

Dingley's Answer to Moody.

Mr. Dingley then took the floor. He displayed considerable feeling in replying to the insinuations of Mr. Moody. He explained first that the appropriation for Rockland was not important, simply in aid of the commerce of Rockland. The improvement contemplated the erection of a breakwater and the construction of a harbor of refuge—"precisely such a harbor of refuge as is contemplated at Sandy Bay, in the gentleman's own district," said Mr. Dingley. Already, he said, $250,000 had been appropriated for Sandy Bay.

The work at Rockland, Mr. Dingley continued, had not been placed under the contract system at his suggestion, but by the River and Harbor Committee upon the recommendation of the Board of Engineers. If it was not needed in the judgment of the Board of Engineers, it should be stricken out. Personally he cared nothing about it, and he said emphatically that he repudiated that personally he had interested himself in it or had asked for it. He appealed to the members of the committee to bear him out when he said he had not made to any of them an intimation or a suggestion.

Mr. Dingley's personal wish, he said, in conclusion, was to see the appropriations largely reduced, and if any of them could properly be cut down or eliminated entirely he would be glad to co-operate in that work.

Mr. W. A. Stone (Rep., Penn.,) said there would certainly be a River and Harbor bill if not at this session, then at the next.

Absolution for Dingley.

Mr. Stone and Mr. Cannon, members of the Appropriation Committee, both stated that Mr. Dingley never had said a word to them concerning the Rockland appropriation. The former said a member might as well allege that the Chaplain of the House had lobbied for legislation as to intimate that the gentleman from Maine was going about interesting and besieging committees for projects for his own district.

There was some further debate, in the course of which Mr. Cannon intimated that there might be a scheme behind this attempt to strike out the river and harbor items in this bill to get them out and thus reinforce a demand for a river and harbor measure. The amendment was finally voted down—16 to 118.

When the item appropriating $400,000 for San Pedro, Cal., was reached there was some debate, in the course of which Mr. Cooper (Rep., Wis.,) reviewed the whole history of the protracted contest between San Pedro and Santa Monica, characterizing it as the most astounding chapter in our legislative history. If there was anything in the bill that ought to pass, he said, it was this. The item was passed without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Berry, (Dem., Ky.,) the appropriation for continuing the improvement of the Kentucky River was increased from $105,000 to $350,000.

An amendment appropriating $150,000 for Yaquina Bay, Oregon, was pending when the House, at 5 o'clock, took a recess until 8.

The evening session was devoted to private pension bills.

In the course of the evening Mr. Ray, Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, referred to Mr. Mahany (Rep., N. Y.,) as his "Democratic friend from Buffalo." This brought out a vigorous defense from Mahany of his party standing.

THE OREGON SENATORSHIP.

Five Hours' Debate on the Resolution that Corbett Is Not Entitled to a Seat.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Senate to-day debated for five hours the question whether Henry W. Corbett of Oregon is entitled to a seat in the Senate.

Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) completed his speech begun yesterday in favor of seating Mr. Corbett. In closing he said he did not expect Mr. Corbett would be seated, but he hoped Senators would vote as he should without regard to personal or political considerations. He would vote to seat the appointee, and would do so with the same convictions as would govern him if his long-time and warm friend, John H. Mitchell, held the Governor's certificate instead of Mr. Corbett.

Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.,) spoke in support of the resolution presented by a majority of the committee, which is adverse to Mr. Corbett's claim. He said that when the Mantle case was before the Senate in 1893 he had taken the position now taken by Mr. Spooner. He had come to recognize this question as one of constitutional construction, although he felt that the Senate was under obligation to the people to make such a decision as would accord with the facts presented. In conclusion, Mr. Teller declared his intention to stand in this case by the decision reached by the Senate in the Mantle case in 1893, and would oppose seating Mr. Corbett.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, said, in opening his speech in support of the resolution of the committee, that he would undertake to show that no vacancy existed at the time Mr. Corbett was appointed which the Governor of Oregon was authorized to fill. Mr. Allen maintained that in view of precedents which he cited, the fact was established that after the Legislature had been in session and had failed to elect, the Governor had no right to appoint.

Mr. Turner (Pop., Washington,) followed, and spoke in favor of seating Mr. Corbett. He said he would vote for Mr. Corbett's admission, although he regretted that the applicant for admission was not, in his opinion, more nearly right in his political views.

Mr. Turley (Dem., Tenn.,) a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, said the views he held would compel him to support the majority of the committee against the seating of Mr. Corbett.

Statue to Webster in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) introduced a joint resolution providing for the erection of a statue to Daniel Webster in this city. The statue is to be presented by Stilson Hutchins of this city, and the resolution appropriates $4,000 for a pedestal.

PANAMA CANAL TERMINALS.

The New La Boca Dock Affected by a Tide Rising 25 Feet.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Consular Clerk Murphy reports to the State Department under date of Colon, Feb. 8, the completion of La Boca dock, the Pacific terminus of the Panama Canal. He says that as the tides run twenty-five feet there, the value of the work is yet to be demonstrated. At low tide the shore is exposed for a mile out to sea, and as to whether or not vessels will use the dock time alone will prove.

The officer says that if the work of constructing the canal were in American hands it could be completed in the course of a few years at a moderate cost.

D. A. R. ELECTION COMPLETED.

Result of the Balloting for Vice Presidents General.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—At to-day's session of the Daughters of the American Revolution Mrs. Mary V. Cabell was elected Honorary Vice President General and Mrs. Stevenson, the retiring President General, was elected Honorary President General.

The result of the counting of the ballots cast for Vice Presidents General, which was not completed until 3 o'clock this morning, shows the following women to have been elected to that office: Mrs. R. A. Alger, Michigan; Mrs. Sperry, Connecticut; Mrs. John M. Thurston, Nebraska; Mrs. Toplin, District of Columbia; Mrs. Mark A. Hanna, Ohio; Mrs. Shippen, New Jersey; Mrs. Frye, Maine; Mrs. Jewett, Illinois; Mrs. Howard, Virginia; Dr. Anita McGee, District of Columbia; Mrs. Colton, California; Miss Temple, Tennessee; Mrs. Fairbanks, Indiana; Miss Forsyth, New York; Mrs. Abner Hooper, District of Columbia; Mrs. O'Neill, District of Columbia; Miss Benning, District of Columbia; Mrs. Goodloe, District of Columbia; Mrs. Main, District of Columbia, and Mrs. Angus Cameron, Wisconsin. Mrs. Cameron is the widow of Senator Angus Cameron.

THE MAIL TUBE ACCIDENT.

Result of the Postal Investigation—Some Letters Recovered.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The committee of postal officials sent to New York City to investigate the pneumatic tube accident has returned to the city. It has not yet completed its report to Postmaster General Gary, but it is ascertained that its conclusions are that the opening of the mail carrier while in process of transmission through the tube was the result of carelessness or inexperience on the part of the employes, who failed to shut the carrier securely before putting it in the tube.

About 260 letters, which it was thought had been destroyed, were found to be sufficiently intact to send them to their destinations with an explanatory note. An equal number are almost in shreds, but inspectors are at work with a view to patching them up and sending them to those for whom they were intended. So far as could be learned, the letters contained no money or other valuables, and the checks inclosed can be replaced readily.

A recommendation will be made that hereafter the dispatch company, under whose system the work is done, be made responsible for the safe transmission of the mail through the tubes, and be required to employ its own assistants for that purpose, instead of having the work done by postal clerks, as now.

Sir Julian Pauncefote's Letters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—At the British Embassy it was stated to-day that the reports published in a London paper and cabled to this country relative to an effort being made to secure alleged letters purporting to have been written by the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, on the rejection of the arbitration treaty, had no basis of fact whatever.

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PRESIDENT FILLS OFFICES.

Charles J. Haubert Nominated for Marshal of the Eastern District of New York.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Marshal of the United States, Eastern District of New York—CHARLES J. HAUBERT.

Marshal of the United States, Eastern District of Texas—JOHN GRANT.

Adjutant General, with rank of Brigadier General—Col. HENRY C. CORBIN.

Collectors of Customs—MOSES DILLON, for the District of Paso del Norte, Texas; JAMES D. HAYNES, District of Corpus Christi, Texas.

Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the Tenth District—JOHN A. COTTER of Texas.

Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Texas—WEBSTER FLANAGAN.

Consul at Calais, France—JAMES B. MILNER of Indiana.

Receiver of Public Moneys, Boisé, Idaho—ISAAC W. GARRETT of Idaho.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Col. Corbin to be Adjutant General, with rank of Brigadier General. Other nominations were confirmed as follows: Collector of Customs at Newport—J. H. Cozzens. Postmasters: New York—E. S. Hollands, West Troy; E. B. Hard, Cobleskill. Connecticut—D. L. Clinton, Clintonville.

Charles W. Haubert is the Republican leader of the Twenty-second Ward, Brooklyn. He was a member of the last Brooklyn Board of Aldermen. His appointment is a victory for Michael Dady and his allies. Dady has been in Washington working for Haubert, and Postmaster Wilson has been there in the interest of Francis Croft. It is claimed by the anti-Dady men that Haubert's appointment is caused by the President's desire to "even things up," he having appointed Edward B. Thomas as United States Judge.

Col. Henry C. Corbin, who was nominated yesterday Adjutant General of the army, to succeed Gen. Samuel Breck, retired on account of age, is a native of Ohio, and entered the army as an enlisted man at the beginning of the late war. He had a most brilliant career, and earned brevets for gallant and meritorious services at Decatur and Nashville. In 1866 he was transferred to the regular service as Second Lieutenant of the Seventeenth United States Infantry. President Hayes appointed him to the staff in 1880, making him a Major and Assistant Adjutant General.

Col. Corbin has seen service in the Indian campaigns at Pine Ridge, in Arizona, and elsewhere. Before promotion he was assistant to the Adjutant General, and before coming to Washington he was Adjutant General of the Department of the East at New York. Gen. Breck had held the office only since Sept. 11 last, when he succeeded Adjt. Gen. Ruggles.

J. W. Collins Fisheries Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The President has appointed and commissioned J. W. Collins of Massachusetts to represent the United States at the International Fisheries Exposition to be held in Bergen, Norway, from May to September, 1898.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed as follows:

NEW JERSEY—Pleasant Run, Elijah Lowe.

NEW YORK—Corinth, Theodore Elixman; Coveville, Lewis Carden; East Nassau, Melvin R. Millius; Hadley, J. Willard Kathan; Houghton, George P. Leet; Lebanon; Silas W. Seymour; Lyndonville, George A. Waterbury; Middle Grove, Clifford E. Cady; Rexville, Mortimer Richey.

ITALY'S RELATIONS WITH HAITI.

Minister Leger Denies the Report of a Demand for Indemnity.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The report contained in a dispatch from London that Italy had decided upon energetic measures to enforce the reparation for the alleged illegal sequestration of an Italian vessel at Port au Prince is discredited at the Haitien Legation here. Minister Leger said to-night that his Government had not informed him that any difficulty with Italy had grown out of the affair. He was confident that if a situation as grave as indicated by the London report existed he would have been notified.

"I am inclined to believe," he said, "that the revival of this report, which was set in circulation about a month ago, is inspired by the opponents of Haiti's proposed adoption of the gold standard. To the same source I think may be traced the reports of rioting and other disturbances in Haiti, which are absolutely without foundation."

Brazilian Minister Gives a Dinner.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Brazilian Minister and Mme. de Mendonca entertained at dinner this evening Miss Alger, Miss Gary, Miss Long, Miss McLanahan, Miss Ashton, Miss Ffoulke, Mr. du Bosc, Mr. Delviso, Edhem Bey, Baron Riedl von Riedenau, Mr. Zelenoy, Mr. Galarza, Lieut. Culver, Mr. Gana, Mr. Morelos, Mrs. MacBean, and the Misses de Mendonca.

Straight from Chicago to Buffalo.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—On Tuesday next the Wabash Road will begin running freight trains through from Chicago to Buffalo. Its leases from the Grand Trunk and the Erie have all been approved by the Boards of Directors of the different roads co-operating. The Wabash, it is claimed, is now the shortest line between the two cities, 512 miles.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX

4:30 A. M.—539 East Seventy-ninth Street; Charles Jacobs; damage, $500.

10:45 A. M.—10 Monroe Street; Henry Kroenberg; damage, $100.

12:40 P. M.—129 West Thirty-first Street; occupant unknown; damage slight.

4:15 P. M.—131 Ridge Street; Lewis Shapiro; damage, $5.

5:15 P. M.—44 Pitt Street; Mrs. Silverstein; damage, $5.

5:50 P. M.—151 Ludlow Street; Julius Schwartz; damage, $5.

6:30 P. M.—117 East One Hundred and First Street; Mary Lotz; damage, $10.

7:00 P. M.—467 West Fortieth Street; Ida Washington; damage, $25.

7:10 P. M.—88 Henry Street; Isaac Schiffman; damage, $10.

8:00 P. M.—193 Mercer Street; Manhattan Pants Company; damage, $2,000.

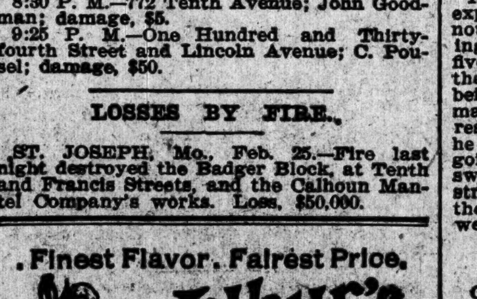
8:15 P. M.—2,323 Third Avenue; Philip Trey; damage, $10.

8:30 P. M.—772 Tenth Avenue; John Goodman; damage, $5.

9:25 P. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Lincoln Avenue; C. Pousel; damage, $50.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 25.—Fire last night destroyed the Badger Block, at Tenth and Francis Streets, and the Calhoun Mantel Company's works. Loss, $50,000.



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THE LATTIMER MURDER TRIALS.

More Evidence of Lawless Behavior on the Part of the Strikers—Used Clubs, Stones, and Pistols.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 25.—There was no session of the Lattimer case this morning owing to the illness of A. W. A. Washborn. Juror Washburn was able to take his place in the jury box this afternoon and the trial was resumed.

The first witness, George Danek of West Hazleton, said he was working on the dump there when the strikers came up and ordered him to march with them. He refused, whereupon they cut his head open with a stone and kicked him in the ribs, bruising him severely.

John Shulenberger of West Hazleton was forced with two other men to join the strikers, and marched with them to Harwood, where he heard them agree to go to Lattimer.

Milton Sellser, the Sheriff of Carbon County, said he was called out by the coal companies to protect their property, and on Sept. 6 had a consultation with Sheriff Martin at Hazelton, where they had proclamations printed and posted in conspicuous places around the coal company's various works throughout the region.

"Sept. 8," he said, "I swore in about thirty deputies at Mauch Chunk and took them to Audenreid. There was no disturbance there. The next day, hearing strikers were going to make an attack on Cox's breaker at Beaver Meadow, I drove over there and told my deputies to follow.

"When I reached Beaver Meadow I found Sheriff Martin and his deputies there. The strikers were approaching and, as the breaker is just inside the Carbon County line, it was my duty to protect it. Accordingly, I called on Sheriff Martin and his men to act with me, and they did. There were five or six hundred strikers, and they charged upon the breaker. We drove them back, using our guns to push them along; but some managed to get through our lines into the breaker. We drove them out. As the strikers dispersed one man fired a shot at us from a revolver. My deputies came up later, and we remained there until Saturday night, when the soldiers came.

"Martin told them to be very careful not to shoot anybody, that we did not intend to do any harm unless it was necessary to save our lives."

John Oberrender, manager of several of the Cox estate properties, said that, fearing the strikers would damage the estate's property at Drifton, he sent Sept. 6 for Sheriff Martin. The Sheriff reached there on the 9th of September and swore in fifty-six deputies.

"I was placed at their head," said Oberrender. "That same day a crowd of about 2,000 strikers surrounded the breaker. They were armed with clubs and many carried revolvers. They were very excited and shouted and waved their clubs. Several fired in the air and some threw open their coats and cried to us: 'No fire; you no soldiers; we no 'fraid!'"

The witness told how Sheriff Martin had instructed the deputies to be very careful how they handled their weapons, and to shoot no one unless in danger of their lives.

A NEW KLONDIKE HORROR.

Disease Attacking the Spine Which Defies Medicine and Kills Its Victims Quickly.

SEATTLE, Feb. 25.—In addition to the rigors of the Alaskan climate, the fortune hunters have now to face a new and terrible disease. The bodies of five dead men were brought into Skaguay Thursday, and with those who brought them were four others more dead than alive. It appears that the disease, which is one affecting the spine, is epidemic around Skaguay, and medicine so far has proved of no avail.

Up to the present time twenty deaths have been reported, and it is said that scores of victims are now suffering in the mining camp. The symptoms are a numbing pain at the base of the brain, which extends down the spine, and results in terrible pain in the kidneys. This is followed by a comatose condition and death within twenty-four hours.

THE RUSH TO THE KLONDIKE.

Many Arrivals in Alaska and Many Vessels on the Way.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Feb. 25.—The steamer Pioneer, with the bark Colorado, returned at midnight from Skaguay. The Pioneer's officers report both Dyea and Skaguay as lively, but law-abiding. Capt. Nielson says that while thousands of people are landing at Dyea, the population does not appear to increase materially, as the majority of those landing there are destined for interior Alaska, and are pushing forward with little delay. Both the Chilkoot and White Passes are reported in good condition.

On the way down the Pioneer passed twenty-four vessels en route to Alaska, all crowded with passengers and freight. The Pioneer experienced the worst weather that has prevailed in the North Pacific for many years, continuous high winds and blinding snowstorms prevailing.

BRITISH FLAG IN ALASKA.

Planted at Summit Lake, Fourteen Miles Inside the American Line.

SEATTLE, Washington, Feb. 25.—The steamer Noyo, which arrived here from Alaska to-day, brings a report that the British flag has been planted at Summit Lake, fourteen miles inside of the American boundary line, and twelve miles from Skaguay.

It is also reported that eight men have been frozen to death on the trail since Feb. 15.

Troops Leave for Dyea.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Feb. 25.—To-day Companies B and H of the Fourteenth Infantry, under command of Col. Thomas M. Anderson, left here on the way to Dyea, Alaska. They will take steamer from Seattle.

FLATTENED SKULL ROUNDED.

John Adolphson of Chicago May Now Get the Use of His Limbs.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Dr. E. M. Phelps of New York performed a daring operation on the skull of John Adolphson to-day which it is thought will give the patient the use of his limbs, useless since babyhood. The operation was the straightening of a flattened portion of the skull.

The surgeon to relieve the pressure blamable for the uselessness of the limbs cut around the flat portion of the skull and raised it, keeping it in place by sewing the periosteum, a thin, tough skin which covers the bone. In less than half an hour the patient had as symmetrical a head as could be wished. After the surgeon had cut into the skull he pressed the flat portion out until it assumed a normal shape. Much bone had to be cut away. This was done with bone forceps.

METHODS OF A COOL THIEF.

Tells a Chicago Judge How He Fooled the Police.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Fred Rubeck, who is said to have made $75,000 in five years by stealing horses, had his second trial today. Besides being a horse thief, he is charged with abducting girls. Yesterday he defended himself and got twenty years. To-day on a second charge he was sentenced for life.

He took the court into his confidence and explained his methods in detail. They were not particularly original, consisting of renting the rigs and driving them off, but for five years he escaped capture, and sold all the horses and carriages. On one occasion, being arrested, he claimed to be a business man, and took the policeman to his alleged residence to prove his story. Arriving there, he left the policeman in the buggy, and going to the door, told the woman who answered his knock that the officer was sunstruck. She gave him a can of beer, which the officer drank. The latter's suspicions were disarmed, and Rubeck was let go.

Santa Fe Earnings.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Gross earnings of the Santa Fé system for the month of January are reported at $2,860,449, an increase of $396,519 compared with the same month last year. Operating expenses, $2,366,014; increase, $381,216; net earnings, $494,435; increase, $15,303. For the seven months ending Jan. 31 net earnings were $6,721,828; increase, $977,047.

CROKER ON NEW YORK HARBOR.

He Urges Congressman Cummings to Work for Needed Improvements at This Port.

A letter from Richard Croker to Congressman Cummings, made public yesterday, urged upon him the necessity of redoubling his vigilance and vigor toward securing National action for the improvement of the harbor of New York. Mr. Croker says that the demands of ocean commerce constantly augment the size of vessels, but that New York does not adequately respond to them, either in the improvement of her sea approaches or in the enlargement of her docking and other harbor facilities. The letter further says:

> It is not enough that New York's approaches and harbor facilities should be equal to those of rival ports. They must be superior. Other cities are making the most strenuous efforts to reach equality with New York in such conditions. Is New York putting forth commensurate endeavor? No.
>
> Such a state of things must exist no longer. It is not an affair of politics or of parties; not a concern of classes or factions. It is not merely the common concern of every person who depends on the prosperity of New York for occupation and bread. It is more than that. It is the common concern of the general public of the United States, habituated to regard New York as the natural emporium of the Nation, by every law of geography and climate, by every rule of convenience and economy. The sea approaches to New York Harbor must be placed in a condition that will dismiss the question of tides from the problem of navigation.
>
> In conclusion, let me impress upon you that at this moment not all other public questions combined are more important to the representatives of New York than the subject of this letter.

A DENIAL FROM MR. CROKER.

He Says the Report that He and Mr. Platt Are at Odds Over Street Franchises Is Untrue.

A story was current in Wall Street yesterday to the effect that Mr. Croker and Senator Platt were at odds with regard to legislation affecting the surface railroad corporations of the city, that Mr. Platt had decided to force a bill through the Legislature to compel the city to put up at public auction the franchises of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroads despite the opposition of Tammany Hall, which is friendly to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which now controls those roads.

Mr. Croker said last night that there was not one word of truth in the story, and that Tammany is already on record as against corporations of any description.

The story further said that the bill would surely become law, and a strong financial interest stood ready to pay $500,000 annual rent to the city for the two franchises. State Senator Page said last night that no such legislation was pending, and to the best of his knowledge no such bill had been presented.

It is supposed that the story was started for stock jobbing purposes. Nearly a year ago, when the question of the validity of the franchises was raised, on an application by the Metropolitan Company for a permit to change the motive power a large cash offer was made in the name of H. J. Braker for the franchises, and a bill to compel its acceptance was introduced by Senator Pavey. Nothing came of it.

It is probable that some expression of opinion regarding Tammany's position in the matter of surface line franchises, and of corporations in general, will be made at the meeting of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee this afternoon.

STREET CAR FIGHT IN CHICAGO.

Mayor Harrison Refuses the Demand of Yerkes and Other Presidents for More Franchises.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—War has been declared between Mayor Harrison, representing the City of Chicago on one side, and Charles T. Yerkes and M. K. Bowen, the Presidents of the leading street railway companies of the city, on the other. These men met to-day and failed utterly to agree. The street-car men came to demand franchises for trolley lines on some of the leading streets of the city, including several down-town thoroughfares.

The object of the Presidents' visit was known in advance, and the Mayor had consulted Commissioner McGann and Corporation Counsel Thornton upon the matter. He refused to favor the franchises. He also notified President Yerkes that his company would have to pay for the repair on several bridges used almost exclusively by the street-car lines. Mr. Yerkes said that his company would refuse money for this purpose. This is looked upon as the beginning of a great fight.

THE ANNEXATION TREATY.

Message of the Acting President of Hawaii to the Legislature.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—President Sanford B. Dole of Hawaii has received a copy of a message submitted by Acting President Cooper to the Legislature, which met in Honolulu on Feb. 16. On the subject of annexation the message says:

"Owing to the intimate relations existing between the republic and the United States of America, great care should be exercised that no action be taken which might interfere with the scope of the annexation treaty, nor in any way jeopardize the present satisfactory relations, nor hinder the future presentation of the treaty should it fail at the present time to receive the approval of the Senate of the United States, where it is now pending."

President Dole Sails for Home.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—President Dole of Hawaii sailed for Honolulu on the steamer Mariposa, which left at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Several members of the Hawaiian delegation were on hand to bid him farewell.

TOBACCO FIRE IN LOUISVILLE.

Property Worth $350,000 Destroyed and Two Men Fatally Hurt.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 25.—The picking, drying, and steaming warehouses of the National Tobacco Company, situated at Twenty-fourth and Main Streets, were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss will amount to $350,000, and is fully covered by insurance. W. B. Duke, President of the American Tobacco Company, of which the National Tobacco Company of Louisville is a branch, witnessed the destruction of the property. He said that the warehouses would be rebuilt at once.

The fire was discovered at 8 o'clock on the second floor of the building used for drying purposes. From the three-story drying building the flames spread rapidly west to the four-story warehouse, and east to the three-story steaming house. In the building which first caught, 200 hands, mostly women and children, were employed, but the majority of these escaped safely, only a few being slightly injured, as did 200 employes who were at work in the steaming building.

When the alarm of fire was sounded in the picking department, where 1,000 men were at work, the employes began to make their escape in an orderly manner, but George Tischendorf, foreman of two of the floors, and John Packham and William Semple remained too long in the burning building and were forced to jump for their lives. Packham and Semple sustained injuries which probably will result fatally.

Fourteen hundred men, women, and children are thrown out of employment by the fire. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Twelfth Regiment Shooting.

The fifth annual competition for the Riker trophy was competed for by the marksmen of the Twelfth Regiment at the armory last night. Company C won with a score of 213. The conditions of the match were five shots standing at 200 yards and five shots prone at 500 yards. The scores:

COMPANY C.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Sergt. Barrenger	23	23	46
Sergt. Wells	20	23	43
Capt. Seiter	21	21	42
Sergt. Loughlin	21	20	41
Corp. Brown	21	20	41
Total	106	107	213
Company H	99	110	209
Company E	96	111	207
Company B	95	106	201
Company A	95	106	201
Company K	88	112	200
Company D	88	107	195
Company I	92	100	192
Company G	86	100	186
Company F	54	85	139

ENGLISH COLLEGIANS' ANSWER.

Oxford and Cambridge Men Do Not Care to Compete with American College Athletes.

The Executive Committee of the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association held a meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night and prepared reports which will be acted upon at the annual meeting of the association this afternoon.

The correspondence with Cambridge and Oxford relating to an intercollegiate athletic meeting, which has been going on since Dec. 3, was made public before the committee went into session, and the final answer of the English collegians ends all chances of a meeting between American and English taking place for years, as in the communication the English collegians question the status of the American Amateur college athlete.

When Oliver Shiras of Cornell, Chairman of the Executive Committee, sent a formal challenge he made every concession to the Englishmen. The committee instructed him to say that the local collegians were willing that the first meeting should take place in England, and to have the competition consist of the same nine events which are held at the annual meeting between Oxford and Cambridge. This included a three-mile race, which is not on the programme of the American College Association's meeting.

To this the Englishmen answered that they did not see their way clear to compete with American collegians, since, if they are rightly advised, there are difficulties surrounding the amateur status of athletes in American universities and colleges. There was a lively discussion over the final letter, but nothing will be done in the matter of an answer until to-day.

The only information given out last night was that the bicycle records made last year under the auspices of the Intercollegiate Association will not stand, because they were paced, and that the committee will recommend this at the annual meeting.

Johns Hopkins University applied for admission, and their application was passed upon favorably. In reference to the California Athletic Club difficulty nothing was given out, although the matter was fully discussed.

MR. BELMONT OFFERS TROPHIES.

Inducements for the Five Boats' Crews to Race at Newport.

NEWPORT, Feb. 25.—Oliver H. P. Belmont, while here to-day, authorized the statement to be made that if the five crews will race here next Summer he would offer a trophy, as he did last year, when Mr. Belmont and F. P. Garretson got up a number of races for trophies which they offered. These events, which created intense interest, are to be continued. The five crews are those from the Newport Reserves, Old Colony repair shops, Fort Adams, training station, and seamen gunners of the torpedo station.

Mr. Garretson has also offered a trophy for these coming events. The permanent judges are Lieutenant Commander McLean of the torpedo station, Congressman Melville Bull, Mayor P. J. Boyle, and Postmaster Dalton E. Young.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Mocorito won, Aprona second, Oahua third. Time—1:11½.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Geyser won, Oram second, Red Glenn third. Time—1:45.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Roulette Wheel won, Nilhau second, Flandes third. Time—1:11¼.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile, handicap. George Lee won, Bonito second, Blarney Stone third. Time—1:44.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth, selling. Collins won, Little Cripple second, Souffle third. Time—1:52½.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs, selling. Refugee won, Pat Murphy second, Don Fulano third. Time—1:16¼.

A. J. Drexel's Horses Sold.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—The sale of A. J. Drexel's driving outfit attracted a big crowd to Herkness's Bazaar to-day. The bidding was spirited, and the prices brought, as a general thing, were good. C. S. Jarvis paid the top price, $1,300, for the well-mated team of chestnuts, Kid and Mayflower. William Deering gave $750 for Lord Louden, a five-year-old son of the great hackney horse Matchless of Londesboro. Loftus, a seven-year-old gelding, sold for $900. Other horses sold for prices between $165 and $550.

Leiter Buys Two Fast Pacers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Joseph Leiter, the new "king of the wheat pit," has purchased a pair of fast pacers at the Splan-Newglass sale. Red Leaf, a seven-year-old chestnut gelding, was bid in for Leiter at $1,375, and Alseymont, a bay stallion, cost him $1,975. Red Leaf has a record of 2:11¼.

George Barrett, the Jockey, Dead.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—George Barrett, the jockey, is dead.

Bridge Loop Appeal Filed.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The appeal of William R. Hearst from the decision of the Supreme Court denying his motion for a writ of mandamus to restrain the Trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge from granting permission for the construction of the trolley railway loop at the New York end of the Brooklyn Bridge was filed to-day with the Court of Appeals.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises...6:37		Sun sets...5:50		Moon sets......

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	11:20	Gov. Isl'd	11:46	H. Gate	......
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	11:50	Gov. Isl'd	......	H. Gate	1:35

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Ems, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Furst Bismarck, Hamburg	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Grangense, Barbados, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Martello, Hull	....	....
Massachusetts, London	....	9:00 A. M.
Olivedene, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Prussia, Hamburg	....	9:00 A. M.
Seguranca, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Victoria, London	....	....

MONDAY, FEB. 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comanche, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Panama, Havana	....	....

TUESDAY, MARCH 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Excelsior, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails to Australia, (except to West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to †March 3 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 6 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March †6 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 26.

Alamo, Galveston, Feb. 19.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Feb. 12.
Caribbee, St. Croix, Feb. 9.
Gate City, Savannah, Feb. 21.
La Champagne, Havre, Feb. 12.
Manitoban, Droutheim, Jan. 21.
Oscar II., Hamburg, Jan. 27.
Paris, Southampton, Feb. 19.
Trinidad, Bermuda, Feb. 24.
Tropic, Shields, Feb. 11.
Umbria, Liverpool, Feb. 19.

SUNDAY, FEB. 27.

La Bretagne, Havre, Feb. 19.
Prins Willem V., Port au Prince, Feb. 21.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Feb. 17.
Thingvalla, Shields, Feb. 16.
Thomas Melville, Gibraltar, Feb. 12.

MONDAY, FEB. 28.

Andelina, Queenstown, Feb. 14.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Feb. 26.
Cufic, Liverpool, Feb. 18.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Feb. 16.
Manitoba, St. Lucia, Feb. 20.
Yumuri, Havana, Feb. 24.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Feb. 26.
Cuvier, St. Lucia, Feb. 21.
El Norte, New Orleans, Feb. 24.
Manitoba, London, Feb. 17.
Nueces, Galveston, Feb. 23.
Wordsworth, St. Lucia, Feb. 22.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.

Boadicea, London, Feb. 13.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Feb. 23.
Werra, Gibraltar, Feb. 21.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3.

Albano, Havre, Feb. 17.
Alliance, Colon, Feb. 24.
Friesland, Antwerp, Feb. 21.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, Feb. 19.
Patria, Hamburg, Feb. 19.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, Feb. 17.

Arrived—Friday, Feb. 25.

SS Ardandearg, (Br.,) Kinley, Ardrossan Feb. 8, in ballast to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M. 24th and anchored to await orders.

SS Strathtay, (Br.,) McKenzie, Shields Feb. 1, in ballast to C. B. Richards & Co.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Eichel, Bremen Feb. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Fitzgerald, Antwerp Feb. 12, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Russian Prince, (Br.,) Hewitt, Shields Jan. 29, in ballast to Columbia Oil Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS El Dorado, Baker, New Orleans Feb. 20, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS America, (Br.,) Pearce, London Feb. 12, with mdse. to the New York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Caracas, Woodrick, Porto Cabello, &c., Feb. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Bremerhaven, (Dutch,) Ninnes, Antwerp Feb. 11, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Comanche, Pennington, Jacksonville Feb. 22 and Charleston 23, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 1:20 A. M.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Loveridge, Hull Feb. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah Feb. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Company.

Ship Senator Versmann, (Ger.,) Friedericksen, Djoewana Oct. 11 via Delaware Breakwater Feb. 24, with sugar to American Sugar Refining Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 25, 9:30 P. M., W. N. W., light breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Hispania, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Coventina, (Br.,) for Christiansand, &c.
SS Alene, (Br.,) for Kingston, Jeremie, &c.
SS Jamaica, (Nor.,) for St. John's, &c.
SS Strathtay, (Br.,) for Newport News.
SS Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—SS Cliveden, (Br.,) collided with the foreign ship Agostino Terrizano, last reported from Rosario Nov. 15 for Hamburg, near the Wolf Rock Lighthouse, off Land's End, this morning. Fifteen of the crew were taken off and landed at Penzance, but the Captain and three others did not leave the ship, which was subsequently towed to Falmouth, having port bow damaged.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25.—SS Tampican, (Br.,) Capt. Pickthall, which arr. here to-day from New Orleans via Fayal, reports that she passed a large wooden lighter marked 132f on Feb. 9, in lat. 37, lon. 67, and that there was no sign of life on her.

FALMOUTH, Feb. 25.—SS Strathlyon, (Br.,) Capt. Bailey, from Philadelphia Feb. 7 for Hamburg, while proceeding up the Channel, collided with and sank the schooner Percy of London, off the Lizard this morning. The crew of the schooner were rescued by a boat, which has landed them here.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt Hogemann, (from Genoa,) sld. from Naples for New York at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Manhanset, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York for Leith and Dundee, passed Dunnet Head yesterday.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Dungeness to-day.

SS Edwin, (Br.,) Capt. Mathews, from New York, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Buenos Ayrean, (Br.,) Capt. McAdam, from New York via Liverpool, arr. at Greenock to-day.

SS Megantic, (Br.,) Capt. Foot, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Capt. Goudie, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Capt. Cannons, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Cannon, sld. from Liverpool for New York yesterday.

SS Turanian, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, sld. from Glasgow for New York yesterday.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, (from Glasgow,) sld. from Moville for New York to-day.

SS Aragonia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, sld. from Stettin for New York to-day. Not previously.

SS Oevenum, (Port.,) Capt. Jensen, from New York for Lisbon and Oporto, arr. at Fayal to-day.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Queen Mary, (Br.,) from Calcutta for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Blythe, (from Venice,) sld. from Trieste for New York Feb. 21.

SS J. W. Taylor, (Br.,) Capt. Kenper, (from Victoria,) sld. from Bahia for New York Feb. 22.

SS Gladys Royle, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, from New York via Cape Town, &c., arr. at Mauritius Feb. 23.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam at 6 P. M. today.

GORHAM Sterling Silverwares

Broadway & 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.

MEN'S HATS.

Shapes are smaller than last season. Four new colors.

Derbys, $1.90, $2.35, $2.99.

1100 pairs of choice samples from Lane & Co. of Brooklyn at $2.19 pair. All worth $4. All sizes.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

A Neckwear bargain, 50c. and 75c. Four-in-Hands, Tecks, and Puffs marked at 25c. each.

White Laundered Dress Shirts, 68c. each.

Astonishing values.

Spring Styles

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

NOW READY and on sale in all theirr stoes. 199, 299, 605, 1197, 1361 Broadway.

GOING TO ALASKA?

Looking for Grand Scenery? Want to Get Rich? Yes?

Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for "How to reach the Gold Fields of Alaska;" "Answers to every day queries;" "Map of Alaska;" "Alaska excursions," and other publications, all free. Total postage, 10 cents.

Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the Alaska route—has the experienced pilots and officers who are familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers to all principal Pacific coast ports from Mexico to Alaska inclusive. Travelers who regard their time and their safety as of value will see to it that their tickets read over the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line.

Goodall, Perkins & Co., Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal.

The Wanamaker Store

Our Best Advertising

IS done by our own customers. The store news, through the medium of types, travels far and fast,—the store news which spreads by word of mouth goes slower, but farther and more effectively.

Our News Letter treats daily of the various phases of our effort to be independent of the Rule of the Market, and to reconcile, as far as may be, the conflicting claims of Needs and Purses. But this would be useless were it not crowned by that other and finer advertisement,—the *testimony of the public.*

The character and extent of that testimony is best learned by a look into the store at any hour of any business day. It is not the *result* of our printed story, so much as its *endorsement*. It is an endorsement which shall never be imperiled by faults in the story itself, so far as absolute and literal sincerity of statement can secure its safety.

A Great Selling in Small Needfuls

Shoes, Hose, Shirts, and Especially Gloves

YOU will find 7,800 pairs of dollar and dollar-and-a-quarter Gloves for Misses and Women on the main aisle, Broadway, this morning,

At Fifty Cents a Pair.

This is the third time we have been enabled to make this offer, and it is the last time we shall have that pleasure, and you the opportunity it affords.

In addition to the regular glove force, there will be seventy extra salespeople, and the counters will be arranged to give everybody a chance. There are but 7,800 pairs, and last Saturday 8,400 pairs did not last the day out. That's a word to the wise which ought to prove sufficient to ensure an early call to-day.

Four-button and Foster hook for Women; colors, tan, modes, navy blue, dark green, black, pearl and white.

Four-button kind for Misses; colors, tans, browns and ox-blood.

All sizes. New, fresh goods, neither soiled nor shop-worn, and honest dollar and dollar-and-a-quarter values. All at 50c. a pair.

Men's Spring Oversacks. THE line of new spring-weight Top-coats that is placed on sale to-day comprises some *particularly* stylish garments. All the late shapes are here, and where the variety is so large and the prices so small, choosing should be easy. Merely a hint below of what is being done here in fashionable spring clothing.

At $12—In rough faced black all-wool cheviot, lined throughout with pure silk; made and finished in strictly first-class manner.

At $13.50—In fine all-wool covert cloth, two shades; medium short cut; one-inch lap seams; lined throughout with pure silk.

At $15—In medium or light colored covert cloth, new shades; silk lined, lap seams; very stylish.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's and Women's Underwear. A particularly good offering in Men's Underwear to-day. Of merino, natural color, medium weight, with covered seams and pearl buttons, and the best value we know of at $1 a garment.

And here are two sorts of women's vests the quality of which cannot be beaten at the little prices.

At 12 1-2c.—Richelieu ribbed cotton; silk taped; sleeveless or with short sleeves; well made and full sized; priced low enough to pay for anticipating the summer heat.

At 25c.—Ribbed white lisle thread, soft and elastic, some plain necks, some lace trimmed; sleeveless or short sleeves.

Broadway.

Handkerchiefs for Men or Women. THERE'S a difference between buying from an importer and dealing directly with the maker. The latter is our method, and in the selling of handkerchiefs, for instance, the benefit to you is proven. Not difficult to discover the saving in the purchase of these *pure linen* handkerchiefs.

FOR MEN

At $1.25 doz.—About 150 dozen hemstitched handkerchiefs with neat hand-embroidered initial.

At $1.50 doz.—Of good quality linen, full laundered, hemstitched.

FOR WOMEN

At $1.50 doz.—Sheer cloth; beautifully hand-embroidered initial; fully laundered.

At $2 doz.—Doubly hemstitched; embroidered initial; unlaundered; good value at 25c. each.

Broadway.

Black Sateen Petticoats. HERE are five styles from which to make a selection. They are all late styles, some with umbrella ruffles, others with Spanish flounces. They are so priced, too, that you will find no objection on that score.

At $1—With lining of striped flannelette, umbrella ruffle, corded on bottom.

At $1.25—Extra quality, lined with striped flannelette; deep umbrella ruffle.

At $1.50—Very heavy; lined with flannelette, corded umbrella ruffle.

At $2—With deep Spanish flounce; 8 rows of cording; velveteen bound.

At $2.75—Of heavy French sateen; deep umbrella ruffle, 7 rows of cording on bottom.

Second floor.

Candy Matters. THE novelty in the candy store this week is a delicious little confection called a chocolate cream cherry. Not a new thing in idea, but new in development and treatment. The candy man takes the finest kind of imported French cherries, gives them a coat of cream and an overcoat of chocolate, and there you are,—an exquisite and indescribable mouthful.

The price is interesting, too, because it's only a third of what most people exact for confections of the same character.

20c. a Pound.

Basement.

Again, the Shirts, Collars and Cuffs

WE are now more fully prepared to astonish you in the shirts and collars and cuffs which have already given the public some notable and highly profitable surprises.

Here are the goods,—just remember when you read the items, that when we say "regular value" we say it with a full understanding of the situation, and with absolute sincerity.

1,500 doz. Collars, in all the wearable shapes, 10c. each, or 50c. a half dozen. Equal in all respects of wear and appearance to any 25c. collar.

500 doz. Cuffs, in values that match the collars, at 15c. each, or 2 pairs for 25c. They will out-wear many 40c. grades.

A new lot of the well-known shirts heretofore offered at 75c., of handsome Madras, worth $1.50 if they're worth a cent.

All-over Madras and Percale Shirts, and with Madras bosoms and white bodies, at 50c. each. There are $1 and $1.50 values in this lot.

200 doz. of the Unlaundered Shirts at 35c. each, or 3 for $1, which we'd like you to compare with 50c. kinds.

200 doz. of the Unlaundered Shirts at 45c. which we'd like to have you put against a 75c. kind.

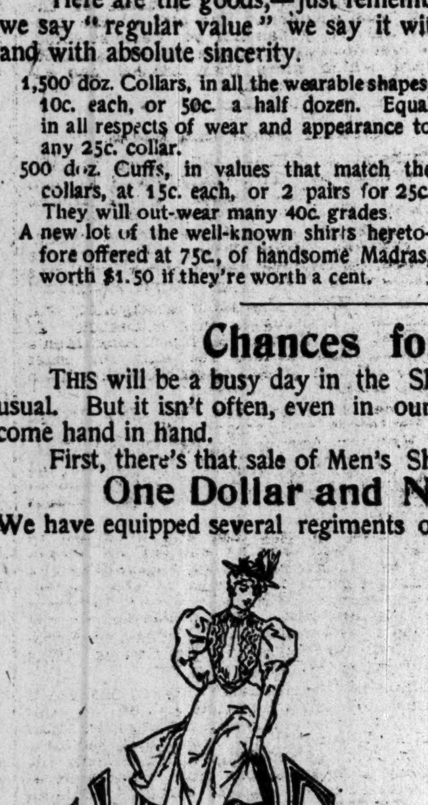
Chances for Everybody

THIS will be a busy day in the Shoe Store,—not that that's anything unusual. But it isn't often, even in our Shoe Store that four offers like these come hand in hand.

First, there's that sale of Men's Shoes, at

One Dollar and Ninety Cents a Pair.

We have equipped several regiments of men since they were first mentioned, but 19,000 pairs are a good many shoes, and there are chances left.



A very good proportion of them three days ago were $4.50, $5, and even $6 qualities. Not so many of them left now, but the unusual sizes can be fitted in them still. Mostly these are $3.50 and $3 qualities,—stated very modestly at that. $1.90 a pair for all of them.

Four hundred and eighty pairs of spring-heel Children's Shoes, which were originally priced at $2.50 and $3.50, have been rounded up and branded

One Dollar a Pair.

Sizes from 8 children's to 6 women's. A size missing here and there in the broader widths.

Two hundred and eighty-five pairs of Men's Patent Leather Shoes, the $5 shoe of the every-day store, but one which we have been selling at $3.90 as a special illustration of our shoe economy, are marked to-day

Two-Ninety a Pair.

The toes of this lot are just a little narrower than the popular fancy seems to desire. Perhaps a dollar off the price may make them look a little broader to-day.

Finally, a very good assortment in Women's Shoes, at

Two Dollars a Pair.

A great many of them were meant to be double that price when they were made, and there's not one among them which is not a glittering bargain at the present price.

More Bicycle Suits,—$3.75

THESE are astonishingly good suits for the money. They were very fair values at the original prices, which ran up to $7.50. They are made from very good materials, of the kind which is commonly called "all-wool," even by conscientious advertisers, and which you'd call all-wool yourself unless you were an unusually critical expert. The styles are good, the make-up first-class, the suits as a whole thoroughly dependable, handsome and satisfactory. Trousers have golf cuffs. We sell the whole suit for $3.75.

225 extra trousers, some with buckle, some with golf band at knee. Values up to $5. Your choice at $2.50.

The New Spring Hosiery. HERE they are,—many cases just off the steamer. They're for both men and women, and the styles show all the chromatic effects from grave to gay, from lively to severe. Plaids predominate, and as a general thing the brighter effects seem to be preferred.

Our orders for these were placed last August, and we escaped the very material advance in factory cost which has come to pass since. Our prices on these are not likely to be matched elsewhere.

FOR MEN

At 25c.—New effects in cotton; plaids or stripes; silk embroidered fronts and white printed effects on fast black, tans and cadet blue; also fast black lisle thread with unbleached soles.

At 50c.—Lisle thread in open work; fast black, tan and blue, with colored silk embroidered fronts; woven plaids in cotton; fancy striped and embroidered lisle thread.

FOR WOMEN

At 25c.—Of fast black cotton, seasonable weights, elastic, strong and serviceable. Reduced from 50c.

Attractive Offerings in the China Ware Store. NOTHING is ever *dear* in this store. We make it a point to sell as cheaply, at least, as any one. Frequently we are enabled to do still better. An instance in the China Ware Store is the offering of Dinner Sets—Haviland, principally—and Carlsbad odd pieces.

At $35—Haviland sets of 113 pieces, in 3 styles; all edges and handles heavily gilded. Reduced from $50.

At $35—Limoges sets of 113 pieces; heavily gilded; in two styles of floral decorations. Was $42.50.

At $27.50—113 pieces, gilded handles.

At $25—100 pieces, all pieces gilded.

At $20—100 pieces, gilded handles.

An excellent variety of floral decorations in each.

A lot of Carlsbad small pieces, beautifully decorated with flowers and gilt, are to go at 10c. each. Creams, Fruit Saucers, Tea and Fruit Plates, and Covered Mustards—all at 10c. each, and worth just double.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

SOUND MONEY SPEAKERS

The American Academy of Political and Social Science Meets in Philadelphia.

MR. VANDERLIP URGES ACTION

He Says Sound Money Forces Should Unite on a Policy and Put It Into Effect—Advantage of the Free Silver Party in Union.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip, Prof. J. F. Johnson of the University of Pennsylvania, and C. Stuart Patterson, President of the Union League and delegate to the recent Monetary Conference at Indianapolis, were the speakers at the forty-seventh scientific session of the American Academy of Political and Social Science to-day. The meeting was held in the assembly room of the Bourse, and the topic discussed was "The Proposition in Congress on Currency Reform."

Mr. Vanderlip, who was the chief speaker, said:

"The first requisite for the solution of any problem is a comprehension of the problem. Men ordinarily understand that. But we have to-day a whole Nation calling for the solution of an intricate question, while few of the people bringing forward plans have a clear comprehension of the elements of the question itself. There are a great many intelligent business men who would be greatly pleased to see all this currency discussion dropped and to know that Congress had turned its attention in some other direction; who believe that business may go on with just the same currency that it has been using, and with just the same banking laws. Broadly speaking, we all understand that there are two general plans of relief offered.

"On the one hand we know a method is proposed which has the advantage of perfect simplicity—contained in a single sentence—'the unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen to one, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.' There is a great class in practical accord on that proposition. The greatest elements of strength which that class has are its singleness of purpose and its simplicity of means. The free silver party always knows what it wants, and it always wants it. Among the people whose ideas are not in accord with those of the free silver party we find many who disagree on even the fundamental elements of the problem, and who are offering solutions widely varied in character. The cause of sound money is, therefore, in some respects in an unfortunate position. It faces a party absolutely united in its purpose and method, a party having perfectly clear ideas of what it desires to accomplish, a party which has made the issue it raises so simple that every voter can comprehend it. While the sound money cause is facing such a foe, it is harassed in the rear by non-combatants arguing for delay, opposing radical measures, hesitating about any attempt to do what they know is right, because they fear the difficulties in the way.

"If we are to avoid the shock of a change of standard, we need to crystallize the sound-money sentiment into a specific measure we can all support. We now have around which to rally only an abstract idea, while the free-silver party has a definite measure, a measure it can embody into a legislative act of ten lines. That party must be met with a constructional issue just as definite and just as capable of attaching to it the full strength of the party which opposes this change of standards. Seek for that measure. Help to give clear definition to the issue. Put aside small differences. Keep before you the extreme importance of fixing the standard where it cannot be changed until a majority of the voters of the Nation wish it changed. If we will then push forward with the persistence and the definiteness which the opposing party has displayed, we can secure the fruits of the victory which has once been won."

POUGHKEEPSIE BRIBERY CASE.

Agent of a Hose Company Held for the Grand Jury—He Makes Counter Charges Against Aldermen.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 25.—Francis L. Ide, agent for the Eureka Fire Hose Company of 13 Barclay Street, New York, who is accused by Aldermen John T. Bayer and Louis Kirchner with attempting to bribe them in connection with the recent purchase of hose by the Common Council of this city, was held this afternoon to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The hearing before Recorder Odell developed several sensational incidents. Ide denied specifically the charge against him, and produced proof that instead of his trying to bribe Aldermen Bayer and Kirchner, they tried to get him to bribe them and he refused. One of the witnesses for Ide was Chief Engineer Fred S. Bieber of the Fire Department. With tears in his eyes, he declared under oath that Alderman Bayer, who is his brother-in-law, told him that he was in the hose deal for all there was in it, and that he had been offered 25 per cent. to recommend a certain kind of hose. The night the Common Council met, Bieber testified that when he protested against the brands of hose recommended, both Bayer and Kirchner offered him $25 to keep his mouth shut. Alderman Bayer alleged that Ide, against his protest, had given him a mackintosh. He received the garment by express, and immediately returned it through the same medium.

On the witness stand Ide made a statement that Bayer asked him for a mackintosh, and that he agreed to sell him one, and it was ordered through his company and shipped to Bayer by the Goodyear Rubber Company. Ide produced one of Bayer's business cards, on the back of which was written the color desired and the size. The handwriting, Ide declared, was Bayer's. When the card was handed to Bayer he was greatly excited, and denied that the handwriting was his. At the request of Ide's counsel, he wrote and rewrote the words on the back of the card on a piece of paper. Whether or not the handwriting is the same will be decided by experts. Ide was held in nominal bail to insure his presence if needed.

SUES TOBACCO COMPANIES.

A Louisville Man Says He Is Boycotted and Asks Damages.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 25.—W. B. Tate to-day sued the Drummond Tobacco Company of St. Louis, Wilson, Nichally & Co., Liggett & Myers of St. Louis, P. J. Sorg & Co. of Middletown, Ohio, and the Harry Weissinger Tobacco Company of Louisville for $125,000 damages.

Plaintiff alleged that because of a boycott he was compelled to close his tobacco warehouse in Louisville. The firms complained of compose the Manufacturers and Buyers' Association, which he asserts controls the trade in leaf and manufactured goods.

He alleges that before the boycott he cleared $25,000 annually out of his business.

Philadelphia Doctor Insane.

GREENVILLE, N. H., Feb. 25.—Dr. Clinton Dodge of Philadelphia has been committed to the insane asylum at Concord. Dr. Dodge arrived at the village of Temple last Saturday in the hope that the country air would benefit his health. Instead, he gradually grew worse, and yesterday, becoming violent, he assaulted his mother, who was attending him.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Paymaster W. J. Thomson is ordered to the Coast Survey office, in charge of accounts of Coast Survey vessels March 1.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. Q. Lovell is detached from charge of accounts of Coast Survey vessels and ordered to be ready for orders to the Amphitrite.

Passed Assistant Paymaster W. J. Littell is ordered to the New York Navy Yard at once, his unexpired leave revoked.

Assistant Paymaster W. B. Izard is appointed Assistant Paymaster with the relative rank of Ensign.

Assistant Paymaster D. Potter is appointed Assistant Paymaster, with the relative rank of Ensign.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Brooklyn sailed from St. Croix for St. Lucia Feb. 25.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Information for Producers and Shippers Prepared by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission has just issued for public information a book showing all existing National, State, and local commercial organizations, National, State, and local agricultural associations, and the various railway associations, their location, and the names of the Presidents, Secretaries, and Commissioners.

A list confined to commercial organizations was issued by the commission about three years ago, which, though by no means complete, speedily came to be in great demand as a mailing list, and for reference purposes in all parts of the country. In compliance with numerous requests, the present revised and extended list has been prepared. It embraces about 3,500 Boards of Trade and other commercial societies, about 40,000 agricultural associations, and approximately 300 railway organizations. The following notice appears on the first page:

"The list has been prepared for the use of the Government and the public, and will be revised from time to time. Additions to their officers should be promptly forwarded to this office. Documents and information from the office of the commission, including statements of transportation rates, will be supplied to any person upon application."

This means that producers and shippers may obtain from the commission, without cost, full and authentic information concerning railway facilities, charges for any freight or passenger service, capitalization and operation of railways, the workings of the Inter-State Commerce law, how it has been interpreted by the commission and the courts, and in what respects public rights have been benefited or otherwise affected.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC FIGHT.

Inter-State Commerce Commission Assists the American Lines.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day issued an order relieving the United States lines by suspending the operation of the long and short haul clause of the Inter-State Commerce act upon passenger traffic between all points on their lines where they are in competition with the Canadian Pacific Railway and its connections, but prohibited the United States lines from charging lower rates than from time to time are made by the Canadian Pacific Railway separately or with its conections.

This is an additional order to the suspension of Feb. 16, and is meant to cover all passenger traffic between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts subject to competition with the Canadian Pacific.

The order is as follows:

"It is ordered, pending further investigation, that, upon publishing and filing tariffs, as required by the act, and until July 1, 1898, unless this order be in the meantime revoked or modified by the commission, the above-named petitioners and their connections in the United States forming through lines with the petitioners, be and they are hereby authorized to charge for the transportation of passengers, both east-bound and west-bound, less for longer distances than for shorter distances by such lines, between all points on the petitioners' lines or lines of their said connections, at which the petitioners or their said connections are in competition for passenger traffic with the Canadian Pacific Railway and its connections; provided, however, that such lower rates for longer distances shall not at any time be less than those previously established or charged by the Canadian Pacific Railway, separately or with its connections, for the transportation of such passenger traffic; and provided, further, that this order may be revoked or modified at any time, in the discretion of the commission and with or without notice to said petitioners."

Manaos Railway Company.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The Manaos Railway Company was incorporated to-day with a capital of $500,000, to construct and operate a steam or electric railroad line in the City of Manaos and elsewhere in the State of Amazonas, Brazil. The Directors are A. J. Maham, Lorain, Ohio; S. N. Brady, Albany; E. C. Mayham, C. R. Flint, W. D. Walker, and E. C. Converse, New York City; J. W. Scott, Orange, N. J.; F. R. Stewart, Brooklyn; F. H. Hebblethwaite, Manaos, Brazil.

Railroad Men and Matters.

The Long Island Railroad's contract for coal for the coming year is for 90,000 tons, and has been awarded to the Rochester and Pittsburg Coal and Iron Company and the Berwind White Coal Mining Company at about $1.85 per ton, free on board at Jersey City, or 14 cents less than last year. The fuel is to be high-grade Clearfield coal.

A subject of comment has been found in the use of barges of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which are generally in service to take anthracite coal from Philadelphia to Boston, for soft coal carrying by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. It is explained that in this case a precedent is furnished by many anthracite companies, the Reading, for instance, which in dull seasons let their boats to bituminous coal shippers.

Changes in the general traffic department of the Southern Pacific Company, to go into effect March 1, are: William Sproule, General Freight Agent, to become Freight Traffic Manager in place of the late C. F. Smurr; A. D. Shepard, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent at Los Angeles, to San Francisco, succeeding Mr. Sproule; G. W. Luce to succeed Mr. Shepard and S. W. Bostwick and G. F. Parkyns, Assistant General Freight Agent at San Francisco.

POISONED AT LUETGERT'S TRIAL.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Capt. William F. Knoch, a deputy clerk of the Criminal Court, is slowly recovering at his home, at 21 Forty-second Place, from a severe case of blood poisoning.

He was the Clerk in Judge Tuthill's court, and later in Judge Gary's court, during both of the trials of Adolph L. Luetgert. While handling the sesamoid bones and other exhibits in the case, he accidentally scratched one of his hands. It is believed that his blood became infected with poison from the sesamoids.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—State Senator George R. Malby, Ogdensburg; C. W. Hackett, Chairman Republican State Committee, Utica.

HOFFMAN—A. Loudon Snowden, Philadelphia.

IMPERIAL—Congressman E. D. Matts, Montana.

WALDORF—John Maddochs, Bradford, England; Alfred Moreno, Germany.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Anthony, M. O., Cincinnati, Ohio; machinery.
Armrtrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Cator, millinery; 621 Broadway.
Allan, T. T., & Co., Providence, R. I.; T. T. Allan, notions and carpets; 174 Canal Street; Everett House.
Alford, Mrs. A., Fremont, Ohio; millinery.
Bently, Bass & Co., Temple, Texas; J. M. Bass, dry goods and clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Bowman & Betten, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. F. Bowman, hats, &c.; Hotel Normandie.
Bey Brothers, Clark & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; S. Bey, manufacturers and jobbers.
Bear, C. H., York, Penn.; C. F. Horner, dress goods and velvets; Continental Hotel.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Mary L. Kelly, dry goods; Miss McNamara, zephyrs and art novelties; W. F. Mills, millinery; Fanny Diggs, notions; 621 Broadway.
Bigalow Fruit Company, Cleveland, Ohio; George C. Williams, fruit; Hotel Metropole.
Barnes & Skinner, St. John, N. B.; J. P. Barnes, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Booth & Hodge, Paris, Ill.; H. L. Hodge, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. C. Custer, white goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Carroll & Keogh Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; G. A. Carroll, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss M. E. Cole, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Cahill, M. E., Fort Dodge, Iowa; dry goods.
Denning, M. J., Edenburg, Ind.; general merchandise; Hoffman House.
Davidson Brothers, Sioux City, Ia.; D. Davidson, dry goods, &c.; Miss L. Hirsch, millinery; Hotel Albert.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

A plain tale of a fancy shirt.

How to get a 1.50 shirt for 1.00.

Our regular 1.00 white laundered shirt that looks as well, wears as well and fits as well as any 3.00 shirt, has become so famous and given so much satisfaction, that we have tackled the fancy shirt on the same basis. Have a look at it, just as aristocratic as the white shirt, made of American Madras, the newest patterns, either striking or quiet, almost every conceivable shade and design, beautifully made and laundered, excellent finish throughout, open back and front, all sizes, full and comfortable, you can't get a better shirt if you pay twice the money, why not save the difference? 1.00 each.

Two Kinds of Men's Foot Comforts.

3.50 to 8.00 Shoes for 2.50 to 3.00.

Don't you think it is revolutionizing the shoe business when we can give you the kind of shoes for which you have been regularly paying 6.00 and 8.00 for 2.50 and 3.00? These are not cheap shoes, they are stylish, every care possible used in their manufacture, the most improved lasts, beautifully finished, and in every particular the most up-to-date shoes. They can't fail to give you the best of satisfaction in wear and comfort. All kinds, enamel, tan and calf, medium round or full toes, some lined with drill, others full leather lined, and are sure to please the best well dressed man. Note the description and prices.

Calfskin, medium round toe, hard leather box, carefully lined with drill, medium heavy half extension oak tan sole, 2.50.

Calfskin, same style last, and same description, but full round toe, 2.50.

Enamel, same last, heavy oak tan, full extension sole, box calf top, English back stay, leather straps, drill lined, or leather lined, fast color eyelets and hooks, hard sole leather in toe, 2.75 and 3.00. Will pass anywhere for a 5 or 8 dollar shoe, and give the wear and comfort, too.

Tan Storm Russia leather lined, 2.75.

Calfskin, Kangaroo top, leather lined, 2.75.

Made-to-Order Clothes.

How to Reduce Your Tailor's Bill.

There are many who have felt the economical force of our Merchant Tailoring Department, and yet there are some who do not realize that they can get fashionable made-to-order clothes from us at a saving of about 50%. Now is a particularly good time to inspect this department for our new Spring cloths are ready, and an endless variety of them there is. Every convenience here that you find with the regular Merchant Tailor.

1898 Spalding Bicycles, $50.00

Sole Agents in Brooklyn.

The Spalding is one of the very few wheels that sold all through the season of 1897 at $100.00. The makers guarantee the 1898 wheel to be the best they have ever made. Only one quality and that the best. If you pay more than $50.00 for any chain wheel made, except a racer, you are simply paying for expenses, which have no place in the bicycle business of to-day.

Men's Roadster, $50.00.
Women' Roadster, $50.00.
Racer, (Special) $75.00.
Men's and Women's Chainless, $125.00.
Juvenile Boy's or Girl's 22 inch wheel, $25.00.
Juvenile Boy's or Girl's 24-inch wheel, $30.00.
Juvenile Boy's or Girl's 26 inch wheel, $35.00.

1898 20th Century Lamps, $1.39.

On Sale at Nine o'Clock.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. B. Peck, domestics and flannels; 2 Walker Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; Miss K. V. Smith, cloaks; 2 Walker Street.
Dimond, A. M., Philadelphia, Penn.; millinery.
Dessau Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Sidney Cohen, diamonds.
Emerson, D. R., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Gilchrist, ribbons; Murray Hill Hotel.
Emerson, D. R., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss Condon, ruchings; Miss Williams, braids; Holland House.
Enwers, J. N., Sons, Youngstown, Ohio; E. L. Courtney, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 328 Broadway; Sturtevant House.
Fisher, S. A., Helena, Mont.; 14 East Sixteenth Street.
Fourqurean-Price Company, The, Richmond, Va.; J. M. Fourqurean, toys and fancy goods; R. S. Gray, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Fowles Cash Store, Helena, Mon.; F. H. Fowles, notions and fancy goods; 410 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. J. Flint, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Fair, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; Joseph B. Papenbrock, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Felix, W. E., Tucson, Ariz., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Fair, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Alexander, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Fair, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; P. Farelin, general merchandise; Hotel Vendome.
Grave Dry Goods Company, Zanesville, Ohio; L. A. Murdock, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Goldberg Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; M. Goldberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Gildert, George D., Windsor, N. S., dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Gordon, J. E., Jr., Lexington, Ky.; Mrs. B. Gordon, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. L. Hamilton, ladies and infants' wear; Mrs. A. Truax, toilet articles; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Glenn & Shaw, Chattanooga, Tenn.; A. C. Glenn, clothing, furnishings, &c.; Grand Central Hotel.
Hunter & Hardie, Dayton, Ohio; William M. Hunter, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; P. J. Johnson, laces and embroideries; Hotel Gerlach.
Heenan, D., & Co., Streator, Ill.; W. L. Lennott, cloaks and suits; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. W. Hart, millinery, 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.
Higdon Brothers, High Springs, Fla.; R. W. Higdon, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Holbrocks & Brother, Hamilton, Ohio; M. Leonard, notions and millinery.
Iland, H. H., Cripple Creek, Col.; H. H. Iland, clothing, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.
Johnston, H. N., Cleveland, Ohio; cloaks, suits, and furnishings.
Jenkins, W. F., Chaston, Ill.; dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Jones, H. T., Etown, Ky.; dry goods; 60 Clinton Place.
Kimball & Mooney, Newman, Ga.; M. B. Mooney, clothing and shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.
Katz & Goldsmith, Braddock, Penn.; L. A. Katz, clothing; Hotel Manhattan.
Kermer, J. H., Stratford, Ontario, books and stationery; Continental Hotel.
Kane, W. S., & Co., Halifax, N. S.; W. S. Kane, dry goods; Hotel Bradford.
Kling, John, Amsterdam, N. Y., dry goods; St. Cloud Hotel.
Loewenholz, L., Columbus, Ga.; Miss Sadie Parsons, dry goods and millinery; 513 Broadway.
Loewenholz, L., Columbus, Ga.; Miss Belah Lamon, dry goods and millinery; 513 Broadway.
Levy, F., & Co., Peru, Ind.; G. Levy, dry goods; Sinclair House.
Leboutillier & Simpson Dry Goods Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. C. Kane, dress goods; Hotel Albert.
Loveman, D. B., & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Mrs. E. McLemore, millinery; 224 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.
Lupton, C. E., Greenfield, Ohio, dry goods.
Le Boutillier & Simpson Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; McKane, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Levin, J., Detroit, Mich., tailors' trimmings.
Lipshitz & Weyl, Hearne, Texas; S. Lipshitz, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Milner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. Thompson, dry goods; Hotel Kensington.
Mott Laboratory, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. K. Mott, drugs; Hotel Netherland.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; W. Levenson, furnishing goods; 450 Broome Street.
Miles, Bancroft & Sheldon, Columbus, Ohio; S. S. Sigler, dress goods, cloaks, white goods, notions, and small wares; St. Denis Hotel.
Mackenzie & Bell, Canton, Ohio; W. Mackenzie, notions; Cosmopolitan Hotel.
Meckes, J., Cleveland, Ohio; E. Meckes, millinery, corsets, and underwear; Westminster Hotel.
McWhirr, R. A., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; Miss E. Hathaway, laces and embroideries; 338 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Maher Brothers, Bowling Green, Ky.; M. Maher, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Maudel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; W. Levinson.
Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; A. I. Miller, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Mears, G. A., & Son, Asheville, N. C.; G. A. Mears, millinery; St. George Hotel.
Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; O. Harrison, furnishing goods; H. B. Scott, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; 341 Broadway.
O'Grady, M., Carbondale, Penn.; Lizzie O'Grady, millinery, 334 West Twenty-second Street.
Piotrow, V., Hamilton, N. Y.; F. W. Piotrow, merchant tailor; Hotel Metropole.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Putman, G. W., Peoria, Ill., notions; Park Avenue Hotel.
Putman & Bridgeman, Ottumwa, Ia.; F. F. Bridgeman, notions; Park Avenue Hotel.
Patterson & Hatton, Truro, N. S.; E. M. Hatton, barrister; St. Denis Hotel.
Pixley, A., West Salem, Ill.; general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Pollard Brothers, New Berne, Ala.; J. W. Pollard, general merchandise; 220 East Seventeenth Street.
Roach, James, Detroit, Mich.; wall hangings; Hotel Imperial.
Rothschild, F., & Sons, Connersville, Ind.; J. Rothschild, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Reeves, Veeder Company, The, Schenectady, N. Y.; M. P. Smart, notions; Continental Hotel.
Reinheimer, M. J., & Co., Danville, Ill.; J. Strauss, clothing and shoes; Hotel Albert.
Rice, S. M., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; S. M. Rice, millinery and fancy goods, 670 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Ranney, L. A., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; L. A. Ranney, fish; Manhattan Hotel.
Reed Millinery Company, Toledo, Ohio; Marie Crawford, millinery.
Reed Millinery Company, Toledo, Ohio; N. C. Reed, millinery.
Rike Dry Goods Company, D. L., Dayton, Ohio; Miss J. Goetz, dry goods; Mary Goetz, dry goods; 156 East Third Street.
Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss A. R. Tuttle, millinery; 101 Waverley Place.
Snider Preserve Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Jeff Livingston, preserves; Hoffman House.
Scott, A. C., Cambridge, Ohio, dry goods and notions.
Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. Norwell, silks; 102 Grand Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; G. M. Pratt, prints; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.
Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. B. Williams, furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Snodgrass & Co., Delaware, Ohio; J. F. Snodgrass, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.
Smith & Cason, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; G. S. Smith, carpets and notions; Continental Hotel.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. M. Smith, hosiery and gloves; H. J. Donnelly, laces and embroideries; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Schneider, C. A., Augusta, Ga., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. E. Sage, gloves, hosiery, and laces; Park Avenue Hotel.
Scott, C. O., Lebanon, Ind.; general merchandise; New York Hotel.
Scott, F. O. H., Lebanon, Ind; general merchandise; New York Hotel.
Savigny, Mme., Martinville, Ind.; C. H. Haff, millinery.
Savigny, Mme., Bay City, Mich.; Miss Morris Roe, millinery.
Seaman, Charles, Cleveland, Ohio; Tobacco.
Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; W. E. Rownd, general merchandise; Hotel Albert.
Taylor, H. C., Bloomfield, Iowa; H. C. Taylor.
Wise, Smith & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. Olechefski, furnishing goods; 500 Broome Street; Grand Union Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, silverware; Broadway and Tenth Street; Sturtevant House.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. R. Lovejoy, carpets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.
Weed, C. A., & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; R. Hall, furnishing goods; 34 Thomas Street; Grand Hotel.
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NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

The Lexow and Root Bills to be the Basis of the Proposed Primary Measure.

THE GOVERNOR'S ULTIMATUM

Mr. Root Informed that the Independents Must Get Together at Once or One of the Machine Bills Would Be Passed.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The news from New York that the primary committees of the Union League Club and of the Committee of Fifty-three organization had agreed on a measure occasioned surprise here to-day, in view of the fact that it was known that Chairman Kenyon of the latter organization had at first repudiated the Root bill.

When Mr. Root brought the draft of the measure drawn by the sub-committees of the two organizations to Albany on Tuesday, Mr. Kenyon notified the independent representatives in the Legislature that the Committee of Fifty-three did not indorse the action of its sub-committee in approving the bill, and that they would prepare one of their own. The announcement that the two committees had suddenly agreed was considered strange, therefore, until some of the circumstances attending the agreement were learned.

Private advices received here are that, at the joint meeting of the Union League Special Committee on Primary Legislation and the committee representing the "new Republican organization," held in New York yesterday afternoon, Mr. Root made a report of his visit to Gov. Black. He told those present substantially that the Governor had approved the bill which he had submitted to him, accepting it as representing the independent demands, and that, if they didn't agree on that bill, the Governor would wait no longer, but would go ahead with one of the machine measures. Under this pressure, it is said, the two committees voted to stand by the Union League bill. James S. Lehmaier alone held out against it.

The statement also comes from an authoritative source within the Fifty-three organization, that as soon as the General Committee meets and organizes, which will be probably on next Saturday, an effort will be made to rescind this agreement and have the organization offer its own primary plan. This course is said to be favored by J. Bayard Backus and other men prominent in the movement, who regard the Root bill as too much of a concession to the machine.

The statement of the contents of the bill brought here by Mr. Root, given out in New York yesterday, does not agree entirely with the printed copies of the measure as seen here. In these, the second paragraph of the second section says:

> The term "party" shall apply to any political organization which, at the last preceding election of a Governor, polled at least 3 per centum of the entire vote cast in the State for Governor.

This is the provision which was objected to by Senator Pavey and the other independents here as eliminating all but the two leading parties, and which received the hearty and smiling approval of the machine men.

In the section making provision for the basis of representation in party conventions the following occurs:

> In every convention there shall be either a prescribed number of delegates for each unit of representation, or the delegates to such convention shall be apportioned among such units of representation as nearly as possible upon the basis of the number of votes cast therein for the party candidate for Governor at the last general election.

The criticism made of this is that in allowing a fixed number of delegates for each election district without regard to the vote cast therein the power would be placed in the hands of the Police Board, which fixes the boundaries of these districts, and so gerrymander them as to give the machines complete control.

To these provisions Messrs. Pavey and Laimbeer objected strenuously, and it is supposed here that it was these which led Chairman Kenyon at first to reject the bill. Outside of these features the measure appears to meet in the main the approval of the Independents in the Legislature.

Conferences are to be held in New York between now and the reconvening of the Legislature Monday night, at which it is expected that Messrs. Lexow, Pavey, and Laimbeer will be present. The Lexow and Root bills will be the basis of discussion, and the task of the conferrees will be the amalgamation of the two.

In view of the apparent halt in the primary, negotiations opponents of the biennial sessions plan are endeavoring to induce the three Citizens' Union members from New York to insist on the majority bringing in its Primary bill before giving their votes for biennial sessions. It is pointed out that their three votes are necessary to pass the amendment, and it is urged that it would be legitimate for them to use that power to force the machine to pass the primary legislation it has promised. The obstacle to this plan is that it involves a "deal" such as the Independents think they hardly can participate in consistently. Mr. Weekes, too, took part in the Republican caucus on biennial sessions, and is bound thereby. Moreover, Messrs. Laimbeer and Weekes believe that Gov. Black is acting in good faith, and that he will make good his promise to support a really honest primary measure.

A revised copy of the Primary bill drafted by the committee of the Union League Club shows that since the first draft was printed the second paragraph of the second section, containing one of the provisions objected to by the Independents in the Legislature, has been changed so as to read as follows:

> The term "party" shall apply to any political organization which, at the last preceding election of a Governor, polled at least 10,000 votes for Governor.

The section making provision for the basis of representation in party conventions has not been altered.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of General Interest Introduced in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—These bills of general interest were introduced in the Senate today:

Senator Coggeshall—Making it the duty of school authorities in all the cities and school districts of the State to display a United States flag on or near the school building during school hours. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to prepare a programme providing for a salute to the flag at the opening of each school day and such other patriotic exercises as shall be deemed by him to be expedient. He shall also provide for the proper observance in the public schools of Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, and Flag Day.

Also making it a misdemeanor for any person not legally authorized to practice medicine within the State, to maintain or advertise any private hospital for treatment of any disease, defect, or deformity, or to receive any fee for services rendered in the treatment of or prescription for any disease, except for giving the treatment known as massage.

Senator E. R. Brown—A concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that whenever a majority of the Judges of the Court of Appeals shall certify to the Governor that said court is unable, by reason of the accumulation of causes, to hear and dispose of the same with reasonable speed, the Governor shall designate not more than four Justices of the Supreme Court to act as additional Judges of the Court of Appeals. They shall serve until the causes undisposed of are reduced to 500, when they shall return to the Supreme Court. Not more than seven Judges shall sit in any case.

These bills have been introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. Tripp—Regulating and making uniform the size of fruit packages and fruit baskets.

Mr. Fuller—Providing that manufacturers of vinegar shall label each barrel of vinegar with a full and accurate statement of all the materials or ingredients from which said vinegar is manufactured.

Mr. Palmer—Compelling railroad companies to issue coupon mileage books at 2 cents a mile in books of 250 and 500 miles, in addition to the 1,000-mile books now issued.

Mr. Costello—Appropriating $1,000,000 from the State excise moneys to be available in 1899 for improving the Champlain and Oswego Canals.

HOME RULE IN TAXATION.

Substitute for the Original Bill Introduced by Mr. Brennan.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—A substitute for the original "Home Rule in Taxation" bill, which has been urged upon several successive Legislatures by the New York Tax Reform Association, was introduced in the Assembly to-day by Chairman Brennan of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment. It is as follows:

> Section 1.—Subject to the limitations hereinafter prescribed, the Board of Supervisors of any county shall have power to grant to any specified class or classes of property exemption from taxation for country, town, or village purposes, and the Common Council or Municipal Assembly of any incorporated city shall have the like power to grant to any specified class or classes of property exemption from taxation for city purposes.
>
> Sec. 2.—Every such exemption shall have uniform operation throughout the county or city in which it is granted; and it shall apply to all property of the class or classes specified without discrimination; nor shall any distinction be made upon the ground of the ownership or situation of any property.
>
> Sec. 3.—Nothing in this act shall apply to taxation for the use of the State Treasury.

The principle involved is the same as in the original bill—that of liberty to each locality to decide what it shall tax for local purposes. The first bill applied to the exemption of personal property alone. The new measure applies to all kinds of property.

THE NEW MILITARY CODE.

Plan of Organization of the National Guard Introduced in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The proposed new Military Code, prepared by a commission appointed by Gov. Black, was introduced in the Assembly this morning. It provides that the senior line Officer of the Guard shall be a Major General, who, in the Governor's absence, shall command the Guard.

He is to have a staff consisting of two Assistant Adjutant Generals, one of the grade of Colonel and one of Lieutenant Colonel; two Inspectors, one of the grade of Colonel and one of Lieutenant Colonel; one Judge Advocate, of the grade of Lieutenant Colonel; one Quartermaster, of the grade of Lieutenant Colonel; one Commissary of Subsistence, of the grade of Lieutenant Colonel; one Surgeon, of the grade of Colonel; one Engineer, of the grade of Lieutenant Colonel, and three aides, of the grade of Major. The Major General is to serve without pay except when on active duty. He is to receive an allowance of $12,000, to pay his three first assistants and his clerical force.

The special amendments which prohibit civilians from being appointed to military office, except in the case of four aides of the Governor, provide that no person shall be made a Major General unless he has been a Brigadier General or a field officer for seven years, or a Brigadier General unless he has been a field officer for five years, or a Commodore unless an officer of the United States or State Naval Militia for ten years, or a Colonel unless he has been an officer for three years, or a Lieutenant Colonel and Major unless an officer for two years immediately preceding the appointment, or has had six years' service in the Guard as a commissioned officer.

Staff officers of the Major General, Brigadier Generals, and Commodore, except Judge Advocates, Surgeons, and Engineers, must be selected from commissioned officers in active service. The Adjutant General is retained as a member of the Governor's staff, with such duties as now devolve upon him. His salary is $4,000 per year, and he is allowed to appoint three assistants—two of the rank of Colonel and one of Lieutenant Colonel. It is provided that the heads of departments under the Major General, who now rank as Brigadier Generals, are to rank only as Colonels. The strength of the militia is not to exceed 18,000.

In approving the proposed code, Gov. Black has changed its provisions with respect to his own staff. The commission provided that the Governor's Military Secretary should not rank above Captain. The Governor has changed this so that the present rank of Colonel shall be retained. The commission provided that the Governor's staff should consist of ten aides-de-camp, all active officers of the Guard, whose activity should not cease, but who should be merely detailed on the staff without increase of rank. The Governor has changed this so as to provide that he shall have four additional aides—fourteen in all—the extra four to be appointed by him as he shall please, with such rank as he pleases to bestow.

THE WEEKLY ADJOURNMENT.

Several New York Measures Passed by the Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—Both houses of the Legislature adjourned to-day until Monday evening. No business of importance was transacted by the Senate. The Assembly passed the following bills:

Mr. Brennan's—Adding to the Directors of the Brooklyn Public Library the Mayor and other New York City officials; and another bill with the same provisions relating to the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Senator Cantor's—Incorporating the Hebrew Charities Building in New York City.

Senator Pavey's—Granting additional rights to the Metropolitan Museum of Art respecting the acquisition of property.

Mr. C. J. Clark's—Regulating the shooting of meadow hens and grebe on Long Island.

Mr. Finn's—Providing that storage warehouses in replevin cases shall hold goods subject to the order of the court.

Mr. Matteson's—Prohibiting the adulteration of maple sugar.

ADJOURNMENT MARCH 25.

Republicans in the Legislature Fix a Day for Closing the Session.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The Republican leaders in the Legislature have fixed upon March 25 as the date for the final adjournment of the session.

Speaker O'Grady says he is very certain the Assembly can complete its business by that time, and he sees no reason why the Senate cannot.

Bills of Local Interest.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—These bills of interest to New York City have been introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. Green—Exempting the property of the Young Men's Hebrew Association in New York City from taxation.

Mr. Adler—Providing that the Sheriffs' offices in New York and Kings Counties shall remain open from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. during July and August, and from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. the remainder of the year.

Mr. De Graw—Appropriating $85,000 for repairing the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory in Kings County.

Mr. Mullaney—Prohibiting any railroad from charging a passenger fare greater than 2 cents a mile in cities of the first class.

Mr. Bissell Calls on the Governor.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—Wilson Shannon Bissell, formerly Postmaster General in President Cleveland's Cabinet, called on Gov. Black to-day in the interest of an appropriation of $10,000 for a cancer hospital at Buffalo, which it is desired to have incorporated in the supply bill. The appropriation was asked for last year and refused.

The Canal Investigation.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—It was announced at the Executive Chamber to-day that the commission which the Governor is authorized to appoint, under the authority of the act signed this week, to investigate the improvement work on the canals will not be appointed until next week.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The Cities Committee of the Assembly yesterday reported favorably the bill of Mr. Murray, providing for a new recreation pier on the North River at the foot of West Ninety-sixth Street.

The Assembly Committee on Cities has reported favorably Mr. Brennan's bill, providing for nine, instead of seven, Justices of the municipal court of Brooklyn, the two additional Justices to be appointed by the Mayor before April 25, 1898.

The Assembly Cities Committee yesterday reported favorably the Marshall bill, granting a continuance of the right of way along street surfaces in cities of the first class to railroads that have altered their grade on such streets by elevating or depressing their tracks. This is the bill that applies in particular to the Long Island Railroad on Atlantic Avenue, in Brooklyn, and to the New York Central Railroad, on Park Avenue.

Mr. Schmid's bill, relating to teachers in the public schools of the Borough of Brooklyn was reported favorably to the Assembly yesterday. It provides that no regular teacher in the public schools of the Borough of Brooklyn shall be paid a sum less than $600 per year; nor shall any teacher, after ten years of service, receive less than $800 per annum; and no Vice Principal or first assistant shall be paid less than $1,200 per annum; and the salaries of the women Principals shall be increased by the addition of $250 in each year, until they shall receive the limit sum of $2,500.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Spring Session of the New York East Methodist Episcopal Conference in Brooklyn.

PROBABLE PASTORAL CHANGES

The Rev. Herbert Welch of Summerfield Church, Brooklyn, to Go to Middletown, Conn., and an Ohio Man to Come to Nostrand Avenue Church.

The New York East Methodist Episcopal Conference, which meets in Janes Church, Monroe Street and Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, on March 30, will be more largely attended than any session of this conference held in years. This is owing to the fact that it is to be the fiftieth anniversary of the existence of the Conference. Bishop Mallalieu of Boston will preside. A semi-centennial committee is now at work upon details of the celebration. This committee consists of the four Presiding Elders of the Conference, the Revs. C. S. Wing, George Van Alstyne, J. W. Beach, and C. J. North; the Revs. Nathan Hubbell, C. B. Ford, G. L. Taylor, W. A. Layton, and F. A. Scofield, and Messrs. G. G. Reynolds, E. J. Hill, E. B. Tuttle, and J. M. Bulwinkle. The programme is not yet ready, but it is announced that one whole day will be given up to congratulatory addresses.

The New York East Conference has grown so large that it is with difficulty that an invitation can be secured from one church to entertain it. Its members number about 325, and the invitation from Janes congregation came in limited form; not from choice, but from necessity. It offered to entertain a given number, and other congregations whose places of worship were near by came forward with offers of assistance. It was only in this way that an invitation was secured.

There are four Presiding Elders in the Conference, three of which have served five years and the fourth four years. Presiding Elders may serve six years, but nevertheless some changes in these places are looked for. This is owing to the fact that Dr. Van Alstyne of the North District, now completing his fourth year, is not in good health, and he may ask to be relieved and given a small charge until he recovers. If so, the others may not be molested.

An unusual feature of the present situation is an absence of pressure to get into the Conference. Generally a great number of ministers in the West seek to get into the desirable Eastern Conferences. The effort is almost always greatest on the New York East Conference, which comprises Brooklyn and Long Island, the eastern edge of Manhattan Borough, and the Sound shore churches to New Haven. Only one Brooklyn congregation will this year ask for a Western man to be let in. That is the Nostrand Avenue, whose pastor, the Rev. Dr. John Rhey Thompson, now serving his third year, is to go to Summerfield Church, at Washington and Greene Avenues. The new pastor at Nostrand Avenue is to be the Rev. Dr. J. H. Willey, now of the First Church Akron, Ohio.

There is not a man in the New Haven district, the Rev. Dr. C. J. North, Presiding Elder, who must change on account of the five-year limit. But changes are impending. The Rev. Dr. J. W. Johnston, who went from St. John's, Brooklyn, to the First Church, Middletown, Conn., last year, has served notice that he will not accept a second year there. His congregation wants him to remain, but it is understood he desires a charge nearer New York. At present there is no opening, and he may await an assignment by the Bishop. His successor at Middletown will be the Rev. Herbert Welch, now of Summerfield Church, Brooklyn, and a graduate of Wesleyan College, in that city.

In the New York District, the Rev. Dr. J. W. Beach, presiding elder, there will be six changes on account of the time limit. One of these is the Rev. Joseph Pullman of the First Church, Bridgeport, who will go to Patchogue in place of the Rev. A. W. Byrt, who is forced to give up his charge and cease work for a time on account of the illness of his wife. The other five-year men are the Rev. C. A. Knesal of Bethel, the Rev. L. W. Holmes of South Wilton, the Rev. G. L. Taylor of Georgetown, the Rev. B. M. Adams of Greenwich, all in Connecticut, and the Rev. E. D. Bassett of Grace Church, in this city. So far as known, no decisions have yet been reached where any of them will go next year. In Trinity Church, East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, there will have to be a change because the Rev. James Montgomery has been ill for some time. There will be changes at Port Chester and at Southampton, the Rev. F. P. Tower and the Rev. F. B. Stockdale, respectively, retiring. The Rev. E. L. Thorpe of the Washington Park Church, Bridgeport, will retire from this conference, going to the First Church of Topeka, Kan. He has been at Bridgeport two years.

In Brooklyn, north district, the Rev. Dr. George Alstyne, presiding elder, four men will retire on account of the time limit. These are the Rev. H. Q. Judd of Huntington, the Rev. Edward Cunningham of Grace Church, Long Island City; the Rev. G. H. Gray of Maspeth, and the Rev. E. L. Fox of Eleventh Street chapel, this city. So far there is no decision about filling any of these charges. The same is true as to the Rev. A. H. Wyatt of the South Second Street Church, Brooklyn, who retires after one year and is not yet fixed for the succeeding one. The places of the Rev. W. A. Dickson of Jamaica and the Rev. J. W. Simpson of Smithtown, deceased, will be filled by the Bishop.

Five men must change on the south district from the time limit. These are the Rev. W. W. Clark of Sixth Avenue, the Rev. Nathan Hubbell of Wesley Church, the Rev. R. W. Jones of Williams Avenue, the Rev. Herbert Welch of Summerfield Church, and the Rev. O. F. Bartholow of Fleet Street Church. The new pastor at Fleet Street will be the Rev. F. C. Haddock, now at Eighteenth Street Church, Brooklyn. Others are not yet located.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Feb. 27.

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SUBJECT—Warning and Invitation, Matthew, xi., 20-30.

GOLDEN TEXT—Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest.—Matthew, xi., 28.

In one of the Greek cities there stood long ago a statue. Every trace of it has vanished now. But there is still in existence an epigram which gives us an excellent description of it; and as we read the words we can surely discover the lesson which those wise old Greeks meant the statue should teach to every passer-by.

The epigram is in the form of a conversation between a traveler and the statue.

"What is thy name, O Statue?" "I am called Opportunity."

"Who made thee?" "Lysippus."

"Why art thou standing on thy toes?"

"To show that I stand but for a moment."

"Why hast thou wings upon thy feet?"

"To show how quickly I pass by."

"But why is thy hair so long on thy forehead?" "That men may seize me when they meet me."

"Why then is thy head so bald behind?"

"To show that when I have once passed I cannot be caught."—Missionary Review.

Such an opportunity was presented to the Cities of Chorazin, Bethsaida, and Capernaum, in the days when Jesus Christ fulfilled His earthly ministry. It stood before them, but, as it were, for a moment. They neglected to seize it, and it passed by forever. Such an opportunity stood before many others at the same time, and was no more appreciated. Such an opportunity has stood before many since then, and they have not even stopped to read the epigram. Such an opportunity stands before many to-day; what will they do with it? Will they seize it or let it pass? That will depend upon their own answer to Christ's invitation, "Come unto Me, and I will give you rest."

It is this which gives special importance to this lesson. It sets before us the fact that the great issues of life, for each and every one, depend upon his or her own personal decisions. No one decides for us. Satan cannot compel any man to refuse the invitation; God will not compel any man to accept it. Satan can only "allure," "tempt," "beguile," "entice," "deceive." God only "warns," "counsels," "entreats," "invites," and "loves." The man himself must decide. Because of this—as we saw last week—Jesus went everywhere, preaching the Gospel of the kingdom. Because of this, He sent out the twelve, and afterward "other seventy also." (Luke x., 1.) Because of this He has ordained that men shall be saved by "the foolishness of preaching." (First Corinthians i., 21.)

What Jesus Did.

The Lesson brings before us three things which Jesus did: He upbraided the cities; He gave thanks to God, He invited sinners to Himself. When all this took place is by no means clear. St. Matthew reports the occasion as growing out of the visit of John's disciples to inquire, "Art Thou He that should come, or do we look for another?" St. Luke, however, uses almost exactly the same language in regard to these cities in connection with the sending out of "the seventy," and their return. (Luke x., 1-24.)

Now, there was an interval of—probably, nearly, if not quite—a year between these two events. This has led some students to consider that Jesus used precisely the same language on two far separated occasions; and there is nothing unnatural or unlikely in this. And yet as St. Luke is the only evangelist who reports the sending out of "the seventy," other students have considered that St. Matthew gives the true chronological connection. In either case, however, all three subjects—the upbraiding, the thanksgiving, and the invitation—are the logical conclusions of the great fact of preaching. The cities were upbraided because they had rejected the preaching. The thanksgiving was because there were some who received it. And to spread abroad the invitation was the great object of the preaching, whether done by Christ Himself, by His twelve Apostles, by the "other seventy," or by any of their successors in our own day.

The Upbraiding.

In the case of the cities here spoken of—Chorazin, Bethsaida, and Capernaum—the rejection had been in the face of "mighty works." What these special works were we are not told. In fact, so far as Chorazin and Bethsaida are concerned, we have no record of any miraculous works having been performed in them. They must be included in those "many other things which, if they should be written, every one, the world itself could not contain the books that should be written." (John xxi., 25.)

The fact, however, shows that even the most "mighty works" are not in themselves convincing. They were not in the hands of Moses, or even of Jesus. They are arguments and witnesses, but the verdict of the will may be and often is directly contrary to both the logic and the testimony. It is astonishing to read in the Bible how often men were amazed at what they saw, and how seldom they were convinced and changed. And yet there are many to-day who are ready to say that, if they had seen those "mighty works," they would have believed, and they think it is true. But if "mighty works" could convince there are just as many now to be seen every day in our midst as then. The works of nature all about us, the providences of God which come into our daily lives, the marvelous changes wrought by the Gospel in heathen lands and in our own are just as "mighty" as any done in Chorazin, or Bethsaida, or Capernaum, and yet men do not recognize in them either the presence or the power of God. It is not more evidence that men need, but a willing obedience to the evidence they already have.

It is also important to notice that Jesus did not upbraid these cities because they were notoriously corrupt and vile. He contrasts them with such cities, not as being worse, but better. Their "woe" would be greater than that of Tyre and Sidon and Sodom, because their light was greater, but not because their sins were more desperate or more revolting. On the contrary, their inhabitants, as a body, were prosperous, refined and devout. This is evident from the ruins found where it is supposed that they once stood. No, they were not upbraided because of their gross wickedness, as men judge, but for their wickedness as God judges. It was for their unbelief. This, in the sight of Heaven, is always the sin of sins, for "he that believeth not, God hath made Him a liar, because he believeth not the record that God gave of His Son." (First John v., 10.)

It must also be noticed that the "woe" referred to by our Lord was no merely present or temporary sorrow. It was the dread outlook into a terrible future. These cities did suffer, it is true, a great loss in temporal things not many years later. By the Roman armies they were completely overthrown, and their inhabitants put to death or scattered. The very spots on which they once stood have been blotted out, and they cannot now, with any certainty, be found. But the "woe," which the prophetic eye of Jesus saw, and which filled Him with grief, reached further than this—it was to be revealed "at the day of judgment." Then it would be seen that the "woe" would be in proportion to the light received rather than to the offenses committed, to the exalted privileges rather than to the corrupt practices. So will it be with every one who hears the Gospel and does not accept it. It is not because they are great and flagrant sinners in the eyes of men that they are and will be condemned, but because they have not believed and repented. "For, if we sin wilfully after that we have received the knowledge of the truth"—not after we have accepted the truth, but after we have "received the knowledge" of it—"there remaineth no more sacrifices for sins, but a certain fearful looking for of judgment and fiery indignation, which shall devour the adversaries." (Hebrews, x., 26.)

But when Jesus declared this terrible judgment upon the impenitent, we may be sure that it was not done in any tone of anger or denunciation, but in pity and sorrow. It was the same tone in which the prophet, long before had cried, "Turn ye, turn ye, from your evil ways; for why will ye die, O house of Israel." (Ezek. xxxiii., 11.) The story is told of a man in Scotland who came to his minister with bitterness and indignation in his heart because he had been reading the twenty-third chapter of St. Matthew to himself, and thought his minister had deceived him. Referring to the chapter, he said:

"If that is the Jesus you have been talking about, I want to have nothing more to do with Him. See how He denounces men who simply differ from Him in opinion."

"Why, what did He say?" replied the minister. "Let us see." Then turning to the passage, he read it aloud. He read it as Jesus must have spoken when He wept over Jerusalem; and as David lamented over Absalom.

The man stood before him spellbound. His indignation was all gone. He saw Jesus as he had never seen Him before. "If that is the way He spoke," said he, "it is all right and I love Him."

The Thanksgiving.

It is a strange contrast—hard to understand—to see Jesus turn from pronouncing these woes upon the impenitent—to thank His Father and ours that these things are so. For the harmony between the love of God and the wrath of God—between His mercy and His justice—is always hidden from those whom the world calls "wise and prudent and revealed" only "unto babes." They forget that God is "the King of kings," and that men are in rebellion against Him. They have broken His law and would fain cast off His authority. In His infinite mercy, however, He has satisfied all the demands of that law by the life and death of His own Son. He has sent His messengers to proclaim the terms on which "the rebellious also" (Psalm lxviii., 18,) can receive pardon and become "fellow-citizens with the saints," and partakers of his fellowship and glory. If they will not accept His terms they must meet a law—for them unsatisfied—and such a meeting is synonymous with eternal woe. And all in heaven and all that are heavenly upon earth must rejoice that it is so.

The Government of the United States is the most paternal of all the Governments on the earth. It was organized to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Yet it punishes crime and puts down rebellion with no sparing hand. Every right-minded citizen is thankful that it is so. He could not live in comfort under it if it were so. And shall the Government of God be less just than that of the United States or the Son of God less thankful to His Father that it is so than we are under our earthly Government? No. Let all the world listen to His thanksgiving, and say "Amen."

The Invitation.

Every word of it is the facet of a diamond—flashing forth light and love; but time fails to examine them in detail now. It is addressed to all who "labor and are heavy laden." The world is full of such. Men are "born unto trouble as the sparks fly upward," (Job v., 7,) for sorrow and trouble belong to sin. The ones especially addressed, therefore, are those who feel the burden of sin and long to be delivered from its load.

Jesus invites them to come to Him, and the word He uses is peculiarly significant and comprehensive. It is "Come." Now, no man can come to another without leaving the place and company in which he is. So no man can come to Jesus and at the same time stay in his sins. Spiritually, therefore, coming is synonymous with repentance. In like manner no man will leave one place and go to another unless he expects that the place to which he goes will have something better for him than the place he leaves. So no sinner will come to Jesus unless he believes that He will give him all that his soul longs for. Spiritually this is faith. When Jesus, therefore, says "Come," He says in one word Repent and Believe. Coming so to Him, every needy soul will find rest and peace and blessed service.

Questions on the Lesson.

How is "Opportunity" described, and what is said of the opportunity offered to these cities?

What gives this lesson special importance, and what is said of personal decisions?

What three subjects are brought before us, and what is said of the time when all took place?

How are they related to preaching?

What is said of the "mighty works" done in these cities, and of the power of such to convince men?

Why did Jesus upbraid these cities, if not for open wickedness?

What is said of the "Woe" pronounced upon them?

In what tone did He pronounce this "Woe," and how is it illustrated?

What is said of His Thanksgiving, and how is it illustrated?

To whom especially was the Invitation addressed?

What is included in the word "Come," and why?

SPECIAL LENTEN SERVICES.

Some of Those Arranged at Churches in This City—Clergy Who Will Make Addresses at Trinity.

The services for men in Trinity Church held every day at noon during Lent are to include addresses by a number of well-known clergy. On Monday the address will be by the Rev. G. C. Carter of the Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn; Tuesday, by the Rev. W. M. Grosvenor of the Church of the Incarnation; Wednesday, by the Rev. J. N. Steele of Trinity Church; Thursday, by the Rev. Prescott Evarts of Wappinger's Falls; Friday, by the Rev. Dr. John W. Brown of St. Thomas's; Saturday, by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan of the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Other speakers are to be the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck of Zion and St. Timothy, the Rev. Alexander Mann of Grace Church, Orange; the Rev. F. B. Reazor of St. Mark's, West Orange; the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn; the Rev. Arthur Ritchie of St. Ignatius, the Rev. S. DeL. Townsend of All Angels', the Rev. H. M. Dumbell of St. Paul's, Brooklyn; the Rev. G. M. Christian of Grace, Newark; the Rev. Henry M. Barbour of the Beloved Disciple, and the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren of St. James's, this city.

In St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, there are to be Friday evening sermons by the Rev. Dr. J. H. McIlvaine, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant.

At All Souls', Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, there will be daily addresses, those on Tuesdays and Thursdays by the Rev. Dr. Henshaw, and on Wednesdays and Fridays by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Newton.

At the Congregational Church of the Pilgrims, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, there will be six Tuesday morning lectures, beginning next Tuesday, given by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. S. H. Virgin.

Preparations are being made for a series of special Lenten services in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, beginning March 13 and continuing two weeks. The pastor, the Rev. George P. Eckman, will deliver a course of brief addresses or sermons during the progress of these meetings.

The special Lenten services at St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, on West Eighty-fourth Street, include sermons on Wednesday evenings by the Rev. Dr. Edward H. Krans, the rector, on "The Excepts of Our Blessed Lord." Addresses by the curate at the Tuesday services at 5 P. M.; on Thursdays, a series of Bible talks by Mrs. E. M. Crane at 5:30, and on Fridays at 8 P. M., a course of lectures on the Church's educational system by Miss May T. Patterson, a Deaconess. Confirmation services will be held March 30.

On Wednesday evenings during Lent, at St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, it has been arranged for the following preachers: March 2, the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks; March 9, the Rev. Dr. Percy S. Grant; March 16, the Rev. Dr. Shipman; March 23, the Rev. Dr. McConnell; March 30, the Rev. Dr. Rylance; April 6, the Rev. Dr. McIlvaine. The Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, rector, will preach on Sunday mornings a course of sermons upon "The Soul"—to-morrow morning, its origin; March 6, its law of growth; March 13, its needed environment; March 20, its destiny; March 27, results of its neglect; April 3, its destruction. On Sunday evenings he will give a course of historical lectures on "The Reformation of the Church in England." Feb. 27, "The Growth of the Papal Supremacy"; March 6, "Occasion and Cause of Reformation in England"; March 13, "Reformation Under Henry VIII."; March 20, "Under Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth"; March 27, "Rise and Growth of Puritanism," and April 3, "The Ultimate Results." Dr. Kettell will give a series of addresses at the 5 o'clock services on Fridays upon "Practical Religion for Daily Life." Mr. Henkell will give a similar series of addresses at the 5 o'clock Tuesday evening services on "The Beatitudes." Bishop Potter will confirm a class on the night of Good Friday, April 8.

HOLY TRINITY'S LENTEN SEASON

Its Popular Rector and Preacher a Victim of La Grippe.

Holy Trinity Church, at One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Lenox Avenue, one of the largest and most influential of the up-town Episcopal churches, is compelled to start in upon its Lenten work without the presence or the services of its rector, the Rev. C. D'W. Bridgman, D. D., who is quite unfitted for preaching by a sharp attack of the grip. His physician has ordered him to take absolute rest for a month. For the present, the affairs of the parish are in the hands of the curate, the Rev. Alexander G. Cummins, Jr., who will conduct the week day services and lectures for the confirmation classes and preach the Wednesday evening course of sermons.

The list of special preachers who will occupy the pulpit during the enforced absence of the rector is as follows: Feb. 27—Morning, the Rev. C. C. Tiffany, D. D., Archdeacon of the Diocese of New York; evening, the Rev. E. A. Bradley, D. D., Vicar of St. Agnes Trinity Parish. March 6—Morning, the Rev. Alexis W. Stein, St. George's Church; evening, the Rev. Henry Lubeck, LL. D., D. C. L., rector of Zion and St. Timothy. March 13—Morning, the Very Rev. Eugene Augustus Hoffman, D. D., Dean of the General Theological Seminary; evening, the Rev. J. S. Shipman, D. D., D. C. L., rector of Christ Church. March 20—Morning, the Rev. George H. Bottome, Vicar of Grace Church; evening, the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., rector of St. Bartholomew's. March 27—Morning, the Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, D. D., rector of St. James's Church; evening, the Rev. Lawrence H. Schwab, rector of St. Mary's.

SPECIAL MUSICAL SERVICES.

Oratorios and Cantatas to be Sung at Several Churches.

At the monthly musical praise service to be held in St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, to-morrow evening, the choir, under the direction of Paul Ambrose, will sing Rossini's "Stabat Mater." The soloists will be Miss Annie B. Cobb, soprano; Miss Fielding Roselle, alto; Walter Robinson, tenor, and H. E. Williams, bass. A series of four organ recitals will be given by the organist of the church, Paul Ambrose, on the Saturday afternoons of March, at 4 o'clock.

Gaul's cantata, "The Holy City," will be sung at St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, West Seventy-sixth Street, to-morrow evening, under the direction of Dr. Thomas Arthur Humason, organist. The choir will be assisted by a large chorus, and Miss Rosine Berge, harpist.

A special praise service will be held at the South Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, when Mendelssohn's oratorio "Elijah" will be rendered. A chorus of forty voices will assist the South Church double quartet, under the direction of Gerrit Smith, organist and choirmaster. Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will be given at the next praise service, March 29.

At the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, West Forty-eighth Street, to-morrow evening, Gaul's "The Holy City" will be given under the direction of William H. Johns, choirmaster. The quartet consists of Miss Lucile Lawrence Jones, soprano; Miss Elise Buford, contralto; Franklin D. Lawson, tenor, and William H. Johns, bass. There is a chorus of thirty voices.

At the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, the monthly services of song will be held to-morrow evening at 7:30. The choir will sing Le Jeune's "Jerusalem the Golden," and the second part of A. R. Gaul's sacred cantata, "The Holy City." The solo quartette and chorus of twenty-one voices is under the direction of Abram Ray Tyler, organist and choirmaster of the church.

Bishop Potter's Appointments.

Bishop Potter's appointments for confirmation services during the coming month are:

2.—Evening, St. Peter's, New York.
6.—Morning, St. George's, Newburg; Evening, Church of the Good Shepherd, Newburg; evening, St. Paul's, Newburg.
8.—Evening, St. Andrew's, Yonkers.
9.—Evening, Grace Emanuel, New York.
11.—Evening, St. James's, New York.
13.—Morning, Christ Church, New York; evening, Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York; evening, St. Mark's, New York.
15.—Evening, Church of the Beloved Disciple, New York.
16.—Evening, Calvary Chapel, New York.
17.—Evening, Church of the Intercession, New York.
18.—Evening, Church of the Redeemer, New York.
20.—Evening, Church of the Ascension, New York.
22.—Evening, Grace, White Plains.
23.—Evening, St. Philip's, New York.
24.—Evening, Church of the Holy Sepulchre, New York.
25.—Evening, Grace Chapel, New York.
27.—Evening, St. Bartholomew's, New York; evening, St. Paul's, Stapleton.
29.—Evening, St. Stephen's, New York.
30.—Evening, St. Matthew's, New York.
31.—Evening, Zion, Wappinger's Falls.

Unitarian Vesper Services.

The second of the series of vesper services arranged by the Unitarian Club of New York will be held to-morrow evening at All Souls' Unitarian Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street. The musical programme includes Martin Luther's "Eine Feste Burg," arranged as a congregational choral; a prelude for organ and 'cello, by Dinelli, and a grand march by Nessler. The two fifteen-minute addresses will be on "The New Thought About the Word of God, As Spoken to All Men," by the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, Secretary of the American Unitarian Association, and "As Understood by Each Man," by the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, ministers of All Souls' Church.

Dr. Van Dyke's Anniversary.

Owing to the slight illness of the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, the fifteenth anniversary service, which was to have been held at the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, last Sunday, was postponed until to-morrow. The musical programme includes an anthem by Tours, "O Joyful Light"; an organ voluntary, "Berceuse," by Salome, and the postlude, "Sortie," by Dubois. Dr. Van Dyke will preach the sermon, which is to be historical in character.

The Texas Presbyterian University.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. Claggett, President of the Board of Trustees of the proposed Presbyterian University of Texas, who is now East in the interests of that institution, received yesterday a subscription of $10,000 from a friend. The name of the donor was withheld. The site of the proposed university has not yet been selected. It is first desired to raise a fund of $100,000, toward which more than $33,000 has already been subscribed.

Church News and Notes.

Virchand A. Ghandi will speak to-morrow evening on "The Education of Women in India" at the Church of the Divine Paternity, on West Forty-sixth Street.

At Berkeley Lyceum to-morrow morning the Rev. Henry Frank, pastor of the Metropolitan Independent Church, will give a discourse on "Theology Versus Religion."

John M. Wood, the sailor evangelist, will speak on "A Struggle with a Demon" at the East Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 158 and 162 East Eighty-seventh Street, to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Services at which the Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost will preach will be held at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, Lexington Avenue and Thirty-first Street, at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. to-morrow, and at 8 o'clock every evening next week except Saturday.

"Religion in Business and Business in Religion" will be the subject on which the Rev. J. F. Carson will preach at the morning service to-morrow at the Central Presbyterian Church, Marcy and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn. In the evening the last sermon in the series on "Heroes and Heroism" will be delivered. Its title is "The Basic Principle of Heroism."

Beginning the first Monday in March, a number of well-known clergymen will deliver discourses before the Congregational Clerical Union of New York and vicinity, and on Monday mornings at 11 o'clock until May 2 in Assembly Hall, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. Subjects and speakers have been arranged as follows: March 7, "Mental Healing," Rev. John A. French, D. D.; March 14, (subject to be announced,) President Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D.; March 21, "The Orderly Conduct of Public Worship," the Rev. E. W. Gilman, D. D.; March 28, "What I Saw in Scandinavia," the Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D.; April 4, "What I Saw in India," the Rev. George F. Pentecost, D. D.; April 11, "Easter Sunday," Prof. George P. Fisher, D. D., LL. D.; April 18, "Reminiscences of Great Preachers," the Rev. Alexander H. Clapp, D. D.; April 25, "Some Phases of Life in Paris," the Rev. Franklin Gaylord, and May 2, "Life in the Northwest," the Rev. E. P. Ingersoll, D. D.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Academy of Music, Sunday Night, 8:30
ILLUSTRATED LENTEN LECTURE.
"The Story of Jesus," by Rev. Thos. Dixon, Jr.
"THE PASSION PLAY"
will be given in illustration. Seats 50c.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon service, 4:30 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D. All are welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH Av. and 20th St.—Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. At 11 A. M. the pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will continue his course of sermons upon the Great Affirmations of Religion; subject, "The Affirmation Concerning Jesus Christ." At 8 P. M., vesper service. All seats free. Anthems, "Say, Watchman, What of the Night," Sullivan; Motet, "By Babylon's Wave," Gounod; tenor solo, "The Soft Southern Breeze," Barnby; violoncello solo, "Berceuse," Godard, by Miss Lillian Littlehales. Hymns by Martin Luther, Samuel Johnson, Samuel Longfellow. Two fifteen-minute addresses on "The New Thought About the Word of God"; (1) As spoken to all men, by Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, Secretary of the American Unitarian Association; (2) As understood by each man, by Rev. Thomas R. Slicer. The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M., the sixth sermon in the course on "Christianity in Evolution." Subject, "The Rootings of Christianity." The two Christian creeds summing universal belief. Evensong, 8 P. M. Sermon by Rev. A. N. Henshaw.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Cor. 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; Subject; "Orthodoxy of Yesterday and To-day." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. All welcome.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St., evening, 7:45, Rev. James A. O'Connor, pastor, preaches; subject, "Chapters in Spanish History: Treachery and Cruelty; the Inquisition." All invited.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St.—Rev. Howard L. Jones, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesday eve. prayer meeting at 8 o'clock. Cordial invitation to all.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th St., Dr. Madison C. Peters, Pastor.—Preaching at 11 and 8. Extra musical service in the evening. Cordial welcome to all.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
Henry van Dyke, Pastor.
Services Sunday, February 27th.
Dr. van Dyke will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., at 4:30 P. M.
Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's Bible class, 10 A. M.
Services preparatory to communion in the church Friday, March 4th, at 8 P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway.—Rev. G. Glen Atkins of Greenfield, Mass., will preach. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. William H. Thompson's Bible class will meet in the parlors at 5 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, FOURTH AV. AND 21ST St., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S.T.D., Rector.—Holy communion 8 and 10 A. M.; morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; choral service and sermon, 8 P. M. The rector will preach in the morning.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—DR. MacArthur preaches morning and evening. Evening subject, "Did Jephthah Really Sacrifice His Daughter?" on Bible Difficulties.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Sabbath school and Bible class, 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor, Monday, 8 P. M.; devotional meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M. Welcome.

CHRISTIAN ISRAELITE SANCTUARY CHURCH of "the first-born of Christ," the descendants of the ten lost tribes of Israel by marriage. Preaching, 7:45 P. M. 106 1st St., near Avenue A.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Lent Sundays, masses for communion, 7:30, 9; matins, 10; high mass, 10:45; vespers, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.
Sunday Services:

Holy Communion	9 A. M.
Morning service	11 A. M.
Musical service	4 P. M.
Anthem, "Ave Maria"	Arcadelt.
Offertory, "By Babylon's Wave,"	Gounod.

Evening service, 8 o'clock.
Rector, Rev. PERCY S. GRANT, will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 46TH St., Near 6th Av., Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—Service on Sunday morning at 11; subject, "What Can the Church Do for You?" Evening, 7:45, Virchand A. Ghandi will speak on "The Education of Woman in India."

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av., Corner of 35th St., Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, Rector.—Morning prayer and sermon at 11. Evening at 8 P. M. Seats free at the evening service. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

Church of The Eternal Hope,
81st St., west of Columbus Av. Service, 11 A. M.
Rev. W. S. Crowe, D. D., Minister.
Subject: "If We Are Saved by Morality, What Is the Use of Religion?"

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, REV. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer; preacher, Rev. Brockholst Morgan; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer; preacher, Rev. Arthur H. Judge.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Cor. Park Av.—Services 11 A. M.; Dr. Minot J. Savage preaches eleventh sermon in series on "Our Unitarian Gospel"; subject, "Morality Natural, Not Statutory." Dr. Savage's class for religious study in chapel at 3 o'clock; entrance Park Av.; open to all.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 323 WEST 56TH.—Rev. W. C. Payne, pastor, will preach at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Endeavor, 7 P. M. You are invited.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 6 West 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor.—At 9:45 A. M., Sunday school, including class in Greek New Testament. At 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., the pastor will preach. Morning subject: "The Function of the Modern Church." Evening: "Shaking Off the Dust." Prayer meetings Monday and Friday evenings.

FIFTH AVENUE COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Ave.
Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av. Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach, 11 A. M., topic: "The Glory in the Face of Jesus Christ"; and 8 P. M., topic: "A Serious Answer to an Idle Question."

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M., topic, "Knowing God's Will"; and 8 P. M., topic: "The Sparing of Agag."

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. John G. Fagg will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE REformed Church. Rev. F. S. Schenck, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 27th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Supt.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 22d Street, Rev. John R. Davies, D. D., pastor.—Public worship Sunday at 11 and 8, with sermons by the pastor. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY, CORNER 10TH Street.—8 A. M., Holy Communion. 9 A. M., morning prayer and address. 8 P. M., later evensong and sermon. All seats free.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost will preach at both services, and every evening during the following week at 8 o'clock, except Saturday. All seats free, and a cordial invitation extended to all to attend these services.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, corner 60th St., Rev. Dr. Andrew Longacre, pastor.—11:00 A. M., preaching by the Rev. Lindsay B. Longacre, associate pastor of St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church. 4:00 P. M., preaching by the Rev. Dr. David G. Downey, pastor St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. Young people's prayer meeting at 5:00 P. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

MADISON AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 53d St.—11 A. M., Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., pastor, preaches; 8 P. M., Rev. Geo. Whitefield Mead on "Jesus at a Wedding." Seats free.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Edward Hunting Rudd, Assistant Minister.—Services, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The pastor will preach in the morning and Rev. Mr. Rudd in the evening; Sunday school in chapel, 9:45 A. M.; Bible classes for adults, 10 A. M.

MOODY MEETINGS.
MARCH 13TH TO 20TH, INCLUSIVE,
in Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue,
between 43d and 44th Streets.
Meetings all day from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

REV. THOMAS DIXON PREACHES
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PRELUDE, "THE MAINE."

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Boulevard, cor. West 73d St.
Rev. SAMUEL McCOMB, M. A., (Oxon.) Pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M., by the pastor, and at 8 P. M. by the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D. Subject, "The Dialogue at Jacob's Well."

SECOND STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Morning, A. C. Morehouse, "Supreme Law"; evening, P. W. Radcliffe's Gospel songs; Mme. Flavelle, Irish Nightingale, chorus choir, instrumental music.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Feb. 27, 1898, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Mr. M. M. Mangasarian at Carnegie Musical Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject: "A Sermon from Shakespeare." All interested are invited.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 5TH AV., COR. 127th St., the Rev. George R. Van De Water, D. D., Rector.—Sunday services, 8 and 11 A. M., 4 and 7:45 P. M.; on Sunday mornings in Lent the rector will preach a course of sermons on "The Soul," and in the evenings will deliver a course of historical lectures on "The Reformation of the Church in England."

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., west of Columbus Av. Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., pastor. 11 A. M., preaching by the pastor; 8 P. M., monthly choral service, Gaul's "The Holy City," by request. Dr. Humason, choirmaster. The public cordially invited to all services.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Avenue and 44th Street, the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock; afternoon service at 4 o'clock; the Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate.

ST. JAMES METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av. and 126th St., Rev. E. S. Tipple, Ph. D., pastor.—10:30, sermon by Rev. Dr. S. F. Upham. 7:45, address by the pastor, "Frances Willard, a Tribute." Monthly musical service. Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will be sung. Beginning March 2, services will be held every evening except Saturday during March at 8 o'clock.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, WEST 84TH ST., Near Central Park, Rev. Edward H. Krans, LL. D., Rector.—Services, 8 and 11 A. M., and 8 P. M. For deaf-mutes, 3 P. M. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Daily, 5 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
86th Street and West End Avenue.
REV. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Mr. Walter R. Johnston will render selections on the organ for fifteen minutes before the regular evening service. Chorus conducted by Mr. Tallie Morgan.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D.—On Sunday Rev. Dr. Gotthell will lecture on "Moral Cowardice"; service begins 11 o'clock; all are welcome.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 10th Street.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and in the evening at 8 o'clock. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. and Bible class for men in the Church House, conducted by Mr. C. M. Earle. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Bet. 5th and 6th Avs., Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., Pastor.—Services to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Midweek services on Wednesday evenings.

The New York Times

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MONDAY, (WITH WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)	
One Year	$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:	
Per Month	$2.00

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of American Water Color Society—Day and Evening.
AMERICAN—Cavalleria Rusticana—H. M. S. Pinafore—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
ARMORY 71ST REGIMENT—Grand Concert—8:15.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
COLUMBUS—The Governors—8:15. Matinée.
DALY'S—Lilli Tse—The Country Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—El Capitan—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GALLERIES FINE ARTS SOCIETY—Architectural League Exhibit—Day and Evening.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25. Matinée—2:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Minstrelsy—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Gay Deceiver—The Cat and the Cherub—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30. Matinée—2:30.
IRVING PLACE—Lodge Brethren—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
JUDGE BUILDING—Christ Entering Jerusalem, (Painting)—Day and Evening.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Concert—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating on Ice—Day and Evening. Hockey Match—8:15.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:15. Matinée—2:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES

AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE OUTLOOK IS FOR PEACE, NOT WAR.

The swashbucklers who want war at any price, timid folk who want peace at any price, and men of reason, but also of courage and patriotism, who know that war is a frightful calamity, but not the worst that can befall a nation, would do well, even now, before we can say what destroyed the Maine, to consider how war is the last of a long line of procedures and may be averted by any one of those that go before it.

The danger of a war with Spain is still remote. If there be a war we may almost say that it will be of her seeking, and it will hardly be contended by any sane man that she is spoiling for a fight with us. The most serious contingency we have to face is a possible report from the Court of Inquiry that the Maine was destroyed by a mine laid and controlled by the military forces of the Spanish Government in Cuba. Explanations and protestations and official disclaimers might not go far after such a finding. Monstrous negligence or actual complicity on the part of the Spanish Government or its representatives would be so justly chargeable and the wanton, hideous barbarity of the act, seen in that new light, would arouse such a storm of passion that counsels of peace would find not many to heed them. But we still think, even in that extreme case, Spain could offer and we might accept reparation that the judgment of nations would approve and hold satisfactory. Of course Spain would have to give up Cuba instantly. We could not run any further risk of trouble on account of her difficulty in making the people of that island respect and obey her.

But while nations are not easily persuaded to submit questions of honor to arbitration or to condone for money damages what amounts to an act of war, such a cause of difference as might arise with Spain over the destruction of the Maine by private persons using their own engines would be proper matter for such a tribunal. We should expect Spain to disclaim all sympathy with the act, to disavow any intent to make an assault upon our flag, and to salute it by way of apology; also to make further reparation by indemnity payment. If well advised, she would do this without much demur. If no agreement could be reached a court of arbitration would be the natural resort, and it is not to be believed that Spain would decline such an opportunity.

In no conceivable event are we going to drive Spain into a war if war can be honorably avoided. And in the present condition of her armed forces and of her treasury she is not going to make it necessary for us to fight her. The disposition of the United States and the condition of Spain make powerfully for peace.

WHAT WILL MR. PLATT DO?

As the result of the labors of Mr. Elihu Root and the special committee of the Union League Club, Mr. Platt will now be required to decide whether the Republicans of the State, and particularly of this city, shall have a law under which a fair and decent organization is possible.

There has been much misunderstanding and some explicable misrepresentation as to what Mr. Root and his committee have done. But their labors were not really completed until Thursday night, and their bill must, of course, be judged without reference to previous reports of its nature. We speak of it as their bill, because it is the outcome of the initiative taken by the Union League Club. But it is important to note that the bill is the fruit of careful study and full consultation by the committee of the club, by representatives of the Committee of Fifty-three, and by a representative of the Buffalo organization which has given so much time to this matter—Mr. Hotchkiss. It must be taken, then, as expressing the views of the general body of anti-machine or independent Republicans, and is in effect a statement of the conditions on which they think that "reform within the party" can be secured, and on which they are ready to undertake that object. It will be for Mr. Platt to say whether these conditions shall be fulfilled. He has, through his friends, over and again declared that his power in the party comes from the free choice of the majority, and that he will have put into law any provisions necessary for the orderly and fair determination of such choice. That promise he must keep or take the consequences, which will be serious.

The aim of the bill now agreed upon by the independent Republicans is to provide a system, administered by the officials under the general election law of the State, (1) for the enrollment of voters declaring their general intention to support the candidates of a party; (2) for the election of delegates to nominating conventions, which election is to be conducted by these same officials, and (3) for the organization of such nominating conventions on a call of the roll of delegates duly certified by the election officials, each delegate naming his choice for temporary Chairman. No declaration of intention by a voter seeking enrollment is to be held to prevent his acting with any organization he may choose to join in any municipal canvass. Any party now entitled to have its candidates upon the official ballot is obliged to conduct its party organization under the terms of the bill. To any other party this is a matter of discretion.

We take it that what the independent Republicans hope and expect from such a bill is not the complete and permanent purification of the party organization, or the entire exclusion of the influence of the machine and the boss. That would obviously be impracticable. But they believe that they have provided an instrument by which at times, when public sentiment is strongly moved, and when voters are ready to take an active part in shaping the policy of their party if only there is any means of doing so, the majority can get its will expressed and can have a fair and open and decent share in party action. This instrument seems to us devised with sagacity and care. What defects it might develop in practice we cannot say. But it is the work of able and sincere men, and has the authority which such an origin must give it. No impartial man, seeking the public good, would hesitate to give it a trial. No such man would now be found hindering it.

Will the bill in substance be adopted? That depends, so far as the Republican Party is concerned, on Mr. Platt's course. His course, however, depends very much on the pressure that is brought upon him. There are men of independent professions in the Legislature who can make the passage of this bill the condition of their support of administration measures, and if such measures are at all tolerable, that policy would be justifiable. There are men not in the Legislature who can make it plain to Mr. Black that unless the bill be passed he will be forced to resume the practice of law in Troy. That policy also is perfectly justifiable. Apart from these sources of strength, which may easily be sufficient, the bill ought to be supported by at least some of the Democrats in the Legislature. It is as good for their party as for any other. In any case, the motto for decent citizens engaged in this fight, in their relations with the machine, may well be the famous one of Richelieu, "All means to win, and failing that, all means to crush."

THE NAVY.

The officers of the United States Navy are just now a most interesting class of men. They are much in the public eye and in the public mind. Not far away, it may be, opportunity awaits them, the opportunity of distinction and public fame. We know that these brave men would give a glorious account of themselves. They are trained for fighting; they are fearless. The flag, the uniform they wear, the love of country, and honorable ambition would inspire them to deeds of valor that would make the names of some of them illustrious—if we should go to war.

But we have not gone to war. It is extremely unlikely that we shall go to war, with Spain or any other nation, for long years to come. The young Hotspurs of the navy ought to understand, therefore, that their time has not yet come. It is exceedingly unwise and improper for them to protest that we want no indemnity for the loss of the Maine; that we want war, and nothing but war will give us the satisfaction we demand.

"Inter arma silent leges" is a good war saying, but it works just as well, even better, the other way. "Inter leges silent arma." We understand, we may even sympathize with, the impatience of these gallant men, but we must remind them that it is not for them to say whether we will accept an indemnity for the Maine. In the great wisdom of the fathers it was determined that questions of that nature should be referred to another department of the Government. The executive department is now devoting a good deal of time each day to the consideration of the case of the Maine. It has not yet got so far that it can say what destroyed the ship, whether it was by the act of an enemy or by an accident for which no enemy can be held responsible that she went to her doom. It must be too early, then, for the young gentlemen of the navy to decline an indemnity since no one yet knows whether an indemnity is due.

The honor of the Nation is in safe hands. The President will neither suffer a stain to be put upon it nor will he hurry on a war that may with honor be avoided. And Congress, which must give the word if there is fighting to be done, is not a timid or a phlegmatic body.

Above all, the navy must not make the mistake of supposing that the country wants war. The country wants peace. It will go to war only if it is plain that peace with justice cannot be had.

THE FRENCH SITUATION.

The obvious and outrageous perversion of justice in the Zola case is by no means the most depressing circumstance in the French situation. It was plain to everybody that Zola was convicted without the least reference to the merits of the case and on the demand of the Parisian mob. The fact was discreditable to the Judge who presided and allowed himself and his court to be used as the instruments of the mob. But it is not so serious as the vote in the Chamber of Deputies, which makes it appear that the mob consists, for the moment, of all France. Nothing for many years has so vividly illustrated Voltaire's unflattering description of his countrymen as the revelations in this case.

Emboldened by the assurance in advance of the vote which showed that the Legislature partook the passions of the street mob, M. Meline announced that the Government would "suppress the agitation" of the Zola case. It has since appeared what he meant. The proposal to revive the censorship of the press, which was abandoned in France seventeen years ago, was made some time since, with special reference to the Dreyfus case, but before the trial of Zola. In the present insane temper of the Legislature, it might be adopted. At present, however, the responsibilities of publishers begin in France, as in this country, after publication. These responsibilities the French Government, it is announced, being encouraged by the verdict in the case of Zola, means to enforce against four Parisian newspapers which have demanded the reopening of the Dreyfus case. More than that, the Paris correspondents of various foreign newspapers, English, German, Belgian, and Italian, have, it is credibly reported, been notified that if they do not "abandon their attitude of hostility to France" they will be expelled from the country. The offense of which they were guilty was of course the offense of telling the plain truth about the trial of Zola.

"This reasoning mistakes the age." If the French republic, or any other republic, cannot stand publicity, it is doomed. M. Meline and his colleagues, inspired by the high officers of the army and sustained by the Parisian mob, seem to have concluded that their best way of obviating hostile comment is to suppress it. That course may be successful for a time. It is the old-fashioned prescription of "nailing up the safety valve." That course prevents the escape of superfluous steam. It also insures that when an explosion does occur, it will wreck the whole machine.

THE CUBAN OPPORTUNITY.

The American people have for ten days been performing that very difficult feat known as "a suspension of public opinion." No serious American in a position of official or other responsibility has done or said anything to close the public mind to evidence as to the cause of the loss of the Maine. In fact, we believe that the public mind is open, and that the report of the Court of Inquiry, with the accompanying evidence, will be received without prejudice.

The representatives in this country of the Cuban republic have not been called upon to suspend their opinions or the expression of them. They have freely and repeatedly expressed their belief that the loss of the Maine was due to design, and not to accident, and that there was at least connivance in the design on the part of official Spaniards. If this could be proved it is needless to point out what the consequences would be. Cuba would in a month be free forever of Spanish rule. To produce the proof of what the Cuban leaders assert being to secure the triumph of their cause, the most urgent patriotic duty resting upon the Cubans is to secure that proof. They have facilities for procuring it, if it exists, which are denied to us. They speak Spanish and are not distinguishable at once from Spaniards, as American detectives are. Their emissaries can circulate freely in Havana. If it be true that there are Spaniards in Havana who would glory in having destroyed a Yankee battleship and killed two-thirds of her crew, there are Cubans in Havana who can put themselves in the way of hearing the boasts. If the Maine was destroyed by design, it is reasonably certain that the destruction was the work of a conspiracy and not of an unassisted "fanatic." The Cubans have means of eavesdropping upon the familiar conversation of the Spaniards who would be likeliest to be engaged in the commission of such a crime and to brag about it afterward. In fact, the Cubans have shown, in the case of De Lome, that their system of espionage in Havana is very complete. The disclosure made in that case was useful to their cause. But of course it is not to be compared for a moment, in usefulness to their cause, with proof that the Maine was destroyed by a Spanish plot. It is futile for the Cubans to say that they believe she was so destroyed. If they can prove it they have won their case, and they are in a position to prove it if it be susceptible of proof.

"BY THEIR WORKS."

We have been accused by devoted Brooklynites of regarding in a frivolous spirit the contribution that their borough was likely to make to the economical and efficient Government of New York. They have especially resented the suspicion—which we confess to have entertained—that the revenues of Brooklyn have been used with greater freedom than would have been indulged had not the resources of the Borough of Manhattan been available in the near future. We think that our attitude is in a degree justified by the facts officially stated by Controller Coler, himself a Brooklyn man, in regard to the management of the most important spending department of the City of Brooklyn, on the eve of the consolidation with New York. "By their Works ye shall know them."

Mr. Coler states that in the three months immediately preceding consolidation the Department of City Works made contracts, not at public letting and without advertisement, for $72,906.23. Each of these contracts was for a sum between $1,900 and $2,000, but the work was for three continuous jobs, costing respectively $41,400.75, $21,712.69, and $9,792.79. Had these jobs been contracted for each by itself, advertising and public letting would have been required by law. The letting in bites of less than $2,000 avoided technically this exaction. The work done was filling, and it was paid for at the rates of 75 cents per cubic yard, $1.30, and $1.33. The Controller says that "it is the opinion of the engineer attached to the Controller's office" that 35 cents for the 75-cent job and 50 cents for the $1.30 and $1.33 jobs would have been high prices. This involves a gross waste of over $41,000 on $73,000, or 56 per cent.

That is a very bad showing, indeed, and it throws a good deal of light on the size of the Brooklyn debt and the condition of Brooklyn generally.

The Spanish jingoes, in the peninsula and in Cuba, seem to be taking a view of the disaster to the Maine which is not justified by the facts. From Havana it is reported that the Spaniards accuse the court of inquiry of acting "in bad faith," by asking questions tending to establish that the battleship was destroyed by design. The Imparcial of Madrid sees in the proceedings of our Government President McKinley "sharpening his dagger to stab Spain in the back." These are very bitter words. It may be suggested to the excited Spaniards that while there are differing conjectures as to the loss of the Maine, not one of them is that she was destroyed, and her crew killed, by the Government of the United States! If we had destroyed the Maine in order to pick a quarrel with Spain, and then only, the comments of the Spanish jingoes would be justified. As a matter of fact, the Government of the United States is merely conducting the investigation into the loss of its own property which invariable usage requires whenever a man-of-war is lost. The conclusions of the investigating body have not yet been imparted to any one, even if they have been formed. The Spanish excitement over the mere fact of the investigation is entirely unwarranted.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In these days, when so many people here, in Cuba, and in Spain are thinking and talking about secret means of destruction, it is only natural that the old stories about subterranean passages at Havana should have come to life again. Everybody in the Cuban capital has heard more or less about these passages, and visitors there are invariably regaled with long accounts of them. It is not at all difficult to find perfectly reputable residents of the city who believe that extensive works of this kind exist, and occasionally details of their position and construction are given by men who claim to have seen with their own eyes—a dark gallery lined with ancient masonry and leading somewhere or other. Tales of a passage under the harbor entrance and connecting the Punta with the Moro are most common, and few Cubans or Spaniards think of doubting their truth. Now, almost surely, there is more or less foundation for these stories, and not less certainly they are more or less wild exaggerations of fact. The early rulers of Havana had not a little money and a good deal of cheap labor at their command, and they may well have made underground channels of communication between neighboring forts and between the forts and the interior of the city, but that they were skilled enough in engineering to overcome the difficulties of tunneling long distances under many feet of water is nearly or quite incredible. Any way, the problem has but the remotest of bearings on present controversies. Harbor mines could not be placed or exploded from caverns of this sort. Therefore, even if the caverns did once exist, and even if they are still traversable they need hardly be considered in connection with the loss of the Maine.

—Selling 4½ per cent. bonds at 90, China will get the money she wants at 5 per cent. interest, and, considering the precarious state in which she is supposed to be, this is surprisingly cheap. China, however, is not likely to feel much delight over her bargain, for there must be added to that modest 5 per cent. innumerable concessions to the hated and despised barbarians, and a vast number of prejudices and habits will also have to be given up. Any attempt to imagine what the Chinese think about these dealings with the foreigners would probably be quite useless. China is a nation only in name, and her people know their rulers only as collectors of taxes. The conditions, therefore, are not calculated to inspire patriotism, or to make possible the humiliation other races would feel if thus coerced by aliens. The East is a long way from the West, and the sorrows of the one are often the joys of the other.

—If the counsel for the owners of drug stores is a trustworthy statistician—and who doubts it?—70 per cent. of the drug clerks are vehemently opposed to a reduction in their hours of labor, and are anxiously waiting for assurances from Albany that the bill introduced in their behalf by misguided friends has been killed. This is a remarkable phenomenon, and history would be searched in vain for a precedent for it. Perhaps the drug clerks want to work twenty-four hours a day, and are prevented from doing so only by the tyranny of outsiders, who have no idea of how small the profits on drugs really are, or of the difficulty there is in selling enough of them to make possible the perpetuation of the business. Full information on these points ought to be given out by the proprietors and their counsel. The public wants to be just, and it shudders at the thought of forcing unwilling clerks to leave their beloved counters even for an instant. By the way, why don't the clerks employ a few orators? It's almost shameful in them to leave all this expense to their employers.

PERSONAL.

—According to several reports—none of them very authoritative, it is well to premise—Wilfred Van N. Powelson, an Ensign on the Government tug Fern, has not only solved the mystery of the Maine, but, by talking about his discovery, has made it probable that he, too, may soon be blown up. The explosion, if it comes, will be due to the wrath of his superior officers, not to dynamite or guncotton, fortunately, and yet it may have a terribly shattering effect on the young man's prospects of advancement. For Ensign Powelson is a very young man, having left Annapolis only four years ago, and most of his fame has been won ashore as a football player. It is therefore somewhat surprising that, reaching the scene of disaster after his elder professional brethren had spent several days in careful examination of the wreck, he should be the first to notice that a part of the vessel's keel is sticking up out of the water in plain view. Still, this might have happened, and it would have been quite in order for him to call attention to what he saw. The serious phase of the matter, as regards the Ensign himself, that is, lies in the fact that his discovery, real or imagined, has reached the ears of those whom Capt. Sigsbee calls the "intensely active representatives of the press." This is far from proving that Mr. Powelson has been too voluble, but it does connect his name with the only important piece of news that has leaked out of the court of inquiry or from its immediate vicinity, and therefore the young officer must realize that the air around him is full of interrogation marks. His predicament is especially awkward because there rests upon him the obligation of establishing a negative, always a difficult task.

—Father Weber, the German priest up in Kingston, who seems to have been advising American Catholics to enlist in the Spanish Army, is probably not insane. He is simply a left-over from the Dark Ages, and his laborious demonstration of that fact should excite pity rather than anger. His own Church will take immediate means, doubtless, to reduce him to silence, and it is unnecessary to say that he spoke only for himself and the very small band of grotesque survivals to which he belongs. But, though there is no excuse for screams of rage against Father Weber, none should fail to study the incident carefully, and to make the obvious inferences from it. Liberty in the expression of opinion is a most precious thing—so precious that care should be taken lest it degenerate into license to preach treason and spread superstition among the ignorant. Father Weber already knows how the inside of a jail looks, and it might be only an act of kindness to give him further opportunities to study good strong masonry. By taking that course some real changes in his attitude toward things in general might be effected. At present he is in considerable danger from impulsive persons, who haven't time to make delicate distinctions between raging maniacs and reckless fanatics, between the treason of malice and the treason of folly. Fortunately, to balance Father Weber we have Father Chidwick, and the former is not likely to get much attention from anybody.

—A sculptor named Van Bouw, Boer by birth but long resident in Rome, has been working for two years on a heroic statue of Paul Krueger, the President of the South African Republic, and "Oom Paul" is soon to have the somewhat unusual pleasure of unveiling this effigy of himself. A monument fifty feet high has been erected at Pretoria, and upon this the statue, which is of heroic size, is to be placed, as the crowning feature. It is interesting to learn that the great and good Krueger insisted on being represented in the ordinary high hat of daily life, and, strangely enough, those who have been admitted to a private view of the clay model concur in saying that the portrait of the Boer statesman is, despite this hard fact, quite dignified.

CURRENT NOTES.

It is related of a recently deceased citizen of Chicago of much wealth that the furnishings of his library have been invoiced at $16,239, and the books in it at $240.24.

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The University of Pennsylvania is to have a new law school building, to cost not less than $300,000. The library of this department now contains over 20,000 volumes.

• • •

Only a little flag marks the grave of the late Gov. John A. Martin in Atchison, Kan., and efforts are being made to secure the erection of a fitting monument for so good a citizen, soldier, editor, and Governor. He died Oct. 2, 1889.

• • •

An earnest effort is being made in Kentucky, under the especial impulse of ex-Commissioner of Agriculture Nicholas McDowell, to induce ex-Gov. John Young Brown to become once more a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of the State.

• • •

A will incidentally introduced in a suit in a Cincinnati court a few days ago was of interest because it bore a certificate of probate drawn and signed by William Henry Harrison, then Clerk of the Common Pleas Court of the county just before he was nominated for President of the United States.

• • •

Ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller has offered prizes to be awarded for improvement to pupils in the public schools of New London, Conn., believing that endeavor should be recognized rather than the attainment of the highest rank—that he who tries most is better entitled to recognition than he who easily attains most.

• • •

A man employed as a motorman on a St. Louis railroad, and heretofore bearing the name of Patrick by gift of his parents, has had it changed to Percy by the court, on the plea that "through his connection with the company, and also among those with whom he associated in a social way, the name of Patrick has been used unpleasantly, thereby placing petitioner in an embarrassing position."

"MENTAL SCIENCE" HEALERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is reported that legislation is anticipated looking to the suppression of the practice of the so-called "Mystic Healers." Let us hope that the proposed law may pass. While undoubtedly some good is produced by "mental science" by its application to the troubles of nervous persons or hypochondriacs, yet the opportunity which the practice of these unlicensed doctors gives for imposition and fraud is so great and the cases where patients have suffered from the denial to them by the aforesaid healers of the services of doctors of medicine are so numerous that the enactment of such legislation as is proposed must be regarded as a great protection to the community at large. Whatever of value is to be derived from mental treatment is undoubtedly recognized and applied by duly licensed and experienced physicians, and can be used by them, when advantageous, in the regular practice of their profession. Such legislation would therefore be of great advantage in that it would preserve whatever may be good in this system, at the same time limiting its use to those who are best qualified to judge of its merits and of the necessity of its application. It would also close the doors of the profession quite effectually against fanatics, quacks, and fraudulent practitioners.

W. HARMAN BROWN, JR.
New York, Feb. 25, 1898.

MR. SNYDER'S RE-ELECTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your kind editorial of the 23d inst. in reference to my re-election has given rise to so many inquiries as to the date of my first entering the service of the Board of Education, together with other matters therewith, that I beg the use of your valuable paper in order to present the facts.

My first election was in July, 1891, being the direct outcome of a visit of inspection of the public schools in some of the principal cities of the East by Commissioners Joseph J. Little and Charles Bulkley Hubbell, as a sub-committee of the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education, of which the former was Chairman.

The demand was then made that the new public school buildings of this city should equal or excel those of any other city.

The work upon these lines, as far as funds would permit, has been carried on during the administrations of Presidents John L. N. Hunt, Adolph L. Sanger, Charles H. Knox, Robert Maclay, and Charles Bulkley Hubbell, the more direct supervision being had by the Committee on Buildings, of which Joseph J. Little was Chairman, June to November, 1891, and again April, 1896, to January, 1897; Robert Maclay, November, 1891, to April, 1895; Edward H. Peaslee, January to December, 1897, and Richard H. Adams, December, 1897, to date.

Whatever measure of success I may have attained in the administration of the duties of my office, has been possible only through the unswerving confidence and faith reposed in me by every member of the Board of Education from the date of my original appointment in 1891 to the present time.

C. B. J. SNYDER,
Superintendent of Buildings.
New York, Feb. 25, 1898.

As to The Times's Comments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to be included among the many who must have written to commend and thank you for the admirable editorial rebuke in to-day's Times, "The Mayor and Spain." The person, who, by the grace of Tammany, is unfortunately Mayor of the city, deserves the stinging chastisement you have given him, and it is to be hoped, although this may be expecting too much, will profit by it. Ignorance and boorishness in the City Hall are not uncommon, but discourtesy to foreign visitors is, and should not be tolerated without vigorous protest, much less from a servant of the people.

Likewise to be approved and praised is the editorial reference in the same issue to the address made by President McKinley in Philadelphia on Washington's Birthday. Every day must add to the strength and influence of The Times among thinking, discriminating people, without regard to political creeds.

NORVAL.
New York, Feb. 23, 1898.

NUGGETS.

The Borrower's Way.

If you lend a man grass seed he'll come around later to borrow a lawn mower.—Christian Work.

Assured.

"Have you any stylish neighbors?"

"Stylish? Mrs. Toozle, next door, is just getting over a $900 attack of typhoid fever."—Chicago Record.

Convincing.

He—Women are seldom capable of reasoning.

She—Don't you believe it.

He—Why not?

She—Well—because.—Chicago News.

Needs a Change.

"The Higbees are going to housekeeping again."

"Tired of hotel life?"

"No; but their dachshund has got tired of hotel food."—Brooklyn Life.

His False Step.

"Well," said the observant boarder, "I see that Zola has been convicted and sentenced to a year's imprisonment."

"That is what a writer of fiction gets for dealing with facts," replied the man on the opposite side of the table.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

HOW THE BROWNS TURNED OUT.

From The Syracuse Courier.

Elijah Brown, the cobbler, was enamored of the muse,
And all his time was given up to stanzas and to shoes.
He scorned to live a tuneless life, ingloriously mute,
And nightly laid his last aside to labor at his lute;
For he had registered an oath that lyrical renown
Should trumpet to the universe the worthy name of Brown.

And, though his own weak pinions failed to reach the heights of song,
His genius hatched a brilliant scheme to help his oath along;
And all his little youngsters as they numerously came,
He christened after poets in the pantheon of fame,
That their poetic prestige might impress them, and inspire
A noble emulation to adopt the warbling lyre.

And Virgil Brown and Dante Brown and Tasso Brown appeared,
And Milton Brown and Byron Brown and Shakespeare Brown were reared,
Longfellow Brown and Schiller Brown arrived at man's estate,
And Wordsworth Brown and Goldsmith Brown filled up the family slate.
And he believed his gifted boys, predestined to renown,
In time would roll the boulder from the buried name of Brown.

But still the epic is unsung, and still that worthy name
Is missing from the pedestals upon the hills of fame;
For Dante Brown's a peddler in the vegetable line,
And Byron Brown is pitching for the Tuscarora nine;
Longfellow Brown, the lightweight, is a pugilist of note,
And Goldsmith Brown's a deckhand on a Jersey ferryboat;
In Wordsworth Brown, Manhattan has an estimable cop,
And Schiller Brown's an artist in a Brooklyn barber's shop;
A roving tar is Virgil Brown upon the bounding seas,
And Tasso Brown is usually engaged in making cheese;
The cobbler's bench is Milton Brown's, and there he pegs away,
And Shakespeare Brown makes cocktails in a Cripple Creek café.

FULLER-DANA PICTURE SALE

A Total of $245,900 Obtained for Canvases Offered Last Night in Chickering Hall.

A ROUSSEAU BRINGS $36,500

For Corot's "La Danse des Amours" $36,000 Is Paid—High Prices Rule, but the Assemblage a Cool One.

Thirty-six pictures by early English and Barbizon masters, which formed the collection of William H. Fuller, were sold at auction in Chickering Hall last evening for $166,200, and seven Barbizon and modern French pictures, owned by Charles A. Dana, which were included in the sale, brought a total of $79,700, making the grand total for the sale $245,900. This result makes the sale rank eleventh in the history of important art sales in New York. The Mary J. Morgan sale in 1886 realized $885,300, the George I. Seney sale in 1891 $664,000, the A. T. Stewart sale in 1887 $515,800, the William H. Stewart sale of this month $409,730, the second Seney sale of 1885 $406,600, the Knoedler sale of 1893 $384,670, the John Taylor Johnston sale in the early eighties $328,064, the second Albert Spencer sale of 1888 $284,025, the American Art Association sale of 1892 $270,540, and the D. H. King sale of 1896 $262,745.

The highest figure reached at last night's sale was $36,500, which was paid by G. B. Berckman of Tiffany & Co., presumably for a private buyer, for Rousseau's masterpiece, "The Charcoal Burners' Hut," owned by Mr. Fuller. This was purchased at the Secretan sale a few years ago in Paris by T. B. Blakeslee of this city for $9,000, and was immediately sold by him to Mr. Fuller at a slight advance. The second highest figure obtained was $36,000 for Mr. Dana's superb classic Corot, "La Danse des Amours," which was also bought by Mr. Berckman. J. W. Ellsworth of Chicago paid $22,000 for the Fuller Troyon, "Cows in the Pasture," and Herman Schaus paid $20,500 for the Dana Millet, "The Turkey Herder."

The large Gainsborough, "The Blue Boy," owned by Mr. Fuller, and whose identity has given rise to much controversy, the owner reserved the right to withdraw. He had placed an upset figure of $50,000 on the canvas, and when this was announced by the auctioneer, silence, deep and profound, fell on the large assemblage. After a moment's wait the picture was withdrawn.

None of the other single canvases sold reached $10,000. Isidor Wormser, Jr., paid $7,600 for the Fuller Dupré, the fine marine, "The Open Sea," and the same figure for the smaller Fuller Rousseau, "Marais dans les Landes," while J. G. Moore secured the second Fuller Dupré, "Cattle Drinking," for $6,700, and C. P. Huntington or George Gould bought through Randolph, the agent, the Fuller Daubigny, "Apple Blossoms," that rarely beautiful artistic canvas poem of Spring, for $6,000. J. G. Moore paid $5,800 for Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Portrait of Mrs. Knapp," the highest figure reached for any of the Fuller English pictures.

The Fuller English pictures, while they brought, on the whole, good prices, did not sell in many instances for the figures expected, while the Fuller-Dana Barbizon pictures exceeded, if possible, even the dealers' anticipations, and this result is a convincing evidence of the enduring and deserved popularity of the works of "the men of 1830" with the American art public.

The really sensational feature of last night's auction was the sale of the superb Fuller Rousseau and the Dana Corot for $36,500 and $36,000, respectively. Only three single canvases in the history of New York art auction sales ever brought higher prices. These were Meissonier's "1807," sold at the A. T. Stewart sale for $66,000; Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair," sold at the same sale for $53,000, and Jules Bréton's "Communicants," sold at the Mary J. Morgan sale for $45,500.

It may be interesting for purposes of comparison to state that S. P. Avery, Jr., sold Millet's "Turkey Herder" to Mr. Dana for $6,500. Last night Mr. Schaus paid $20,500 for it. Mr. Avery also sold the Dana Jacque "Sheep in the Forest," for which Mr. Bell of St. Louis paid $5,400 last night, to Mr. Dana for $2,500.

The sale of last evening was not as largely attended or as exciting in the bidding as the recent Stewart sale, and Chickering Hall was not again overcrowded. The assemblage did not contain many prominent society people, but more dealers were present than at the Stewart sale, and many collectors from other cities. The bidding was spirited only at times, and was marked by rapid advances by hundreds and even thousands, and only twice did the amusing fifty-dollar-bid dealer, who was a feature of the Stewart sale, make himself conspicuous. It was a battle of long purses last night, and when men are matching thousands they do so as a rule quietly. Thomas E. Kirby was the auctioneer.

Among those in the hall were Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Haven, Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Wormser, Jr., Miss Ranger, Mrs. Griscom, Frederic Bonner, William R. Hearst, Russell Spaulding, E. J. Barwind, H. S. Bates, S. Untermyer, Justice Truax, Thomas B. Clarke, W. M. Laffan, William H. Fuller, Catholina Lambert, H. Brambles-Wilson, A. de Neufville, L. P. Dessar, Jules Oehme, P. J. Kaldenberg, C. Durand-Ruel, T. B. Blakeslee, Herman Schaus, Roland Knoedler, Charles Knoedler, John Elderkin, ex-Judge and Mrs. Horace Russell, Mrs. Hetty Green, Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Nickerson, Mrs. J. J. Borland, Mrs. C. J. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Hall McCormick of Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Bell of St. Louis. The Vanderbilts were only represented by young Mr. Sloane, who made several bids on some of the English pictures, but did not secure any. George J. Gould was not present, but it was believed that he secured several important canvases through Randolph, the agent. C. P. Huntington was not an active bidder.

The Rousseau, which brought $36,500, was started at $10,000, and ran up by five-thousand-dollar bids made by Mr. Berckman of Tiffany & Co. and an unknown bidder to $25,000. Then it advanced by one-thousand-dollar bids to $30,000, and then by five-hundred-dollar bids, still made by the same contestants, to $36,500, at which figure it was knocked down amid much suppressed excitement to Mr. Berckman. Randolph, the agent, started the Dana Corot at $20,000. It then jumped with two bidders to $21,000, then to $25,000, and by hundreds to its final figure of $36,000, Mr. Berckman being again the victor.

The Dana Millet, purchased by H. Schaus for $20,500, started at $5,000, and, by hundred-and-fifty-dollar bids, after a stubborn contest, reached its sale. The star Rousseau and the Corot evoked the only decided applause of the evening, when first shown. The sale may be characterized as a highly successful one, financially, but a cold one as compared to many of its predecessors.

The following is a list of pictures sold, with the names of the artists, buyers, and prices:

Fuller Pictures.

Michel, G., "The Hillside"; Cottier & Co.	$450
Constable, J., "A Suffolk Water Mill"; F. A. Bell	3,000
Michel, G., "Road Through the Woods"; J. W. Leroy	1,800
Constable, J., "In Dedham Vale"; R. E. Moore	1,400
Crome, J., "Yarmouth Beach"; B. Mansfield	600
Michel, G., "The Plain of Montmartre"; J. G. Moore	575
Wilson, R., "View Near Oxford"; Randolph, for another	700
Cotman, J. S., "Moonlight On the Yare"; S. Untermyer	900
Gainsborough, T., "Portrait of An Officer"; Mrs. C. J. Blair	900
Dupré, J., "Le Cours d'Eau"; Knoedler & Co.	3,850
Constable, J., "Summer Morning—Dedham Vale"; Mrs. C. J. Blair	1,800
Michel, G., "The Horseman"; S. F. A. Clarke	725
Barker, T., "The Road to the Mill"; Randolph, for another	700
Daubigny, C. F., "Evening on the Marne"; S. Untermyer	5,000
Gainsborough, T., "The Edge of the Common"; J. W. Leroy	2,700
Diaz, N., "Pool at Fontainebleau"; J. G. Moore	4,100
Reynolds, J., "Portrait of Hon. Mrs. Barrington"; S. A. French	3,000
Constable, J., "Windermere Lake"; John J. Emery	5,800
Dupré, J., "Cattle Drinking"; John G. Moore	6,700
Constable, J., "Weymouth Bay"; W. C. Loring	3,050
Daubigny, C. F., "The Cliff at Villerville"; Cottier & Co.	4,050
Gainsborough, T., "The Market Cart"; George R. White	1,550
Reynolds, J., "The Duchess of Ancaster"; T. J. Blakeslee	1,950
Rousseau, T., "Marais dans les Landes"; I. Wormser, Jr.	7,600
Gainsborough, T., "Portrait of the Countess of Buckinghamshire"; John G. Moore	5,000
Michel, G., "Windmill of Montmartre"; Randolph, for another	1,700
Wilson, R., "Temple of Venus at Baiæ"; L. Nardus	2,000
Dupré, J., "The Open Sea"; I. Worm-	

[illegible]	7,000
Daubigny, C. F., "Apple Blossoms"; [illegible]	6,000
Constable, J., "The Lock"; G. W. Elkins	3,200
Gainsborough, T., "Going to Market"; J. W. Ellsworth	3,800
[illegible], J., "Portrait of Mrs. Knapp"; J. S. Moore	5,800
Gainsborough, T., "Maiden Days in England"; J. W. Ellsworth	3,700
Gainsborough, T., "Portrait of Lady Innes of Norfolk"; S. P. Avery, Jr.	5,600
Troyon, C., "Cows in Pasture"; J. W. Ellsworth	22,000
[illegible], "The Charcoal Burner's Hut"; J. B. Berckman	24,500
Total of Fuller sale	$166,200

Dana Pictures.

Courbet, G., "Seashore"; G. W. Elkins	$3,300
Jacque, C. E., "Sheep in the Forest"; F. A. Bell	5,400
Ziem, F., "Une Fete a Venise"; J. W. Leroy	3,300
Daubigny, C. F., "On the River Oise"; I. Wormser, Jr.	6,500
Rousseau, T., "The Harvest Field"; Mrs. Griscom	4,200
Millet, J. F., "The Turkey Herder"; Herman Schaus	20,500
Corot, J. B. C., "La Danse des Amours"; J. B. Berckman	36,000
Total of Dana sale	$79,700
Grand total Fuller-Dana sale	$245,900

THE DANA CERAMICS.

Two Hawthorne Jars Bring $3,000 and $4,100 Respectively.

Two superb Hawthorne jars evoked the liveliest bidding and brought the highest prices at the second day's sale of Charles A. Dana's collection of Eastern ceramics at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon. Among nearly 200 choice specimens of porcelains these two jars were pre-eminent. Not more than four persons in the assemblage that crowded Gallery E, where the sale was held, ventured to bid for them, however. The purchasers were B. Altman and F. A. Bell, both of this city, and the prices paid were $3,000 and $4,100. The aggregate proceeds of the day's sales were $35,532.50, which, added to the $19,811.50 taken in at the first sale on Thursday, makes the whole amount thus far realized for the ceramics $55,344. The closing sale of these ceramics will occur this afternoon.

The first of the costly Hawthorne jars displayed by Auctioneer Kirby yesterday was ten inches high, and was described as one of the most exquisite pieces of blue ware in existence. It displayed a decoration of Mei blossoms, reserved in white, on a ground of brilliant blue, supposed in its treatment to imitate broken ice. A bid of $500 offered by a professional buyer was quickly followed by a number of small raises, until $1,000 was reached. Then the strife narrowed down to Mr. Altman, Mr. Bell, and one other, and the bidding advanced briskly at the rate of $100 at each nod. The spectators became enthusiastic over the struggle, and applauded decorously when the jar was knocked down to Mr. Altman at his bid of $3,000.

The other Hawthorne was put on the block immediately afterward, and the bidding went on in much the same way as for the first jar, with the exception that F. A. Bell had made up his mind to secure this art treasure, and he pushed the price up to $4,100 and secured the prize at that bid. Both Hawthornes are much alike, although the second one shows a little deeper shade of blue. Considerable surprise was manifested that the second jar should have brought a higher price than the first one, because of the announcement that the cover of the second one was an imitation. A connoisseur in ceramics remarked after the sale, however, that the body of the jar bought by Mr. Bell seemed to have a finer blue than the other. Mr. Bell figured at the recent sale of Stewart paintings as the purchaser of Madrazo's "Departure from the Masked Ball," for $16,500.

After the Hawthornes, the piece of ware that brought the highest price yesterday was a tall beaker twenty-eight inches high, made in the prefecture of Lang, for which B. Altman paid $1,800. The decoration of this beaker is in a so-called black hawthorn pattern invested with a heavy black enamel, against which in relief are the flowering branches of the Mei tree. This beaker was started at $1,000, and there was a spirited contest for a few minutes between Mr. Altman, Mr. Bell, Mr. Clarke, and others. Mr. Altman bought several other choice pieces, including a quadrilateral vase, also of so-called black hawthorn pattern, for $600; a tall square vase, with cylindrical neck and flaring mouth, for $510; an elaborately decorated yellow vase, square, with cylindrical neck, for $425, and a richly enameled black square vase, invested with the transparent enamels of early K'ang-hsi, for $600.

A spirited episode was afforded by the strife between W. R. Hearst and an unknown buyer for the possession of two quaint statuettes of the dog Foo in clair de lune. These images were only 6 inches high, but they attracted more general attention than several far more valuable pieces. The unknown buyer was represented by Mr. Randolph, the experienced attaché of the galleries. Although the dogs were displayed together, Mr. Kirby said that the bidding would be on a single one, with the privilege of taking the pair. At the outset Mr. Randolph offered $60 each for them. Somebody at once raised the figure to $100, and then Mr. Hearst took a hand and led the bidding by brisk raises of $5 and $10. Mr. Randolph kept close to him, and all other bidders speedily dropped out. Gradually the bidding passed the figure that most of the art dealers present thought the images ought to bring, and when $520 each was bid, Mr. Hearst remained silent and the Foo dogs went to Mr. Randolph's unknown buyer.

A few minutes afterward Mr. Randolph bought a large and strikingly handsome jar of dark purple enamel for $810. Mr. Hearst made several purchases in the course of the afternoon, including a large plate with diaper pattern and graceful floral ornament, the glaze a pale green rich celadon, for which he paid $140; a flat, oddly ornamented bowl, for $105; a plate with fluted ornament and floral spray, beneath a dense, rich glaze, for $85, and a bowl with a rich glaze of warm red and purple on the outside, for $80.

F. A. Bell supplemented his purchase of the forty-one-hundred-dollar Hawthorne jar by bidding in several choice and dainty pieces. He bought an old decorated Satsuma incense burner for $225, an elaborately decorated ovoid vase for $475, a small bottle-shaped vase in blue and white for $180, and a Ta Ming quadrilateral vase for $30.

One of the most frequent bidders was W. M. Laffan, who secured some of the best articles of medium value in the collection. So numerous were Mr. Laffan's purchases that conjecture assigned some of the pieces to the Dana estate, of which he is an executor, some to Mr. Walters of Baltimore, whose friend he is, and some to himself. Mr. Laffan bought a blue-and-white decorated vase on which was depicted an imperial audience, for $600; a tall vase decorated in panels with rudimentary dog's-head handles, for $210; an oblong box of the Ming period, for $135; quadrilateral vase, on the foot of which is etched a poem composed by the Emperor Kien-Lung, in honor of the vase itself, for $210; a tall vase completely covered with an intricate decoration of chrysanthemums, in clear dark blue, of K'ang-hsi, for $310; a pear-shaped vase, for $110; large jar or fish bowl of dense, heavy paste, a unique example of the five-color (eu-tsai) decoration of the Ming dynasty, for $440; a tall jar, also with five-color decoration, for $320; an imperial yellow ovoid vase, for $175; a square white vase, with cylindrical neck, for $320; a bottle-shaped vase, for $200; a white ovoid vase, for $310; a bottle-shaped vase, for $130, and two large fish bowls, with silver cloisonné rims, for $200 each. A statuette twenty-one inches high, of the goddess Kwa-nin, a unique and very rare specimen of Ming ware, was placed on the block, and Auctioneer Kirby remarked that it cost $5,000. Bidding was extremely slow on this piece, and Mr. Laffan bought it for $450.

T. B. Clarke bought several valuable pieces, and was a bidder for a few that he did not get. He secured a wide-mouthed ovoid vase, fine white glaze, with clear crackle, for $410; another ovoid vase, decorated in landscape, and with a delicate clear crackle, for $470; tall bottle vase, in blue of K'ang-hsi, for $290; long-necked bottle of Ta Ming period, for $150; brilliant white porcelain vase, with decoration of two dragons in peach tint red, for $225; tall vase, with decoration of peonies in transparent enamels of K'ang-hsi, $320; a strikingly handsome fish bowl of early Ming period, $165; tall, slender vase for $375; vase, with cover, turquois blue ground, $310; white porcelain bowl for $170; rice pattern bowl, $400, and a broad vase of old Ming pottery surmounted by a statue of Cheou-lao seated on his deer, $540.

The purchases of S. P. Avery, Jr., included a rarely beautiful ovoid egg-shell vase, bordered by blue and white ornament of birds and foliated shapes, for $575; a K'ang-hsi beaker for $200, and a K'ang-hsi vase for $400. Dr. Hayes bought, after a lively competition, a fine yellow-brown vase with purple metallic lustre, in imitation of bronze, for $170. H. V. Church secured an egg-shell vase, delicately modeled and decorated, for $125; a K'ang-hsi vase for $97.50; a cylindrical vase of the Kien lung period, for $135, and a quaint alms bowl of the Kien lung period, for $32.50.

R. E. Moore purchased liberally, his selections embracing a Kien lung flower vase at $55; Ta Ming egg-shell cup at $50; pair of bottle-shaped vases, with delicate open crackle, $100 for one and $150 for the other; chrysanthemum plate, [illegible], $170; ovoid vase, with cover, K'ang-hsi, $155, and a large ovoid vase, elaborately decorated, $210. A. A. Pope bought one bottle-shaped vase at $310, and another at $300. C. I. Hudson ran in some effective bids and secured a plate with imperial yellow ground for $160, and a slender vase decorated in transparent enamels at $310.

H. D. Auchincloss bought an old Hirado bowl with a silver cover for $105, and a large blue-and-white bottle for $115. J. A. McKeever bought a large vase, with cover, for $155, and A. D. Vorse bought two tall vases, reproductions of original Mings in rich dark blue, for $80 each.

There was comparatively little bidding by women, although that sex constituted much the larger proportion of the assemblage. Several choice pieces of moderate value were bid in by Mrs. C. B. Alexander, including a square vase at $80, a dainty white plate at $15, and a handsome tall vase at $15. Mrs. Wood purchased a robin's-egg blue vase, with clair de lune crackle, for $250, and a double gourd for $120. Mrs. S. C. Thompson secured a large jar of old gray crackle at $155.

Mr. Oastler, the discriminating collector, purchased a Ming fish bowl for $230. Mr. Cable bought a tall vase for $130; an eggshell bowl for $75, and a globular old Hirado vase for $85. Mr. Cottier purchased several pieces, including a brilliant cylindrical vase for $300.

The prevailing sentiment among dealers and collectors after the sale was that only moderate prices had been paid for the best pieces. One large purchaser said that the two Hawthorne jars were very cheap at $3,000 and $4,100. Either one of them, he said, would have brought $500 in London, and there is a 60 per cent. duty on such articles brought into this country.

Artists Select Mr. Cauldwell.

At the joint meeting of the members of the National Academy of Design, the Society of American Artists, the American Water Color Society, the Society of Mural Painters, and the National Sculpture Society, held at the National Academy of Design, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, last night, John B. Cauldwell was unanimously recommended for appointment to the office of United States Art Commissioner to the Paris Exposition in 1900.

American Water Color Society.

This is the last day and evening of the exhibition of the American Water Color Society.

THE COMING OPERA SEASON.

Arrangements Made and Some of the Singers Secured by Mr. Grau—Applications for Seats Pouring In.

Maurice Grau, who arrived here a fortnight ago to perfect some of the preliminary details in connection with the opera season of 1898-9, to be given under the direction of the Maurice Grau Opera Company at the Metropolitan Opera House, will leave to-day for London on the steamer Campania. He will arrange some minor details in connection with the Covent Garden season, and then join his family in Paris.

During Mr. Grau's stay in New York he practically decided to begin the season of grand opera in this city on Nov. 28. It will continue for seventeen weeks, during which time sixty-eight subscription performances will be given, divided into three nights and one matinée each week. It has been positively decided not to give any supplementary season, and that no other operatic performances will be given at the Metropolitan, a fact which disposes of the frequently reiterated assertion that Damrosch & Ellis intend giving another season next year at this house.

While here, Mr. Grau signed contracts with Mmes. Melba and Nordica. Arrangements with the latter were easily made, but long negotiations, which only terminated yesterday, were engaged in before Mme. Melba could be secured. She will appear for a limited number of performances in all the cities where the Maurice Grau Opera Company has engagements, and, it is understood, will be the highest-priced prima donna in the company, receiving for her services $1,600 for every performance. The full list of singers, &c., engaged to date is as follows: Sopranos, Mmes. Nordica, Calvé, Eames, Engle, Bauermeister, Melba, and Brugière; contraltos, Mmes. Schumann-Heink, Meisslinger, and Mantelli; tenors, MM. Jean de Reszke, Saleza, Salignac, and Van Dyck; baritones, MM. Campanari, Albers, and Bispham; bassos, MM. Edouard de Reszke and Plançon; conductors, MM. Mancinelli and Anton Seidl; chorus master, M. Lepoli. Negotiations are in progress with many other artists, especially for the German performances.

The tour of the company will in all probability be limited to Chicago, (where they will open their season at the Auditorium on Nov. 7,) New York, and Boston. Philadelphia may be included, but the arrangements entered into between the Maurice Grau Opera Company and the Damrosch & Ellis Company is that neither is to appear at the same time as the other in any of the cities mentioned, and in Philadelphia Damrosch & Ellis have made arrangements for a long season.

New scenery and new costumes are to be made for many of the operas, and a special feature will be the engagement of the permanent orchestra, which will be increased to about seventy-five performers. Regarding new operas to be produced, nothing has yet been decided. Much will depend upon the reception accorded to new productions in London this coming season. A disagreement over the question of terms having arisen between Mr. Grau and William Parry, the latter's services as stage manager will not be available. Mr. Grau, it is said, has a foreigner in mind for the place, and hopes to secure Frank Rigo, now with Damrosch & Ellis, as assistant.

The number of applications for boxes and reserved seats already exceeds that of any previous season.

IRISH HEIRESS LOST IN BOSTON.

Miss Westroff Arrives on the Cephalonia and Disappears.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—The attention of the police of Boston has been called to the strange disappearance of Janie M. Westroff, who, it is claimed, is young, beautiful, an heiress to one of the greatest estates in Waterford, Ireland, and a daughter of a distinguished Colonel in the English Army. The story told to the police is to the effect that, entranced by the glowing accounts of American society, Miss Westroff, who is but eighteen years old, left home while her father and mother were sojourning in Asia, arriving here Feb. 21 on the Cephalonia.

Before leaving home she wrote to Miss McCraith, a nurse. Miss McCraith visited the Cunard office and learned that the young woman was a passenger on the Cephalonia, but there was no further trace of her there. Then the hospitals and sanitariums were searched, but to no purpose, and the aid of the police was asked.

MOCK COURT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—A verdict of guilty was rendered to-day in the United States District Court against Eugene J. Lindsay, formerly clerk in the office of the Prothonotary of the City Courts, for his connection with the issuance of bogus naturalization papers. Sentence was deferred.

About a dozen arrests were made in this case, among the men arrested being Lindsay, John A. Merrick, Assistant Clerk of the United States Circuit Court; Richard W. Merrick, the latter's father, who was also a clerk in the Circuit Court, and Henry Casper, a former city policeman. John A. Merrick is ill, and has not yet been arraigned. Richard W. Merrick and Casper pleaded guilty and appeared as witnesses against Lindsay.

It was shown at the trial that a fake naturalization court had been set up in the rear room of a saloon near the City Hall, and great numbers of fraudulent naturalization certificates were issued to applicants after they had gone through an "examination" and paid the fee. At this court the elder Merrick acted as "Judge," the younger Merrick as "Clerk," and Lindsay as "counsel" for the applicants.

Canal from Sound to Newtown Creek.

Former Supervisor Joseph Bermel of Newtown, Jacob Beetam, Superintendent of the New York and Queens County Electric Railroad, and Hugh Reilly have formed the Newtown and Flushing Canal Company with a capital of $100,000. The object is to build a canal connecting the waters of Long Island Sound and Newtown Creek. Although it is to be constructed by private capital, no tolls will be charged by the company, which expects to get an income by vessels docking at the numerous wharves to be built.

Demented Wife Puts $5,000 in a Trunk.

SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 25.—Christopher H. Sternhagen, while cleaning out a closet, found $5,000 in coin and bills stored away in an old trunk. During the past twenty years Mr. Sternhagen has missed sums from his business, and it now appears that his demented wife had taken the money.

GERMANY COERCES CHINA

Native Syndicate Stopped from Building a Railway with Assistance Presumably American.

ALL DEMANDS COMPLIED WITH

Anglo-Italian Syndicate Gets a Concession for Railways, Coal Mines, and Petroleum Wells in Shen-Si Province.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"China, having issued an imperial decree authorizing a Chinese syndicate to construct with foreign assistance, presumably American, a trunk line from Tien-tsin to Chin-Kian, through Shan-tung Province, Baron von Heyking, the German Minister, intervened on the ground that Germany had been accorded the refusal of the right to construct any railway in Shan-tung. The project, therefore, is blocked. This is a virtual assumption by Germany of railway monopoly in Shang-tung."

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—The Pekin correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt says:

"The Chinese Government has canceled the appointment as Taotai of Yon-Chau of the official dismissed at Germany's instance in 1895 for the outrage on Bishop Anzor, thus complying with the German demand for immediate cancellation.

"An Anglo-Italian syndicate has obtained a concession for railways and mines, especially coal mines and petroleum wells, in the Province of Shen-si. The Emperor has already approved the concession. Moreover, the Tsung-li-Yamen has given a formal pledge to allow the import, duty free, of foreign goods in their original packing to all parts of inland China on condition that the packages are not to be opened until they reach their final destination."

FRENCH LANDING IN CHINA.

Occupation of Kwan-chuen-wan Reported in Hongkong.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Singapore says:

"It is reported from Chinese sources at Hongkong that a French force has landed at Kwan-chuen-wan, 240 miles southwest of Hongkong, and informed the Chinese that it intends to erect buildings."

FRANCE'S POLICY IN CHINA.

Great Britain Learns that She Will Not Take Possession of Hainan.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—In the House of Commons to-day, the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, George N. Curzon, replying to Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, member of Parliament for York, as to whether France intended to occupy Hainan as a naval base in the Far East, similar to steps taken by Germany and Russia, said that the French Government had intimated to the British Ambassador at Paris, Sir Edmund Monson, that it had not the least intention of initiating any such policy in China.

German Mail Service to China.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—The Reichstag Committee has agreed to the bill increasing the mail ship subsidy by 1,500,000 marks for a Far East service. The subsidized vessels will sail alternately from Hamburg and Bremen.

AMERICANS AT COURT.

Miss Muriel White and Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Jr., Presented to the Queen.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—What is known as "Queen's weather" prevailed to-day, and the first drawing room of the season at Buckingham Palace, was a most brilliant affair. Immense crowds of people lined the approaches to the palace. Mrs. Henry White, wife of the United States Chargé d'Affaires, presented Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., and Miss Muriel White.

Mrs. White wore crimson Genoese velvet, trimmed with Venetian lace, with a crimson velvet train, trimmed with chinchilla.

Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., wore a beautiful gown, with a train of white satin, lined with pale blue velvet and outlined with trails of pink roses. Her corsage and petticoat were of white satin.

Miss White was dressed in white satin, covered with white chiffon, with a train of satin, trimmed with chiffon and lilies of the valley.

Messrs. White and Carter attended in the diplomatic circle.

LIBERAL VICTORY IN ENGLAND.

Lord Edmond George Fitzmaurice Elected to Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A bye election was held yesterday in the Cricklade Division of North Wiltshire in consequence of the resignation of the Unionist member of the House of Commons, Alfred Hopkinson, Q. C. The result was as follows: Lord Edmond George Fitzmaurice, Liberal, 5,624; Viscount Emlyn, Unionist, 5,135; Liberal majority, 489.

At the general election in 1895 this division gave Mr. Hopkinson, the retiring Unionist member, a majority of 99 over Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice. The Unionists believed they had a very strong candidate in Viscount Emlyn, who is the eldest son of the Earl of Cawdor, and who is Chairman of the Great Western Railroad, Lord Lieutenant of Pembrokeshire, and an old Parliamentary hand, having represented Carmarthenshire in the House from 1874 to 1885. In 1892 he unsuccessfully contested Manchester with Sir Henry Roscoe.

The successful Liberal candidate, Lord Edmond George Fitzmaurice, is the brother of the present Marquis of Lansdowne, and sat in Parliament from 1869 to 1885 for Calne, and has held various posts under the Government, including the Under Secretaryship for Foreign Affairs from 1882 to 1885.

Lord Edmond was severely handicapped by the fact that out of the 11,911 voters in the division, 7,000 vote in old and new Swindon, and are employes of the Great Western Railway.

DR. PAGELLO DIES IN BELLUNO.

Friend of George Sand, Who Figured Prominently in Her Affairs.

ROME, Feb. 25.—Dr. Pagello, the friend of the celebrated French novelist, George Sand, (Mme. Aurore Dudevant,) died to-day at Belluno, at the age of ninety-two.

The literary world of Paris was greatly excited in the Summer of 1896 over a revised story of the love episode of George Sand and Alfred de Musset, published by Le Vicompte Schoeberch de Louvenjoul in June of that year. Included with this story was a batch of love letters that had passed between George Sand and M. Bulos, editor of the Revue des Deux Mondes. Then came a pamphlet by Dr. Cabanes, who had interviewed the sole survivor of the episode, Dr. Giuseppe Pagello. Paul de Musset, in his brother's biography, speaking of the poet's elopement to Italy with Mme. Sand, says that she played Alfred false for Pagello, but Mme. Sand always denied this.

The lovers first met Dr. Pagello in 1833 at the Hotel Danieli, in Venice. He was a practitioner, twenty-eight years of age, and was called in to treat de Musset, who had a fever. When the Louvenjoul story was published, he, an aged man, was quietly pursuing his profession in Belluno. It was there that Dr. Cabanes found him and induced him to speak. He denied that Mme. Sand had ever played de Musset false, and said that she had fallen in love with him (Pagello) after she had dismissed the poet.

In 1881 Dr. Pagello, who had in the meantime married and had a large family, determined to burn George Sand's letters to him; he did not, however, but copied some of them into a "memorial," which he bequeathed to his eldest daughter at his death, to be published if she saw fit.

India's Crop Prospects Good.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Calcutta correspondent of The Times says there is every prospect of one of the best harvests ever gathered in India.

COL. PICQUART IN DISGRACE.

French Army Officer Who Supported Zola, a Chaplain, and Prof. Grimaux Punished.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—It is semi-officially announced that Col. Picquart, the chief military witness for Zola during the latter's trial, will be placed on the half-pay of a Lieutenant.

Col. Picquart was also placed en reforme, which is equivalent to cashiering him, and he does not receive a pension.

The President pronounces the reforme, as a punishment, on the report of the Minister of War. In addition, Picquart will not be allowed to wear a military uniform.

A Chaplain who wrote a letter congratulating Zola has been placed upon the unattached list, and Prof. Grimaux of the Polytechnic School, who signed the indorsement of Zola's action, has been retired.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"Certain correspondents of foreign newspapers have been warned that it is advisable for them to leave France."

Honors Bestowed on Colonials.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Hon. G. W. Burton, Chief Justice of Ontario, has been knighted. Augustus Harvey, Sir Robert Thornburn, and Philip Cleary, Legislative Councilors of Newfoundland, retain the title of Honorable.

A LIFE SAVED WITH A BARREL.

It Was Thrown Over the Head of a Well Digger Whom Sand Was Gradually Smothering.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 25.—By means of a common barrel the life of William Kulch, a well digger, has been saved. Kulch plies his trade at South River, near here. He was digging a well about 4 P. M. yesterday for Charles Menser. When he had dug down about fifteen feet the sandy soil suddenly began to cave in upon him. It was impossible for him to draw himself up. Foot by foot the sand tumbled around him, and rose to smother him.

William Albert, a master carpenter, saw the accident. He immediately threw a barrel over Kulch. The sand continued to cave in, and by degrees both the man and the barrel were lost to view. It piled up several feet above the barrel. Albert was in desperation. He thought that when the man was dug out he would probably be dead after all. Albert called for help.

There was a prompt response by villagers, who hastened to bring shovels and to scoop away the sand. After half an hour of hard labor Kulch was able to breathe fresher air. That in the barrel was almost stifling, but it was better than none at all. For three-quarters of an hour more the people worked, one relieving the other. Finally they were rewarded for their toil when they lifted the well digger out of the hole.

Kulch suffered no injury and was able to walk. He heartily thanked his rescuers.

MR. CLEVELAND GUEST OF HONOR

Accepts the Chicago Iroquois Club's Invitation for Jefferson Day.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—The guest of honor at the Jefferson Day banquet of the Iroquois Club of this city will be ex-President Cleveland. Among the other noted men who have accepted invitations to be present are Don M. Dickinson, Senator Caffery, W. F. Vilas, Gen. Palmer, and S. B. Buckner. The club wired its President, Mr. A. M. Eddy, who is at present in Washington, and he answered that the ex-President had formally accepted the invitation.

A MARKET OF NATIONS.

An Interesting Fair Is Opened at the Waldorf-Astoria.

In the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday a fair was opened for the benefit of the Methodist Episcopal Church Home, and the New York Deaconesses' Home and Training School. It is called an "Agora Gentium," which means a market place of all nations. It will continue until 10 o'clock this evening.

The fair is managed by the officers of the two institutions to which the proceeds will go, and the booths are in charge of ladies from the different Methodist churches of the city, the churches most largely represented being St. Paul's, St. Andrew's, St. James's, Madison Avenue, Grace, Union Central, and Park Avenue.

LAFAYETTE ALUMNI DINNER.

Mr. Root Denounces the French Government's Action in Dreyfus Case.

The New York Alumni of Lafayette College held their annual dinner last night at the Windsor Hotel. Attorney General Griggs sent a letter of regret from Washington, saying that he was "too busy with Spain and other things" to attend. The following responded to toasts: E. D. Warfield, Elihu Root, George C. Austin, Prof. J. Madison Porter, Prof. Frank A. Marsh, Jr., E. J. Fox, Robert Snodgrass of Harrisburg, Penn., who has attended every commencement of the college, save one, since 1857, and Frank Miller.

Mr. Warfield made touching references to the death of Dr. Cattell, who had been at the head of Lafayette for twenty years.

Mr. Root, in speaking on "Political Ideals," denounced the French Government in scathing terms for its action in the Dreyfus and Zola cases, and also criticised the French Chamber and the Austrian Parliament for their unseemly conduct. Only in English-speaking countries, he declared, are true liberty and justice for all classes to be found.

The following officers of the association were elected for the ensuing year: President—D. B. King; Vice Presidents—W. McMurtrie and A. McNeill; Secretary—Jesse Grant Hoe; Treasurer—W. H. Hulick.

High School Pupils Wedded.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 25.—Mattie Scott, sixteen years old, and James Campbell, eighteen years old, both pupils in the Passaic High School, came to this city last Sunday and were married by Justice of the Peace Simon. They announced their marriage on reaching home. They are both at the homes of their parents and have been forgiven.

An Engagement Announced.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 25.—The engagement of Norman De R. Whitehouse of New York to Miss Boarman of New Orleans was announced here this evening by Cope Whitehouse, cousin of the bridegroom-elect. The wedding will take place soon.

RAILROADS CHECK MINERS.

Agreement on a Wages Scale Modified by an Admission.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 25.—Yesterday the scale fixed by the coal miners' committee to regulate wages in this district was unanimously agreed upon, but to-day the operators refused to accept any portion of the scale except that applying to the Springfield, Bloomington, Danville, and Belleville districts.

Frederick Lukins, an operator at Virden, admitted that the management of the Chicago and Alton Railroad had given him assurance that, no matter how the scale of mining in his district was fixed, the road would make him a freight rate on coal that would enable him to meet and compete with the Bloomington mines in their own district.

BURGLAR YIELDS TO A HATPIN.

Locked in a Closet by a Chicago Woman, Who Calls the Police.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—When Mrs. Margaret Grass, 343 Rush Street, returned from down town to-day she found a negro in her house. The stranger was dressed in the height of style, even to patent leathers and pink cuffs. He had been making himself very much at home in the Grass house and had a large bundle of valuables all packed ready to take away. Mrs. Grass calmly removed a large hatpin from her bonnet, waved it in the air, and said to the colored man: "March into that closet, Sir."

The colored man gave one terrified glance at the hatpin, threw up his hands, and retreated to the closet designated. When Mrs. Grass had locked the door and pinned her bonnet on again she went out to hunt for a policeman. She found Officer Fitzgerald of the Chicago Avenue Station, and the burglar was landed in jail.

BIG LOSS TO SMALL SAVERS

Home Mutual Building and Loan Association of the Bronx Said to be Bankrupt.

BLAME LAID ON ITS SECRETARY

Liabilities Over $30,000, Assets $100—President and Vice President Disclaim Responsibility—Criminal Suits to be Instituted.

The Home Mutual Building and Loan Association of the Bronx has failed with liabilities said to amount to about $32,000, owing to fifty or sixty servants and small business people of the Bronx. Its assets are said to be less than $100, and its Secretary, George W. Harris, is blamed for the deficit. State Bank Examiner McMaster has examined the books and submitted a report to the board at Albany. A receiver will probably be appointed within a few days. A number of the members who have been unable to get their money have combined and will lay their case before the District Attorney to-day. They propose to prosecute the officers of the association.

Both the President and Vice President of the association claim that they knew little about its business. The Treasurer said that everything was done through the Secretary. The Secretary has given a note, partially secured by mortgaged property, in which it is specified that it is in payment of his indebtedness to the association. It is said that his books, which had not been examined for some time, show many erasures, and that he is unable to explain many of the expenditures and receipts recorded.

The Home Mutual Building and Loan Association was organized in April, 1888. Its present officers are George S. Bell, a wealthy contractor, living in Boston Road, President; Michael J. Cuddy, Vice President; ex-Alderman Henry L. School, Treasurer, and George W. Harris, Secretary. A copy of the by-laws was not obtainable last night, but it was said that by them the Secretary had the power to conduct the entire business of the association.

The office of the association was for many years at 3,410 Third Avenue, which was Mr. Harris's private office. Last December, without notifying the other officers, he closed this office and removed to rooms in the American Tract Building, which were occupied by the New York Accumulator and Electric Company, of which he is the President and Treasurer. The other officers objected to this proceedure, and were refused access to the books.

Investors Could Not Get Their Money.

During the Christmas holidays last year a coachman employed by a wealthy resident of the Borough of the Bronx, who had placed his savings with the association, applied to Mr. Harris for his money with the interest due, as is prescribed by law. The Secretary, it is said, attempted to put him off, and finally refused his demand. The coachman told his employer about it, and a lawyer was retained, and an investigation of the books of the association begun. The coachman spoke to other investors, who in turn applied for and were also refused their money.

When Mr. Bell and Mr. School were approached upon the matter, it is said, they disavowed all liability and claimed that the Secretary was responsible. The Treasurer declared that he only signed such checks as Mr. Harris told him to sign, and knew nothing of the association's account at the bank. Some of the investors, however, believed that the association was in good shape, and continued to make payments until about three weeks ago, when they were unable to withdraw their money.

At length the officers requested Mr. Harris for an explanation. He did not deny that the funds were missing, but did not attempt to explain their loss. Instead he tendered a four months' promissory note for $25,000, secured by property belonging to his wife, Sarah A. Harris. This property, which consists of a number of pieces of land in the Borough of the Bronx, is valued at about $25,000, but it is mortgaged to almost half that amount.

In presenting the note, Mr. Harris was compelled to specify that it was given to balance his indebtedness to the association. This statement was sworn to before Edward A. Bell, a son of the President, who is a Commissioner of Deeds. The note falls due on June 18. Bank Examiner James S. McMaster was ordered by the Board of Bank Examiners to take up the books of the association, and he filed his report with them several days ago.

Attorney Ferguson's Statement.

Samuel I. Ferguson, an attorney, who was retained by a number of the creditors of the association, will lay their case before the District Attorney this morning. When seen last night, Mr. Ferguson said:

"We have a good criminal case against the officers of this association. Each of them has said to me since the investigation began that he was not acquainted with the working of the association, and that Harris was in charge of everything. Now, all these officers are prominent and supposedly wealthy men, and I believe that the use of their names influenced many persons to invest their money in the concern. From what I can learn, there were about sixty investors, all of whom were poor men. In every case the loss represents the hard-earned accumulations of many years.

"I saw Mr. Bell to-day, and he said, in answer to a direct question, that he did not intend to pay, as he did not consider himself responsible for his secretary's doings. He said if any one should pay it was Mr. School. When I saw Mr. School, he said that he would not pay, but believed that Mr. Bell ought to. I could not find Harris to-day, nor have I been able to see him for several days. He has kept himself locked in his office, and every time I have been there I have met several creditors. Some of these say that the association owes them as much as $1,500.

"I think that the losses came through the investments of Harris. He was interested in a number of schemes, and he probably used one to boom the other. Mr. Bell was slightly interested in one of these. From what I can learn, it appears that the books were not gone over for more than a year. The statement of the Secretary last July was taken without investigation. When I saw the books, as the Bank Examiner was looking them over, I noticed many erasures and changes. At that time the Secretary could not explain what many entries meant, nor would the books balance."

Mr. Bell lives at 1,204 Boston Road. When seen last night he said that the account given was correct. He did not discuss it further than to confirm the facts mentioned. Mr. Harris lives only two blocks distant, at 1,381 Franklin Avenue. No response was given to repeated ringing at his door, although the house was lighted up. Mr. Cuddy and Mr. School refused to discuss the situation, but admitted that the reports as to the condition of the association were correct. It is said on reliable authority that these officers have lost money through other schemes of Harris, and that one of them, anticipating failure, some time ago transferred his property to his wife to avoid liability to the creditors of the association.

Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department arrived in this city last evening and went to the Murray Hill Hotel. Subsequently Mr. Kilburn said that he had seen Bank Examiner McMaster, who had already examined the books, and they both found the shortage to be about $32,000. What Secretary Harris did with the money is not yet known.

THE CENTRE OF POVERTY.

A Chicago Sociologist Finds the Poorest Spot on Earth.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Franklin MacVeagh, the well-known merchant, who is a student of sociology and familiar with conditions of the poor in many large cities, says the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards of Chicago form the poorest district in the world. There is more congestion, more poverty, and less money to the square inch within the bounds of these three river wards than in any other similarly populated territory on earth.

In these wards there are no wealthy people, and few who are sure of a day's provisions ahead. He bases these statements on a close study of the three wards. He says: "Most cities have many poverty-stricken districts, but in all of them there is a good surplus of well-to-do people. There is in the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards little but poverty. All the great sociological students of the world pronounce this the most impoverished centre of population anywhere."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George G. White.

George G. White died on Thursday at his home, in the Albany, Fifty-first Street and Broadway, at the age of sixty-eight. He was a well-known illustrator, and had been employed by all the prominent publishers of this city. He came to New York from Philadelphia, his native place, in 1863, and secured work on Frank Leslie's Magazine. He made a specialty of illustrating school books, and many of the readers in use during the past thirty years were made interesting by his handiwork. He also illustrated a number of novels. Mr. White was a member of the Salmagundi and Lotos Clubs at different times in his life, and was well known and liked among the older literary set in the city. In his early youth he made the voyage around Cape Horn with the gold seekers. He leaves a widow and one daughter. The funeral services will take place in Philadelphia to-morrow.

Obituary Notes.

Lady ABBOTT, widow of Sir John C. Abbott, formerly Premier of Canada, died yesterday in Montreal.

Mrs. MARY VANDEVEER DE HART, widow of Capt. W. C. De Hart, Chief of Staff for Gen. Scott during the Mexican War, died at 1,081 East Jersey Street, Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday. She was eighty-seven years of age.

Dr. THEODORE BIRDSALL, formerly of New York City, died on Thursday night at his home, on Lafayette Street, New Rochelle, aged fifty-three years. He was prominent in Masonic circles, and was a member of the Redmen.

WILSON M. GEARHART, Chief Clerk in the Pennsylvania State Department at Harrisburg, died yesterday at his home in Danville, Penn. He was prominent in Republican politics and was repeatedly elected to public office. Mr. Gearhart was Chief Clerk of the World's Fair Commission of Pennsylvania.

THEODORE A. WOOD, aged sixty-eight, for twenty-two years a Justice of the Peace in New Jersey, and a widely known Democrat, died at his home, in Metuchen, N. J., last night of paralysis, that seized him soon after he left his office in the village. He served in the rebellion as a surgeon, and had lived in Metuchen for forty-six years. A widow and two children survive him.

The Rev. WILLIAM M. R. CALLAN, who for twenty years was pastor of the Church of Our Lady of the Valley, in the Valley section of Orange, N. J., died yesterday. Father Callan, who was fifty-two years of age, was born in Ireland. He was graduated from Seton Hall College and was ordained a priest twenty-four years ago. After four years as a curate at St. John's Church, in Orange, he became rector.

FREDERICK T. HUBER, one of the Produce Exchange members of the firm of Huber & Co., flour merchants, 18 Water Street, died yesterday of Bright's disease at his home, 12 East Seventy-third Street, in his forty-fifth year. Mr. Huber was one of the organizers of the Lutheran League of America, and a member of the National Executive Committee. The funeral will take place on Monday at St. John's Lutheran Church.

Willard Memorial Services.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—The general officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union recommend that services in memory of Frances E. Willard be held Sunday, March 20. That day is set down in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union calendar as "Prohibition Day," it being the birthday of Gen. Neal Dow. The last official act of Miss Willard was to issue a call for the observance of "Prohibition Day," not by white-ribboners alone, but by churches and other societies.

Attempt to Burn a Tenement.

Fire was discovered in three different rooms of an occupied flat on the fourth floor of a tenement at 117 East One Hundred and First Street last night. It was extinguished before much damage was done. The house is owned by Mrs. Latz of 64 East Ninetieth Street. This is the fourth time within a year that fires have occurred at the house. The Fire Marshal will investigate, and Detectives Wilbur and Schirmer of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station will try to discover the guilty person or persons.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Pearls and all kinds of precious Stones, of the best quality only. Prices low as anywhere, here or abroad. HOWARD & Co.,
264 Fifth Avenue, New York.

A vigorous growth and the original color given to the hair by PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.
HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15c.

DIED.

DU BOIS.—On Friday, Feb. 25, 1898, James G. Du Bois, in the 80th year of his age.
Funeral services at the residence of his brother, Frederick N. Du Bois, 401 West 153d Street, on Sunday, 27th inst., at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment at Catskill, N. Y.
Catskill papers please copy.

FROST.—Fifth Day, Second Month, 24th, 1898, Caroline Arnold Frost, daughter of the late Aaron and Lydia H. Frost.
Funeral from her brother's, A. V. Frost, 150 De Kalb Av., on First Day, at 3 P. M. Interment at Poughkeepsie.

HUMPHREY.—On Feb. 24, at the residence of Mr. Charles Parsons, Jr., 27 West 45th St., peacefully entered into rest B. Louise Davis, widow of the late Cyprian Nichols Humphrey.
Funeral service at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 139 West 46th St., Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

KOBBE.—After a short illness, Emma, beloved wife of Benjamin F. Kobbe.
Funeral services will be held on Monday, 28th inst., at Church of the Beloved Disciple, 89th Street, corner Madison Avenue, at 10:30 A. M.

LOTT.—At Flatbush, Thursday, Feb. 24, Emilie Rambaut, daughter of Jeremiah and Carrie V. Lott, aged 15 years and 20 days.
Funeral services Sunday, Feb. 27, at the residence of her parents, 920 Flatbush Av., at 2:30 P. M.

RUMSEY.—At Fishkill Landing, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1898, Harriet Caverly Rumsey, widow of the late James S. Rumsey, M. D., aged 94 years.

SECOR.—At Nanuet, N. Y., Francis M. Secor, second son of the late Zeno Secor of this city, aged 60 years.
Funeral private. Interment at Greenwood.

SNEDEN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Feb. 24, 1898, Samuel Sneden, aged 84 years.
Funeral from his late residence, Irvington Av., South Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment private.

SPALDING.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 24, 1898, of cerebral hemorrhage, Mary Seaton, younger daughter of Dr. George and Rebecca Atherton Spalding, aged 18 years.
Services at 248 Lenox Av. at 4 o'clock on Saturday. Burial at Amhurst, New Hampshire, on Monday. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.
Boston papers please copy.

WINTRINGHAM.—On Feb. 24, Anna G., widow of Sidny Wintringham, Jr., and daughter of the late S. Warren Sneden.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 201 West 122d Street, on Saturday, 26th inst., at 4:30 P. M.

DEATHS REPORTED FEB. 25.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Feb.
ANDELLA, Edward, 7 Prince St.	60	23
BOLLERMAN, Elizabeth, 354 E. 91st	29	23
BADAMI, Liolucs, 330 E. 74th St.	8	24
BOOTH, Annie, 1,346 1st Av.	38	23
BURROWS, Loretta, 544 W. 46th St.	22	23
BECKER, Augusta, 321 E. 10th St.	17	24
BECK, John H., 41 W. 45th St.	30	22
BROWN, Frederick T., 673 Madison Av.	59	24
BANCROFT, Morris V., Buffalo, N. Y.	47	24
CAHN, Siegfried C., 161 E. 79th St.	63	23
CASEY, Katie L., 5 Bleecker St.	32	24
CECERE, Donato, 70 Mott St.	2	24
CARLEY, Mary, 512 W. 47th St.	77	23
CURRY, Arthur, 70 E. 121st St.	21	23
CAIN, Mary A., 434 W. 54th St.	80	23
CAGNONI, Josephine J., 2,139 5th Av.	43	23
CROKER, Mary, 2,489 Arthur Av.	45	22
DAVIS, Hester, 116 Madison St.	70	24
DROZDA, Joseph, 406 E. 73d St.	49	22
DIPEDE, Michele, 269 Elizabeth St.	1	24
DLOUHY, Mary, 431 E. 81st St.	58	23
DAUDE, Paul, Wakefield	33	23
DUFFY, Michael, 155 E. 56th St.	55	24
EIKENBERG, Augusta, 70 Goerck St.	26	23
FLANAGAN, Kate, Incurable Hosp.	67	22
GILLON, Catharine, Wappinger's Falls, N. Y.	45	24
GOLDSTEIN, Marks, 6 W. 114th St.	58	24
GINSBERG, Henry, 29 E. 114th St.	3	23
GALLANT, Leontine E., 204 Wooster	26	24
GREEN, Frank A., Foundling Hosp.	1	24
GREINER, Charles, 120 St. Mark's Pl.	60	24
HUMPHREY, Betsy L., 27 W. 45th	63	24
HALLENBECK, Mary M., 337 W. 23d	63	23
HERRMAN, Fred, 1,810 2d Av.	23	21
HABERMAN, Katie, 1,437 Amsterdam Av.	29	23
HOLGATE, John W., 688 Hudson St.	53	23
HARGRAVE, James J., 457 W. 18th	26	24
JONE, Francis, 178 3d St.	51	24
KOERNER, Matthew, 2,154 2d Av.	67	23
KAHN, Shilama S., 27 Pike St.	30	24
KELLY, Martin, 172 W. 98th St.	20	24
LYNCH, James, 9 Bowery	40	23
LYNCH, Bridget, 2,082 2d Av.	64	24
LEVY, Anna, 587 E. 41st St.	63	24
LOWE, Edith L. B., 492 7th Av.	4	23
LLOYD, Jane, 523 W. 44th St.	45	23
MITCHELL, Jennie, 333 W. 33d St.	5	23
MELODY, Catharine, 23 Thames St.	6	22
McGARRY, William J., 207 E. 16th	27	24
McCARTHY, Catharine, 513 E. 87th	67	23
McDERMOTT, Winifred, 43 Scammel	24	23
McDONALD, Mary E., 124 E. 126th	35	23
NEGRI, Teresa, 38 Park St.	1	24
O'CONNOR, Mary C., Infants' Hosp.	1	24
O'ROURKE, Dennis, 823 2d Av.	2	23
PRINCE, Edward P., 156 W. 126th	1	23
PARDONER, Margaret, 420 W. 52d	64	23
PAAB, Christiana, 135 W. 19th St.	69	23
PAOLILLO, Francesco, 792 E. 155th	1	24
ROGERSON, Patrick, Spuyten Duyvil	75	24
REILLY, Mary, 209 E. 24th St.	43	24
RYAN, Mary, 158 W. 100th St.	55	23
ROSSELL, Florence L., 808 E. 136th	3	24
RAGO, Isabella, 28 Marion St.	2	25
STEUERNAGEL, Theresa, 340 W. 15th St.	60	24
STERN, Anna, 200 E. 29th St.	75	24
SMITH, Hugh, 29 Rutgers St.	66	23
SCHARF, Simon, 241 W. 31st St.	3	23
SEIF, Abia, 51 Sheriff St.	2	25
SMITH, James, Colored Home	22	23
STUART, Mary, 145 W. 20th St.	28	24
SHERIDAN, John J., 241 E. 30th St.	42	23
SMULLER, Augusta C., 136 W. 126th	55	24
SCHOFF, Emilie, 553 E. 154th St.	58	23
SOTT, Frances, 68 E. 113th St.	56	23
THIEFER, Anna G., 155 W. 15th	76	24
TENNANT, Hannah, 106 E. 30th St.	30	23
UPTON, Mary J., 367 W. 12th St.	1	24
WESSMAN, Henry, 316 E. 63d St.	66	24
WOODS, Agnes, 15 Lewis St.	4	24
WANZER, William, 2,408 2d Av.	1	26
WALKER, Maria E., Home for Incurables	74	24
WINTRINGHAM, Anna G., 201 W. 122d St.	52	24
ZETTLING, Hirsch, 12 Willett St.	70	23

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Feb.
AIKEN, Elizabeth A., 177 14th St.	1	24
BRANDENBRIDGE, Elizabeth, Kings County Almshouse	78	24
BELL, George H., 709 Union St.	3	24
CARROLL, Elizabeth, Franklin and Coney Island Avs.	77	24
COOK, Harry, 119 Berry St.	5	23
CARONI, Domenico, 6 Sheffield Av.	1	24
CHRISTOFFER, Geo., Brooklyn Hosp.	47	24
CONNERS, Cornelius, 281 Sackett St.	55	22
CATUOSCO, Luigi, 113 Graham St.	2	23
DEVIEN, Frank, Brooklyn Hospital	46	23
DIENER, Edward, 1,421 Myrtle Av.	34	22
EISENLA, Matilda, 146 Lorimer St.	54	23
FISCHER, Mathilda, 336½ Sackett St.	52	23
GALLAGHER, Bridget, 94 Butler St.	62	23
GULLO, Gennaro, Stillwell and Mermaid Avs.	36	24
GIESSLER, Charles, 238 Conover St.	1	24
GLAMER, Arnold, 11 Poplar St.	50	24
HOLMES, William, Neck Road and Ryders Lane	48	24
JOHNSON, Gertrude, 241 Navy St.	70	24
KOCH, Nicholas, Brooklyn Hospital	52	23
KENNY, Mary, Home for Aged	67	24
LEARY, Herbert, 442 Atlantic Av.	1	24
LOTT, Anna M., 63 Church Av.	75	24
LUTHER, George H., 1,287 Gates Av.	60	24
LESSLER, Walter A., 58½ 4th St.	1	24
MELZER, Louisa C., 135 George St.	18	23
McGRATH, Francis J., 27 Hopkins St.	28	23
McALNIDEN, Peter, 716 Grand St.	1	24
McALNIDEN, Annie, 716 Grand St.	1	24
NOURSE, Henry F., 350 Palmetto St.	1	24
O'NEIL, Mary, 402 Johnson Av.	56	23
POOL, Emma, 411 Sackett St.	47	24
PHINNEY, Julia E., 198 Howard Av.	42	22
RICHARDS, T. B., Meth. Epis. Hosp.	47	23
SCHDALA, George, 20 Hamilton Av.	1	24
SCUNIO, Giovanni, 590 6th Av.	40	23
THOMPSON, Nellie A., 117 Lee Av.	37	23
WILKINSON, Frank, St. Peter's Hosp.	36	24
WEINER, Frederick, Kings Co. Hosp.	42	20
WILLIAMS, Bertha, Park Place and Howard Av.	14	23

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.
This Afternoon at 2:30,
CONCLUDING SALE
THE NOTABLE
Art Collection
of the late
CHARLES A. DANA.
Gems of
Oriental Art
The Most
Superb Specimens
in Existence.
THOMAS E. KIRBY will conduct the sale.
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers,
6 EAST 23D ST., MADISON SQUARE SOUTH.

FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES,
366 Fifth Avenue, near 34th Street.
Free Exhibition Day and Evening
DUTCH AND ENGLISH
Water Colors
AND
Paintings in Oil
To be sold by order of Executor of the Estate of
LEWIS F. MONTANYE and M. F. STILES,
Trustee,
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
March 1st and 2d, at 8 o'clock.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer. ORTGIES & CO., Managers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY'S
NEW BOOKS.

The Broom of the War God.
A Story of the Recent War between the Greeks and Turks. By HENRY NOEL BRAILSFORD. 12mo. Cloth, $1.25.

This remarkable picture of the actual conditions in the Greek army during the recent war is drawn by a new author of exceptional promise who served in the Foreign Legion. There are glimpses of Lamia, Pharsala, Larissa, Volo, Velestino, and Domoko. The author was one of the disorganized and leaderless assemblage which constituted the Greek army, and his wonderfully graphic sketches of the conditions in the ranks, the incompetence of officers, and the attitude of the King and Crown Prince toward the war, shed a new light upon the disasters of the campaign. The hero, an Englishman, embodies the characters and the feelings of his strangely assorted cosmopolitan comrades and illustrates the psychology of war as displayed in a hopeless campaign.

A Voyage of Consolation.
By Mrs. E. T. COTES, (Sara Jeannette Duncan,) author of "A Social Departure," "An American Girl in London," "His Honour, and a Lady," etc. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

Mrs. Cotes returns to the field which she developed with such success in "A Social Departure" and "An American Girl in London." Some characters which delighted thousands of readers reappear in this new book, and their entertaining experiences on the Continent are set forth with unfailing good spirits and an apt appreciation of the picturesque and humorous features of European travel. The text is admirably supplemented by vivacious illustrations.

For sale by all booksellers; or will be sent by mail on receipt of price by the publishers,
D. APPLETON AND COMPANY,
72 Fifth Avenue, New York.

AT NINE O'CLOCK
THIS MORNING
MARGARET'S
MISADVENTURE
A Society Novelette of unusual interest by ADRIAN SCHADE VAN WESTRUM, (Author of "The Cousin of the King,")
IN
TALES
FROM
TOWN
TOPICS
the great Quarterly Magazine of Fiction will be found on every important book and news-stand in America. It will be sold on all trains, or sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents, by
TOWN TOPICS,
208 5th Av., N. Y.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington-Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
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P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

GENERAL OFFICE.
Philadelphia, February 1st, 1898.

TO HOLDERS OF
$2,600,000
ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO.
SECOND MORTGAGE 7 % BONDS
MATURING MAY 1ST, 1898,
AND
$2,109,000
ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO.
Consolidated Mortgage 7 % Bonds
Maturing July 1st, 1898.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL UNTIL MARCH 1ST PURCHASE THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED BONDS

ON A 3 % BASIS.

HOLDERS DESIRING TO DISPOSE THEREOF CAN COMMUNICATE WITH AND FORWARD THE BONDS TO THIS OFFICE BY ADAMS EXPRESS FREE OF EXPENSE.

ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.

Notice is hereby given that First Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company will be redeemed to the amount of $50,000, now in the Sinking Fund applicable to such redemption, and bids are hereby invited for the surrender thereof at prices to be named. Bids for the surrender of such bonds for redemption will be received at the office of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, (of California,) No. 4 Montgomery St., San Francisco, up to the 28th day of February 1898, at noon.

San Francisco, February 12, 1898.

For the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company,

J. L. WILLCUTT,
Secretary.

LA FAYETTE GAS COMPANY.
FORT WAYNE GAS COMPANY.
OHIO AND INDIANA GAS COMPANY.
LOGANSPORT AND WABASH VALLEY GAS COMPANY.
INDIANA NATURAL AND ILLUMINATING GAS COMPANY.

At meetings of Directors of the first four Companies above mentioned, held on February 19th, 1898, the Treasurer was authorized to purchase in the open market, for redemption and cancellation, $10,000, par value, of the Mortgage Bonds of the La Fayette Gas Company, and $15,000, par value, of the Mortgage Bonds of each of the said other three Companies, at the lowest price at which the said Bonds might be offered for sale. Offers to sell the whole or any part of the said Bonds will accordingly be received by the undersigned, at 45 Broadway, New York City, Room 90, at any time prior to March 8th, 1898. In case of several offers at the same price, the right to apportion or reject the same is reserved.

Out of $180,000, par value, of Bonds of the Indiana Natural and Illuminating Gas Company, held in its treasury for betterments, $100,000, par value, have been cancelled, by order of the Board of Directors.

A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.
New York, Feb. 21st, 1898.

OFFICE OF
The Mississippi River Bridge Co.,
Chicago, Ill., Jan. 21st, 1898.

Owners of bonds of the Mississippi River Bridge Company are hereby notified that the United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee, has designated by lot bonds numbered 128, 132, 162, 172, 294, 306, 311, 496, 518, 538, to be redeemed as required by the mortgage on account of sinking fund payment, due April 1st, 1898, said bonds to be redeemed at the office of Messrs. CUYLER, MORGAN & CO., 44 Pine St., New York City.

Interest on bonds designated as above will cease April 1st, 1898.

CHARLES H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

J. P. Morgan & Co.
and the
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
are now receiving subscriptions for the capital stock of the
Woman's Hotel Co.
Capital $1,000,000; shares $100 each.
Prospectus sent on application.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WANTED $350,000 IMMEDIATELY ON ENTIRE first issue electric railroad bonds; 30 year 5 per cents.; near New York; liberal inducements. RAILROAD, Box 147 Times Office.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market improved.

In many ways yesterday's stock market was in encouraging contrast with that of preceding days. Transactions continued heavy, the total of the day being close to 500,000 shares, but there was a new tone in Stock Exchange business. Net results for the day showed material gains throughout practically the whole list. Some stocks failed to advance, but almost none went down even fractionally.

What was particularly cheerful among the surface indications was that nowhere were manipulation efforts disclosed. The market's rally seemed to reflect only natural influences.

⁂

Europe continued a buyer here, and further large amounts of stock were taken by brokers whose orders came direct from London and Berlin. Added to foreign purchases was the continuance of the absorption of stocks for the account of strong local financial interests. Recent demoralized markets have given to rich men the opportunity to acquire bargains in great volume, and yesterday, as on days previous, was made clear the fact that they were making much of opportunities.

⁂

Little was heard on the Stock Exchange yesterday of war. There seemed to be almost a total cessation of sensational rumors, or, for the time at least, an end to their getting attention in financial circles. Thus the market rallied practically of its own tendency. The buying for long account gave it a vigor which was supplemented in most substantial ways by a general covering of short contracts. The buying for short account was extensive and appeared in almost every group of stocks. In some quarters there was a disposition to belittle this latter buying, but it was indisputably large, and to underestimate it is foolish. In most of the conspicuous stocks it is probable that the short interest was diminished very materially.

⁂

Much the most important event of the day, and that which exerted most effect, came in the announcement of gold import engagements. Recent weakness in sterling exchange foreshadowed the movement of gold this way, but yesterday's engagements were larger than even in most important banking circles had been anticipated. There is really nothing astonishing in this importation. Everybody knows that gold to the extent of tens of millions of dollars is due us in Europe, and that it is practically subject to call. In this particular the United States situation was never better.

⁂

Most of the professional talent of the Stock Exchange was bullishly inclined last night, but in conservative quarters prudence was still advised. The possibilities of Spanish sensationalism are unfortunately not yet over, for the invention of circulation of stockjobbing rumors is still a temptation to guerrilla classes who have been recently profiting through the security market's nervousness.

⁂

Government bonds were weak, declining 1⅛ per cent. for the 4s, 1925, coupon; 1⅜ for the 4s, 1907, registered, and 1⅝ for the 4s, 1907, coupon. The sales were $10,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 111⅝; $13,000 do, coupon, at 113, and $50,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 124½ @124¼.

⁂

In State bonds $1,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s sold at 90.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

⁂

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	4	Michigan Central	1
Am. Sugar Refs.	1⅞	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1⅛
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	¾	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	1½
Am. Tobacco	1½	Missouri Pacific	1⅝
Ann Arbor pf.	1	National Lead	1
At., Top. & S. F.	1	National Lead pf.	¾
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	1¼	N. Y. Central	1
Baltimore & Ohio	1⅝	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	1⅜
Brook. Rap. Tr.	1⅝	Nor. & West. pf.	1½
Brook. Un. Gas	1⅛	Northern Pacific	1⅝
Canada Southern	1½	Northern Pacific pf.	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	1½	Oregon Short Line	1
Chi. Great West.	½	Penn. R. R.	1⅜
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	Peo. Gas, Chicago	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1⅝	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	1¼
Chi. & Northwest	1⅛	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅝	Pullman Car	3
Chi. Term. Trans.	¾	Reading 1st pf.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	¾	Reading 2d pf.	½
Col. & H. C., all in pd.	¾	St. J. & Gr. I. 2d pf.	1
Consol. Gas	1⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Den. & Rio G. pf.	1⅛	St. Paul & Omaha	2½
Gen. Electric	1	South. R'way pf.	1
Great Northern pf.	6	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅞
Illinois Central	¾	Union Pacific Ry.	1½
Illinois Steel Co.	¾	Union Pacific Ry. pf.	1⅞
Iowa Central pf.	1	Un. Pac., all in. pd.	1⅛
Laclede Gas	1⅝	U. S. Rubber	1
Lake Shore	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	1⅛
Louis. & Nash.	1⅛	Wabash pf.	¾
Manhattan Con	¾	West. Union Tel.	¾
Met. Street Ry.	1⅛		

Stocks Declined.

American Express	¾	St. Paul, M. & M.	1
H. B. Claflin	½	Third Avenue	2
Hawaiian Sugar	2⅝	West Chicago St.	1⅝
Iowa Central	¾	W. & L. E. pf., $1 ass. paid	1⅝
Pacific Mail	¾		

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., Top. & S. F. 4s, t. r.	1⅛	Texas Pacific 2d	1
Brook. R. T. 5s	1⅛	Union El. 1st, t. r.	1½
Or. Imp. Con., 5th in. paid	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	1½
St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1	Wis. Cent. 1st. t. r.	1½

Bonds Declined.

At., Col. & Pac. 1st, t. r.	6	L., N. A. & C. 1st	1½
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	2½	Mo., K. & E. 1st	1⅝
Brook. Union Gas 5s	1⅛	Or. Imp. 1st, t. r.	1
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	2	Or. R. R. & Nav. con.	1½
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	2⅝	Or. Sh. L. inc. A	1
Chi., Bur. & Qy. deb. 5s	1	Pitts. & West. 1st	2¼
Chi. & Erie 5s	1	St. L. & I. M. 5s	1
Flint & P. M. 6s	2	St. L. Southwest. 1st	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	St. P., M. & M. Mont. 4s	1¼
Ind., Dec. & W. 1st	3⅝	Stand. R. & T. 6s	5
Iowa Central 1st	1	Texas Pacific 1st	1¼
		W.N.Y. & Penn. gen.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@3 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½@3 per cent. for sixty days, 3@3½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $168,369,425; balances, $9,601,280; Sub-Treasury, debit balance, $151,462.

Money on call in London, ½@2½ per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was very weak. Posted rates were ½c lower, at $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.85¾@$4.82 for sixty-day bills, $4.84@$4.84½ for demand, $4.84½@$4.81½ for cable transfers, and $4.81½@$4.81¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22⅛ for long and 5.21⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 94 7-16 and 94⅝, and guilders at 40 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—8@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares rallied sharply in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, 2, to 105½; Louisville and Nashville, 1¼, to 56½; New York Central, 1⅛, to 116½; St. Paul, 1⅛, to 96; Atchison, 1, to 12; Pennsylvania, 1, to 59; Reading, 1, to 9⅝, and Erie, ½, to 14⅛. Declined—Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 36⅝, and Canadian Pacific, ¾, to 85¾. British consols advanced ⅛, to 112 13-16 for money and 112⅞ for the account.

In Paris rentes closed at 102f 82½c., a decline of 7½c. In Berlin exchange on London was 20 marks 46 pfennigs. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 168.70, in Lisbon at 48½, and in Rome at 105.17.

GOVERNMENT BOND RUMORS.

There was a surprisingly small supply of sensational bear rumors yesterday. The poster-like war extras of the yellow newspapers deluging Wall Street were comparatively few and far between, and the bears of the Street were apparently too busy covering short contracts to carry on their usual fable inventions.

Only one story having a serious aspect was circulated during the day. It came from out of town, and told that the President had completed arrangements for a new bond issue of $500,000,000. An important Government officer was quoted as the authority. The rumor was not in general circulation, making its appearance just before the close of business.

⁂

Attention was given to this bond issue report chiefly for the reason that Government bonds continued yesterday, as on Thursday, exceptionally weak. Yesterday the new coupon 4s dropped 1⅛ per cent. on transactions in only fifty bonds. The same bonds declined 2 points on Thursday. They have declined over 5 points since the middle of January.

GOLD COMING FROM EUROPE.

The continued weakness in sterling exchange rates yesterday resulted naturally in the engagement of gold at London and Paris for shipment to New York. Gold import orders to the extent of $2,200,000 were announced, $1,000,000 of which comes from London. The importation of gold is a new factor in the present financial situation, and much enthusiasm was to be met with in Wall Street yesterday because of the gold shipments.

Explanation of the importations of gold is to be found in the recent heavy purchases of stocks in this market for the accounts of London and Paris, and in the lower rates for money abroad coming simultaneously with the advance in the New York money market.

The quick response of the gold tide to those influences shows well the improbability of continued high rates for money at New York.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the third week of February to-day will cover thirty-six roads, and will show 10.65 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

3d Week of February.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ann Arbor	$33,984	$11,971	....
Balt. & Ohio Southw.	129,461	12,215	....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	60,783	1,850	....
Canadian Pacific	351,000	41,000	....
Ches. & Ohio	225,967	32,040	....
Chi. & East. Illinois	79,167	2,271	....
Chi. Great Western	102,390	....	156
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	573,607	49,394	....
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	26,825	5,564	....
Denver & Rio Grande	135,000	35,600	....
Evans. & Indian.	6,045	1,542	....
Evans. & Terre Haute	23,045	3,842	....
Georgia	38,944	8,250	....
Georgia & Alabama	26,580	4,486	....
International & Gt. N.	78,155	206	....
Iowa Central	39,109	2,292	....
Kanawha & Michigan	8,997	474	....
Kan. City, P. & G.	65,027	39,368	....
Kan. City Sub. Belt	9,100	2,561	....
Lake Erie & Western	66,983	....	1,769
Mexican Central	252,278	6,909	....
Mexican National	115,407	2,634	....
Minn. & St. Louis	33,890	1,523	....
Mo., Kan. & Texas	210,967	....	13,126
Mo., Pac. & Iron Mt.	470,000	36,000	....
Central Branch	24,000	3,000	....
N. Y., Ont. & West.	58,901	....	4,613
Norfolk & West.	210,137	28,916	....
Ohio River	14,793	672	....
Rio Grande Western	47,200	8,300	....
St. Louis Southw.	112,800	24,400	....
Texas & Pacific	153,471	27,432	....
Toledo & Ohio Central	26,520	....	1,740
Wabash	230,949	16,676	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie	25,745	8,400	....
Wisconsin Central	90,083	6,147	....
Total, (36 roads)	$4,152,410	$420,935	$21,404
Net increase, (10.65 p. c.)	....	399,531	

BULL TALK FROM LABOUCHERE.

In his current review of financial conditions, Mr. Henry Labouchère, in London Truth, (just received here,) says:

"Not very long ago one heard the universal cry among those who had been heavily hit in Yankee rails in the past, 'Never again.' 'Never,' however, is a long word, and quite a change has come over the scene during the last few months. At first some of the more plucky speculators went for short turns. They accumulated considerable profits, and then grew bolder, with yet better results, while now the well-sustained advance and the general activity have attracted a considerable portion of the public to the Yankee market again. For this there is every reason, and, although some financial scribes are still posing as irreconcilable, it is manifestly absurd to abandon a market forever because at some former time you have experienced some losses in it. The position of the American department has altogether changed—through excellent crops and the end of the financial crisis, while large traffic increases provide a sound basis for a further appreciation in the stocks. The various reorganizations have, moreover, placed a number of hitherto weak roads into a firm position. It is in the preference stocks of these reorganized companies that the most important improvement is justified."

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"Foreign possibilities have much affected speculation and caused hesitation in some large business operations, possibly accounting in part for a check in the rapid advance of wheat, but industrial production continues larger than ever, a few more works being added to the active list, with a decrease in the number of hands on strike, and renewed evidence that the volume of business is larger than in February of any previous year. Nor is there any symptom of a senseless craze based on rising prices. The legitimate export and domestic demand presses closer to the capacity of works, and though there is no flighty advance in any line, and in all narrowness of profit is a matter of complaint, new business for this dull season is unprecedented.

"It is not the season for much improvement in textile manufacture, but the cotton branch has gained by the closing of the strike in one Fall River mill, and by addition of some works at the South. The woolen manufacture meets many cancellations, especially in goods sold early without definite price, but is doing more than ever at this season, though new business in the higher grades of worsteds and woolens is not particularly encouraging. Sales of wool are slow, with weakness in clothing, amounting to about 2 cents decline from the highest point, indicating that mills have at present abundant stocks, but some are selling foreign wool in order to take supplies of other qualities. In goods of medium and low grades the demand continues large. The silk manufacture shows a remarkable increase during the last six months, having imported raw material far in excess of consumption in any previous year, and at a rate 120 per cent. above the imports in the last census year. Shipments of boots and shoes from the East have been much the largest ever known for February, and many heavy contracts have been made, 250,000 to 300,000 cases, it is estimated, the latest reported prices being a shade lower than a week ago, and slightly lower than a year ago, though leather is 5.2 per cent. higher, and hides 17.9 per cent. higher.

"The iron manufacture has more demand for products and slightly better prices for Bessemer pig, which has advanced to $10.40 at Pittsburg, with Grey Forge unchanged there; local coke strong at Chicago in spite of some Southern weakness, and Eastern anthracite really unchanged, though quotations are a shade lower. No finished products have changed in price, and all are strong in demand excepting bar, which a combination has failed to advance. Some large contracts are reported, especially in car and bridge building, ship and structural work, and the demand for sheets is heavy. Minor metals change but little, tin weakening a shade to 14 cents, with larger receipts."

Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"While business of a speculative nature has been quick to reflect the increasing strain in political affairs in reduced values and withdrawals or curtailment of activity in some lines, there is little to indicate that the volume of distributive trade has been reduced, and reports this week, so far as the latter branch of business is concerned, are among the best received this year.

"As above indicated, the price situation is one of maintained strength. Among the advances of the week might be mentioned Bessemer pig, with a slight gain, copper, lard, and Lake Superior copper, which latter product is reported in a very favorable position statistically. The decreases, largely speculative, or due in some measure to uncertainty as to the political outlook, include wheat, corn, and pork. The list of unchanged products includes oats, flour, coffee, cotton, and print cloths.

"The word Klondike accurately pictures the situation on the Pacific Coast. All eyes appear to be fixed on the outfitting trade and the transportation of men and supplies to the north. Wheat, flour, and lumber exports are larger, and rains in California are improving the agricultural outlook.

"A very large drop in the number of business failures is indicated this week, the total number being only 188, against 269 last week, 268 in the corresponding week of 1897, 271 in 1896, 294 in 1895, and 272 in 1894.

"Bank clearings reflect the occurrence of a holiday in a total for the week of $1,201,000,000, smaller by 11.5 per cent. than last week, but 54 per cent. larger than last year, 31 per cent. larger than in this week of 1896, 54 per cent. larger than 1895, 43 per cent. larger than 1894, and only 1.5 per cent. smaller than 1893, just before the beginning of the panic. A feature of the clearings exhibit is the large number and heavy volume of gains shown over the corresponding week a year ago. Only four cities show a decrease, compared with 1897, and the gains of the larger cities particularly are very heavy, among them being increases of 74 per cent. at New York City, 70 per cent. at Pittsburg, 88 per cent. at San Francisco, and 30 to 35 per cent. increase at such cities as Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago.

"Exports of wheat, including flour, from this country and Canada during the past week (five days) aggregate 3,722,469 bushels, against 3,932,744 bushels last week, 1,372,216 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,206,773 bushels in 1896, 2,689,038 bushels in 1895, and 2,972,250 bushels in 1894. Corn exports amount to 3,692,799 bushels, against 5,056,575 bushels last week, 4,744,858 bushels in this week a year ago, 3,158,318 bushels in 1896, and 847,000 bushels in 1895."

IRON AND COAL TRADES.

In its review of the iron and coal trades, The Engineering and Mining Journal to-day will say:

"The iron market partakes this week of the uncertainty which has disturbed trade generally. People are hopeful that matters will come out all right, but they do not feel sure, and are holding back in consequence.

"The active point of the market is still in Bessemer pig. The sales have been large, and prices are firmer, though they have not risen appreciably. Pittsburg reports heavy buying for consumption and not speculative.

⁂

"There is not much of note about the seaboard anthracite trade during the past week except that the mild weather has kept down business, and yet in spite of the small run of orders dealers still have hopes.

"Production apparently is kept down very well, with prospects of this curtailment lasting through the first half of the year at least. Reports are current that prices are being cut by local dealers. Similar reports have gone the rounds before during the Winter. As a matter of fact, while some dealers may talk of selling coal under current prices, the market at this season offers no inducements to cut. Consumers buy their coal as they want it, and nobody is going to buy two tons instead of one because some dealer offers 10 cents or so off. Moreover, with a possible short supply of broken, with nut harder to get, and the steam sizes almost out of the market, the indications are that domestic sizes are not going to sell for any less in the immediate future. Agents of the various roads all report prices as being well maintained.

"The Atlantic seaboard soft coal trade is quiet, with very little change from last week. Shipments to the Far East are small, but it is believed if ocean freights were lower more orders would come into the hands of shippers for this territory. It is not believed, however, that ocean freights will drop for several weeks. Some mills in the Far East located on sheltered water that is frozen are out of coal and are obliged to get it from the nearest deep-water unloading port. Long Island trade is taking quite a little coal wholly from the New York harbor shipping ports. The orders come in quite regularly, and the demand is seemingly healthy."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Nothing accomplished at meeting of General Passenger Agents in Chicago.

Increase of $30,618 in Atchison surplus for January, as compared with same month last year.

Wabash, after March 1, to have shortest line between Chicago and Buffalo.

No decision handed down by Appellate Division of Supreme Court on motions for a reargument in the rapid transit case.

Another cut in rates by the Canadian Pacific. Call for meeting of Central Passenger Association in Chicago next Wednesday, to decide position of association in rate war.

Increase of $1,000,000 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with previous week, and increase of $866,000 in amount marketed.

Call by the Controller of Currency for a statement of the condition of the National banks on Feb. 18.

Further reduction in rates of sterling exchange and engagement for importation of $2,200,000 gold.

Increase of $2,076 in Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's earnings Thursday, as compared with same date last year.

Heavy break in Spanish securities in the London market.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55½@56½. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,054.29 ounces of silver bullion.

⁂

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Standard sold at 1.65. On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at .88, 100 shares Mollie Gibson at .23, 1,000 shares Pharmacist at .07, 300 shares Potosi at .22, 300 shares Standard at 1.70. On the Mining Exchange 25,000 shares of Waldorf sold at .06½@.06@.06⅜, 2,000 shares Yukon at .10⅛, buyer .30, @11⅛, buyer 30; 2,000 Alamo at .03, 210,000 shares Cannon Ball at .003⅝@.002⅝, 500 shares Elkton at .76⅛, 6,000 shares Garfield Gr. at .07⅛, 200 shares Golden Fleece at .46, 2,000 shares Isabella at .26¼, 2,000 shares Jefferson at .04¼, 16,000 shares Justine at .02@.02¼, 300 shares Mollie Gibson at .20, 5,000 shares Mount Rosa at .12¼@ .12½, 4,000 shares Portland at .78@78⅜, 100,000 shares Sentinel at .003⅝@.003, 6,500 shares Union at .13¼@.13½, 3,000 shares Work at .03⅝@.03¾.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Mech. & Traders'	100
Chatham	290	National Union	230
City	850	New Amsterdam	245
Columbia	150	New York	235
Commerce	205	New York County	800
Continental	127	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Garfield National	750	Seaboard National	174
German-American	112	Seventh National	108
Greenwich	165	Tradesmen's	110
Hanover	390		

There was a sale of 100 shares of Park at 266⅝.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,940,365, against $1,983,570 last week and $4,380,784 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,824,216, against $1,958,638 last week and $4,528,676 in the same week of last year.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly reports of the following banks will be found in another column: Irving National, Merchants', Fourth Street Bank, Philadelphia, and Bank of the Republic.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday's outside security market presented a decidedly better tone, and supporting orders were in evidence throughout the list. The traction, ferry, and natural gas securities continued inactive, but an improvement was shown in both the local and out-of-town illuminating gas stocks. This was said to be due to the fact that there were orders to buy at or close to Thursday's final prices.

Industrials again absorbed the greater part of the trading. Glucose, on light transactions, was very well supported. The amount of this stock offered below 40 was small. Malt closed practically unchanged. Standard Oil opened about 5 points higher, at 370. The next sale was at 375, at which price orders to buy at the market were filled, and a reaction to opening prices followed. Later, on good demand, an advance of 10 points was made, the stock selling up to 380. Then another decline was brought about by heavy selling, which made opening prices again rule, this being the third decided reaction within a few hours. The stock closed with a net gain of about 6 points for the day. Wagner Car was better, at 163 bid.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	198	200
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 1st asst. pd.	8½	9
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79	81
Buffalo Street Railway cons	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	44	46
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	97	98
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	64	67
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Kings County Traction	48	50
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	102	104
New Orleans Traction common	2⅝	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	17
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div	185	190
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	115	117
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16¼	17½
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div	93	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	91	93
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	73	76
Union Ferry	63	64
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	29	30
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	102	103½
Columbus Gas	85	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	19½	22
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	112¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	107	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104⅝
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	138	144
Standard Gas, New York, pf	155	161
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	17	20
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	83⅝	84
Western Gas Company bonds	103⅞	104½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	43	48
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	57	62
Glucose common	36⅝	37
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	91½	92½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92⅝
Lorillard Company pf.	115	116¼
Malt common	22¼	23
Malt preferred	71½	74
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
National Biscuit com	20	22
National Biscuit pref	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust, ex div	371	373
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	163	165
Worthington Pump pf	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel	105	108
Commercial Cable stock	185	189
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4⅝
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅛	1¼
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	51	52
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div	150	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf	38	42
Wool Exchange	110	120

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
3d week Feb.	$129,461	$117,246	$108,075
From July 1	4,249,985	3,430,909	4,274,553
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	339	340	340
3d week Feb.	$60,783	$58,933	$54,365
From July 1	2,365,662	2,222,267	......
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,547	6,444	6,371
3d week Feb.	$351,000	$310,000	$298,000
From Jan. 1	2,763,000	2,278,000	2,432,000
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
3d week Feb.	$225,966	$193,926	$195,377
From July 1	7,633,354	6,858,554	6,730,721
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	930
3d week Feb.	$102,390	$102,546	......
From July 1	3,477,399	2,975,343	......
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
3d week Feb.	$26,825	$21,261	$21,700
From July 1	987,067	745,004	......
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
3d week Feb.	$8,997	$8,523	$8,446
From Jan. 1	70,168	68,674	64,666
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
3d week Feb.	$66,983	$68,752	$66,954
From Jan. 1	477,723	450,339	......
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,956	1,861	1,860
3d week Feb.	$252,278	$245,369	$184,116
From Jan. 1	1,835,471	1,817,924	1,382,115
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
3d week Feb.	$115,407	$112,773	$74,710
From Jan. 1	809,516	717,173	658,673
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	370	370	370
3d week Feb.	$33,890	$32,367	$32,695
From July 1	1,483,904	1,325,966	1,379,766
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,060
3d week Feb.	$210,967	$224,093	$226,440
From July 1	8,693,560	8,191,423	7,507,701
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,936	4,936	4,990
3d week Feb.	$470,000	$434,000	$407,000
From Jan. 1	3,379,021	2,982,430	2,944,000
Central Branch:			
Mileage	388	388	388
3d week Feb.	$24,000	$21,000	$13,000
From Jan. 1	167,552	141,655	95,000
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	477
3d week Feb.	$58,901	$63,514	$53,456
From July 1	2,631,372	2,550,990	2,447,774
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,570	1,570	1,570
3d week Feb.	$210,137	$181,221	$194,300
From July 1	7,286,463	6,803,721	......
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
3d week Feb.	$14,793	$14,121	$16,317
From Jan. 1	116,925	110,439	126,205
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
3d week Feb.	$153,470	$126,038	$125,727
From Jan. 1	1,140,251	964,362	968,059
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	367
3d week Feb.	$26,520	$28,260	$24,895
From Jan. 1	215,175	229,190	1,130,528
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
3d week Feb.	$25,745	$17,345	$15,888
From July 1	894,982	702,670	628,728
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	894
3d week Feb.	$90,083	$83,936	$69,586
From July 1	3,210,470	2,734,998	2,887,140

FINANCIAL.

SIX PER CENT. GUARANTEE FUND NOTES
OF THE
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company,

MATURING NOVEMBER 1, 1898.

REFERRING TO OUR OFFER OF FEBRUARY 1ST, 1898, TO REFUND THE ABOVE NOTES INTO THE 4 PER CENT. GENERAL MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY, ON THE BASIS OF $5,600 IN 4 PER CENT. BONDS WITH COUPONS DUE APRIL 1ST ATTACHED, FOR EVERY $5,000 OF 6 CENT. NOTES, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIS OFFER WILL BE WITHDRAWN ON MARCH 1ST NEXT.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE POSITION OF THE COMPANY AND DETAILS OF OUR OFFER CAN BE OBTAINED UPON APPLICATION AT THE OFFICE OF THE GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, 65 CEDAR STREET.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. **Speyer & Co.** **Guaranty Trust Co.**

NEW YORK, February 14th, 1898.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company.
Car Trust Series "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" bonds are hereby notified that bonds Nos. 51, 92, 120, 136, 266, 282, 359, 394, 648, 663, 863, 987, 993, 1,026, 1,136, 1,155, 1,331, 1,450, 1,521, 1,523, 1,527, 1,535, 1,574, 1,645, and 1,688 have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage, dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest on the first day of April, 1898, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

A MEMBER OF THE CONSOLIDATED EXchange would like to form a connection with another to do a commission business. Address F. G. Box 198 Times.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF WM. M. HOES, ESQ., PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

$15,000 Railroad Equipment Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds. Special Car Trust Loan, viz., $4,000 series B, 80, due May, 1903, leased to Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry. Co.; $1,000 series B, 56, due July, 1900, leased to McClure Coke Co.; $4,000 series B, 82, due August, 1901, leased to Express Coal Line; $1,000 series A, 99, due June, 1899, leased to Tol., Ann Arbor & N. Mich. Ry. Co.; $5,000 series B, 75, due Nov., 1902, leased to Consld. Cattle Co., Ld.

$6,000 Railroad Equipment Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds. Car Trust Loan, viz.: $500 series A, b, due June, 1900; $500 series A, a, due Feb'y, 1899; $5,000 series A, e, due Oct'r, 1897, all to various railroads and corporations.

For account of whom it may concern.

$5,000 Terre Haute Electric R'way Co., 6 p. c. Bds., Jan'y, 1898, Coups. on (hypd.)
$5,000 Terre Haute Electric R'way Co., 6 p. c. Bds., Jan'y, 1898, Coups. on (hypd.)
$3,500 Lake Cities Electric R'way Co. 6 p. c. Bds., Feb'y, 1898, Coups. on (hypd.)
$3,500 Lake Cities Electric R'way Co. 6 p. c. Bds., Feb'y, 1898, Coups. on (hypd.)
$4,000 Terre Haute Electric R'way Co. 6 p. c. Bds., Jan'y, 1898, Coups. on (hypd.)
$6,000 Terre Haute Electric R'way Co. 6 p. c. Bds., Jan'y, 1898, Coups. on (hypd.)
$4,000 Terre Haute Electric R'way Co. 6 p. c. Bds., Jan'y, 1898, Coups. on (hypd.)
50 shs. 42d Street, Man. & St. Nich. Av. R. R.
8 shs. Continental Insurance Co.
100 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
$2,000 Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., Series B, of 1908.
100 shs. 42d Street, Man. & St. Nicholas Av. R. R.
28 shs. New York Fire Insurance Co.
100 shs. Tarrytown & Irvington Union Gaslight Co.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE system for January—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	2,860,448	2,463,930	2,484,663
Op. expenses	2,366,014	1,984,799	1,721,027
Net earnings	494,434	479,131	763,636
Prop. ex. to gross	82¾	80½	70⅞
Taxes and rentals	147,784	163,100	151,468
Balance	346,650	316,031	612,168
For seven months—			
Gross earnings	23,288,209	20,016,569	17,894,026
Net earnings	6,721,823	5,744,776	4,309,151
Balance	5,734,695	4,551,814	3,172,340
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for January—			
Gross earnings	165,279	135,173	124,696
Exp. and taxes	107,825	94,836	88,290
Net earnings	57,454	40,337	36,406
From July 1 to Jan. 31—			
Gross earnings	1,070,737	994,219	1,077,760
Exp. and taxes	659,181	616,022	665,067
Net earnings	411,556	378,197	412,692
NEW YORK, SUS. & WEST. for January—			
Gross earnings	196,551	180,475	178,495
Op. expenses	99,796	95,879	102,732
Net earnings	96,755	84,596	75,763
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,553,593	1,420,098	1,366,920
Op. expenses	864,418	769,406	779,071
Net earnings	689,175	650,692	587,849

The Detroit and Lima Northern Railway Company reports gross earnings for the third week of February at $7,628, and from July 1, $275,739.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.16	.16
Alpha Con.	.02	.03
Andes	.10	.10
Belcher	.25	.23
Best & Belcher	.39	.38
Bullion	.06	.06
Caledonia	.32	.31
Challenge Con.	.28	.24
Chollar	.37	.35
Confidence	.68	.69
Con. Cal. & Va.	.88	.87
Con. New York	.01	
Crown Point	.13	.11
Exchequer	.02	.02
Gould & Curry	.19	.19
Hale & Norcross	1.09	1.50
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.35	.32
Kentuck Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.32	.33
Occidental Con.	1.55	1.50
Ophir	.49	.47
Overman	06	
Potosi	.18	.18
Savage	.26	.25
Scorpion	.05	.05
Sierra Nevada	1.00	1.00
Silver Hill	.03	.03
Standard	1.60	1.55
Union Con.	.36	.36
Utah Con.	.09	.10
Yellow Jacket	.25	.23

Silver bars, 55⅝; Mexican dollars, 46½@47½; drafts, sight, 20; telegraph, 22½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 25.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Alamo	2	2⅝	2	2⅝
Anaconda	35	43	38	43
Anchoria	88	95	90	97
Argentum	20	20½	19	20
Consolidated	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝
Elkton	76⅛	76⅝	76½	76⅝
El Paso	6⅞	7	9	9¼
Gibson	20⅝	22	19½	20
Gold Coin	85	91	90	92
Gold King	56	59	55½	58
Golden Fleece	45	52	45	51
Grouse	6¼	6⅞	7⅛	7¼
Isabella	25⅝	25⅞	26½	26⅞
Jefferson	4⅛	6	4	5½
Lillie	75	76	75	75½
Matao	13⅝	14¼	13½	14¼
Moon Anchor	99⅞	100	99⅝	100
Pharmacist	6⅛	6⅝	6	7
Portland	78	78⅝	77	78¼
Rawlings	17	20	16½	20
Rosa	13⅝	13⅝	12	14⅛
Union	12⅞	13⅛	13⅛	13⅝
Work	4⅛	4⅞	3⅞	4

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$225,461,989
Gold reserve	167,500,770
Net silver	17,322,967
United States notes in the Treasury	32,612,660
Treasury notes of 1890	5,719,469
Total receipts this day	1,259,985
Total receipts this month	25,403,488
Total receipts this year	271,889,090
Total expenditures this day	769,000
Total expenditures this month	26,426,000
Total expenditures this year	271,314,570
Deposits in National banks	31,513,117
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	352,142
Government receipts from internal revenue	315,868
Customs	933,719
Miscellaneous	10,397
Expenditures	769,000

A. D. Penfold Resigns.

A. D. Penfold, who has for more than thirty-two years been connected with the Merchants' Despatch Transportation Company, and who for many years has acted as General Auditor of the company, has tendered his resignation, to take effect March 1. It is understood that Mr. Penfold is desirous of retiring from business, and that the condition of his health hastened his resignation.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.

3½ % Gold Bonds, 1997.

New York and London,
February 19, 1898.

Referring to our circular of January 1, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. Bonds for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby announce that the holders of $20,000,000 of such bonds have availed of the offer of conversion therein contained. We are now prepared to receive $20,000,000 additional of the various issues enumerated in our circular above mentioned for conversion on the same terms, except that the price for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds will be 103 1-2 and interest. We reserve to ourselves the right, however, to further advance this price without notice.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company.
Mills Building,
New York, February 1st, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1st, 1898, same to be paid March 3rd, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, February 1, 1898.

The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on March 3rd, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on February 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Chicago and Alton Railroad Company,
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 2, 1898.

NOTICE.—A quarterly dividend of one dollar and seventy-five cents per share has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable on the first day of March next to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 10th instant.

The dividend on shares registered in New York will be paid at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Company, 44 Pine Street, New York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the Company.

C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

Southern Railway Company.

Coupons due March 1, 1898, from Southern Railway East Tennessee Reorganization 4 per cent. Bonds will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Company, New York; Richmond & Danville Railroad Company Sinking Fund Equipment 5 per cent. Bonds, by J. P. Morgan & Company, New York, and J. S. Morgan & Company, London, England; Virginia Midland Railway Company Serial Bonds by Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Baltimore, Md.

H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company.
N. MONSARRAT, RECEIVER.

The coupons due March 1st, 1898, on the Columbus and Toledo Railroad Company's second mortgage seven per cent. bonds will be paid on and after March 1st, 1898, on presentation at the office of the State Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York City.

N. MONSARRAT,
Receiver.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 23, 1898.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY. Treasurer's Office, Mobile, Ala., February 23, 1898.—Coupon No. 19, due March 1, 1898, of the General Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, No. 36 Wall Street, on and after that date.

HY. TACON, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ANNUAL MEETING NOTICE.
OFFICE OF
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company,
No. 45 WALL STREET.
New York, Feb. 15, 1898.

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before such meeting, will be held at the General Office of the company, in Parsons, Kansas, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April, A. D. 1898, at 12 o'clock M.

The stock transfer books will be closed from and after the afternoon of March 5 until the morning of April 9 next.

S. HALLINE, Secretary.
H. C. ROUSE, President.

OFFICE OF
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company,
PARSONS, KANSAS.
Feb. 18, 1898.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company will be held at the General Office of the company, in Parsons, Kansas, on Thursday, the 7th day of April, A. D. 1898, at 1 o'clock P. M. This meeting is called pursuant to law, to act upon a contract of proposed consolidation of The Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, under the name of the latter company, and, if at such meeting a contract of consolidation is duly ratified and approved, to authorize the exchange, conformably with law and the by-laws, of common stock of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company for stock of The Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company, and to duly authorize such other acts and the taking of such steps as may be deemed expedient to carry such consolidation into effect.

Stock transfer books will be closed from and after the afternoon of March 5 until the morning of April 9 next.

S. HALLINE, Secretary.
WM. DOWD, Vice President.
And by order of Board of Directors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ADjourned annual meeting of the stockholders of the Nicaragua Company will be held on THURSDAY, March 10, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, at the office of the company, Nos. 54 and 56 Broad Street, in the City of New York, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting. By order of the Stockholders' Meeting.

FREDERICK F. THOMPSON, Chairman.
THOMAS B. ATKINS, Secretary.
Dated New York, February 21st, 1898.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW YORK.
Comptroller's Office,

ALBANY, February 17th, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 28th day of February inst., at noon, for the purchase of

$400,000 Registered Bonds

of this State, to be issued pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 220 of the Laws of 1897, for the acquisition of land in the territory embraced in the Adirondack Park.

The bonds will be dated February 1st, 1898, and will be of the denomination of $5,000.00 each; will draw interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and will mature $200,000 February 1st, 1907, and $200,000 February 1st, 1908.

Principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Company in the City of New York.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

All proposals must be sealed and indorsed "Adirondack Park Loan," and directed to the Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

JAMES A. ROBERTS, Comptroller.

THE NATIONAL BANKS

Statements at the Close of Business Feb. 18, 1898.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times will Be Republished in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

[No. 1000.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 18, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts			$15,902,997.35
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured			200.31
U. S. bonds to secure circulation			950,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits			500,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds			182,000.04
Stocks, securities, &c			396,593.17
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures			537,624.16
Other real estate and mortgages owned			80,200.00
Due from National banks		$1,806,023.80	
Due from State banks and bankers		361,395.09	
Checks and other cash items		25,845.25	
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,321,565.70	
Notes of other National banks		35,889.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		193.16	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:			
Specie	$3,513,700		
Legal-tender notes	1,608,534		
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	745,000	5,867,234.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		42,750.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		26,000.00	9,486,396.00
Total			$28,086,171.08

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		335,988.46
National bank notes outstanding		795,360.00
Dividends unpaid		19,941.00
Due to other National banks	$14,678,869.67	
Due to State banks and bankers	4,415,491.57	
Individual deposits subject to check	4,737,849.07	
Demand certificates of deposit	222,823.00	
Certified checks	188,900.37	
Cashier's checks outstanding	390,947.89	
United States deposits	300,000.00	24,934,881.57
Total		$28,086,171.08

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, CHARLES H. STOUT, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of February, 1898. ELISHA K. CAMP,
Notary Public,
New York County.

Correct—Attest:
SUMNER R. STONE,
CHARLES PARSONS,
E. H. PULLEN,
Directors.

[1,370.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 18th, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts			$14,186,360.06
U. S. bonds to secure circulation			50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c			217,018.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures			995,257.34
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)			841,119.04
Due from State banks and bankers			123,196.76
Checks and other cash items			35,396.09
Exchanges for Clearing House			1,888,432.78
Notes of other National banks			23,846.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents			456.44
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:			
Specie	$2,851,607.87		
Legal-tender notes	422,000.00		
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders	2,390,000.00		5,663,607.87
Total			$24,024,690.38

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		531,944.46
Due to other National banks	$8,828,726.12	
Due to State banks and bankers	3,800,408.02	
Dividends unpaid	2,117.50	
Individual deposits subject to check	6,009,893.20	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,762.89	
Certified checks	461,808.88	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,796,029.31	20,992,745.92
Total		$24,024,690.38

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

I, J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of February, 1898. JNO. A. HILLERY,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN A. STEWART,
CHAS. D. DICKEY,
R. M. GALLAWAY,
Directors.

NO. 1,357.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 18, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,742,719.85
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		21,250.00
Stocks, securities, &c		166,001.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		130,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		17,425.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		427,706.18
Due from State banks and bankers		59,177.09
Checks and other cash items		16,405.08
Exchanges for Clearing House		286,447.04
Notes of other National banks		6,500.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		801.13
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$277,858.75	
Legal-tender notes	710,298.00	
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders	80,000.00	1,068,156.75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas'r, (5 per cent. of circulation)		11,250.00
Due from U. S. Treas'r, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		17,316.48
Total		$5,221,155.55

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	98,822.72
National bank notes outstanding	171,880.00
Due to other National banks	232,747.65
Due to State banks and bankers	487,856.20
Dividends unpaid	666.00
Individual deposits subject to check	3,306,861.96
Demand certificates of deposit	4,560.15
Certified checks	185,592.50
Cashier's checks outstanding	12,168.37
Total	$5,221,155.55

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, J. DENNISON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. DENNISON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of February, 1898. W. C. KING,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
HENRY KROGER,
S. B. DOWNES,
C. H. FANCHER,
Directors.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

THE FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK

of Philadelphia, Pa.

February 18, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$12,955,666.74
Due from banks	574,820.58
Exchanges for Clearing House	947,911.36
Cash and reserve	5,522,789.46
	$20,001,188.14

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus and net profits	1,212,362.45
Circulation	675,000.00
Deposits	16,613,825.69
	$20,001,188.14

R. H. RUSHTON,
Vice President.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Feb. 25, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
116	120	253	Adams Express	120	120	120	120	+¼
17⅞	18¼	900	American Cotton Oil	18	18	17⅞	18	−⅛
125	127	196	American Express	125¼	125½	125⅜	125⅜	−¼
7½	7¾	985	American Spirits Mfg.	7½	7½	7½	7½	−⅛
19	20	20	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18⅝	....
123⅝	123⅞	69,576	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	122	123⅞	121⅞	123⅞	+1⅛
111½	112	225	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	111¼	111⅞	111⅛	111⅝	+⅛
..	92	40	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	92	92	92	92	....
89¼	90	11,969	American Tobacco	88	90¼	87⅝	89¼	+1⅛
112	116	1	American Tobacco pf.	112	112	112	112	....
34⅛	35	370	Ann Arbor pf.	34	35	34	35	+½
11½	11⅝	4,740	At., T. & S. F.	11½	11⅞	11¼	11⅝	+1
27⅝	28	7,175	At., T. & S. F. pf.	27⅞	28⅜	27⅝	27⅞	+1¼
16⅞	17⅛	500	Baltimore & Ohio	16	16⅞	16	16⅞	+⅞
6⅛	6⅜	713	B. & O. Southw. pf.	5⅜	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+¾
3	3⅛	2,700	Bay State Gas	2⅝	3	2⅝	3	+½
39	39¼	17,940	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	37⅞	39⅝	36⅝	39	+1½
116	117½	440	Brooklyn Union Gas	116	116	116	116	+1½
3½	5	100	Bruns. Co., 2d in. pd.	4	4	4	4	....
28	29	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	29	29	29	29	....
48¾	49¼	1,290	Canada Southern	48	49½	48	48½	+1½
82	82½	300	Canadian Pacific	82¼	82½	82¼	82½	+½
20¼	20⅜	8,165	Chesapeake & Ohio	20	20⅞	19⅞	20⅝	+⅝
162	..	10	Chicago & Alton	161	161	161	161	....
94⅛	94¼	31,590	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	94	94⅜	93	94¼	+1⅛
107	110	50	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	106¼	106½	106⅛	106½	+½
10¼	10⅜	2,080	Chicago Great West.	9⅞	10½	9⅞	10⅜	−½
28	32	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	32	32	30	30	....
7½	8	10	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	7	7	7	7	+½
27	27½	820	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	28	28	27½	27½	+⅝
92⅞	92⅞	31,406	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	91⅞	93	91½	92⅞	....
145½	146	425	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	146	146	145½	145½	+1⅛
121½	121⅝	8,605	Chi. & Northw.	120½	122¼	120	121⅝	....
173½	174½	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	174	174	174	174	+1⅛
85½	85⅝	18,870	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	84	85⅝	84	85⅝	+1½
9	9⅛	2,014	Chi. Term. Trans.	8½	9	8½	9	+½
28½	29	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	29	29	28⅝	28⅝	+¾
30	31	986	C., C., C. & St. L.	30	31	30	30⅝	+¼
18⅛	18⅝	2,150	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	18¼	18⅞	18¼	18½	....
20½	21	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	20½	20⅞	20¼	20⅝	+½
5¼	6	100	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+¾
6¼	7	117	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6	6	6	6	....
182	183	2,300	Consolidated Gas	180	184	180	182	+1⅛
109	110	120	Del. & Hudson	109	109	109	109	....
150	152	10	Del., Lack. & West.	150	150	150	150	+1⅜
47⅞	..	710	Denver & R. G. pf.	48⅛	48¼	47⅞	47⅞	....
..	..	20	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	108	108	108	108	−⅛
14	14¼	2,825	Erie	14	14½	13⅞	13⅞	+½
39	39½	1,900	Erie 1st pf.	38	39½	38	39	+1
32	32⅛	4,885	General Electric	31½	32⅝	30⅝	32⅛	+⅝
156	160	450	Great Northern pf.	149	155	149	155	−½
..	..	100	H. B. Claflin Co.	92	92	92	92	−2⅜
29	30	200	Hawaiian Sugar	29	29½	29	29½	....
45	47	45	Homestake	46	46	46	46	+¾
101	102	2,104	Illinois Central	100⅝	101⅝	100	101¼	+1⅜
47	51	220	Illinois Steel Co.	46	48½	46	48½	−⅞
8	8½	110	Iowa Central	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+1
29	30	140	Iowa Central pf.	29	29	29	29	....
33	35	154	Keokuk & Western	34	34	34	34	+1⅜
41	41½	400	Laclede Gas	40	41	40	41	....
70	72	130	Lake Erie & West. pf.	70	70	70	70	+1
191¼	192¼	2,104	Lake Shore	191	192½	191	191½	+1⅛
54⅝	54¾	12,785	Louisville & Nashville	54	55	53⅝	54⅝	+⅝
102⅝	103	19,698	Manhattan Con	102	104½	100½	103	+1⅞
136⅝	137¼	9,048	Metropolitan St. Ry.	135	141	133	137	+1
106	107½	1,290	Michigan Central	105½	107½	105½	106	+¼
26	27	200	Minn. & St. L.	26	26	26	26	+1½
53½	55	160	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	54½	54½	54¼	54½	....
59½	60	400	Minnesota Iron	59⅝	59⅝	59½	59⅝	+⅝
11⅞	12	130	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11½	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+1½
36	36¼	2,050	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	35½	36½	35½	36½	+1⅝
25½	25⅝	6,835	Missouri Pacific	26	27	25½	26⅝	+1
30½	30⅝	2,680	National Lead Co.	30¼	31	30½	31	+⅝
103½	106	789	National Lead Co. pf.	103½	104¼	103⅛	104	....
16½	17	200	National Linseed Oil	17	17	17	17	+⅜
91⅝	92	2,610	New Jersey Central	90½	92½	90½	91⅝	+1
112¾	112⅞	15,710	New York Central	112¼	113¾	111¾	112⅝	....
34	36⅛	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	35	35	35	35	+1⅜
34	34½	100	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+1¼
47⅝	48	4,980	Norfolk & West. pf.	46⅞	48⅛	46½	47⅞	+½
5½	5⅝	3,650	North American	5¼	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+1⅝
21⅛	21⅜	9,077	Northern Pacific	21	21⅞	20½	21⅞	+1
60⅝	61	18,710	Northern Pacific pf.	60⅝	61⅜	60½	61	+½
15⅛	15⅝	1,520	Ontario & Western	15⅛	15½	15½	15⅝	....
26½	27½	810	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	26	26⅞	25⅝	26½	....
68	70	55	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	69	69	67	67	+1
27½	29	100	Oregon Short Line	28	28	28	28	−⅝
26⅞	27¼	2,320	Pacific Mail	27½	27⅝	27	27	....
340	..	13	Pennsylvania Coal	350	350	350	350	+1⅜
114⅜	114⅝	4,257	Pennsylvania R. R.	112¾	114¾	112⅝	114¼	+1
90⅞	91⅛	20,700	People's Gas, Chicago	90½	91⅜	89⅝	91	+1¼
43¼	44½	870	P., C., C. & St. Louis	48¼	44½	43¼	44½	+2
66	68	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	68	68	68	68	....
168	..	10	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	168	168	168	168	+3
178	179	1,057	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	177½	179½	177	179	+½
18½	19	3,340	Reading	18¾	19½	18⅜	18⅞	+1
44	44½	7,835	Reading 1st pf.	43	44¼	42½	43⅝	+½
22½	22¾	3,830	Reading 2d pf.	22½	23	22⅝	22½	−½
5	6	500	St. J. & G. I.	6¼	6¼	5¾	5⅝	+½
16¼	17	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	16½	16½	16½	16½	+½
55	55½	330	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	55	55½	55	55½	+1
24	24½	850	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	23⅜	24½	23¼	24	....
4¼	4¾	1,190	St. Louis Southw.	4½	4½	4⅛	4½	....
9¼	9¾	300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	9	9¼	9	9½	−1
134	138	100	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	135	135	135	135	+2¼
69⅝	70¼	4,850	St. Paul & Omaha	68½	70	67⅝	69¼	....
19	19⅛	360	Southern Pacific	19	19	19	19	....
8⅜	8½	2,361	Southern Railway	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8½	+1
28⅝	28¾	6,650	Southern Railway pf.	27⅞	28⅞	27½	28½	....
4¼	4¾	40	Standard R. & T.	4½	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	+½
20	20¼	3,621	Tenn. Coal & Iron	19⅝	20⅛	19¼	20⅛	+¼
10⅝	10⅞	2,350	Texas Pacific	10	10⅝	10	10⅝	−2
185	190	300	Third Avenue	185	188	185	188	+1½
22	22⅜	1,600	Union Pacific Ry.	21	22½	21	22¼	+1⅛
54⅝	54¾	29,152	Union Pacific pf.	52⅜	55	52⅜	54½	+1⅝
30⅛	30⅜	18,075	U. P., all in. pd.	29	30½	28⅞	30½	....
8½	8¾	1,260	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	+¼
6½	7	420	United States Leather	6½	7	6½	7	+½
60⅞	61	2,462	U. S. Leather pf.	60½	61	60	60⅝	+½
15⅝	17	805	United States Rubber	16	16⅞	16	16½	+1¼
66	66½	372	U. S. Rubber pf.	66	67	66	67	+¾
6⅛	7	320	Wabash	7	7	7	7	....
15⅞	16⅛	1,920	Wabash pf.	15¼	16¼	15¼	15⅞	−1⅛
115	120	22	Wells-Fargo Express	117	118	117	118	+⅞
..	..	300	West Chicago Street	97½	97½	97½	97½	....
87¼	87⅝	9,999	Western Union Tel.	86⅝	88	86⅝	87⅝	−1⅝
2⅜	2½	100	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2½	2½	2½	2½	....
9	10	200	W. & L.E. pf., $1 as. pd.	11⅛	11⅛	10½	10½	....
⅞	2½	100	Wisconsin Central	2	2	2	2	....
	Sales....	480,251						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99½	..	Den. & R. G.	12	13½	Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	85
4s, r., 1907	111½	112½	D. M. & Ft. D.	11	14	Nat. St. 2d pf.	18	20
4s, c., 1907	113	114	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	75	100	New Cent. C.	7	8
4s, r., 1925	124½	125½	D., S. S. & A.	2½	4	N. Y. & N. H.	187	..
4s, c., 1925	124	125	D., S. S. & A. pf.	5¾	7	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12¾	13
5s, r., 1904	112	113	Eighth Avenue	325	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	73
5s, c., 1904	112	113	Erie 2d pf.	18¼	19¼	N. Y., S. & W.	13	14
Currency 6s, 1899	103½	..	Ev. & T. H.	20	25	Norfolk So.	62	66
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103½	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	40	45	Nor. & West.	13¾	15¼
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103½	..	Ft. W. & R. G.	12	16	Ohio Southern	..	5
Dist. Col. 3-65s	118½	..	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Ont. Mining	3	5
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Ill. Cent. l. l.	93	98	Ore. R. & N.	48	50
American Coal	110	140	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	25	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1½
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	25	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Peo. & Eastern	3	7
Ann Arbor	12½	13½	K. C., P. & G.	20	21½	Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Boston A. L. pf.	106	108	Kanawha & Mich.	6	7½	Quicksilver	1½	2
Buff., R. & P. pf.	60	64	Keokuk & D. M.	3½	5	Quicksilver pf.	3	7
Capital Traction	75	..	K. & D. M. pf.	15	16½	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Central Pacific	12	14	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	R., W. & O.	121½	123
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	Laclede Gas pf.	89	92	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	47½	49¾
Chi. & E. Ill.	54	56	L. E. & W.	15¼	15½	St. L. & S. F.	6¾	7
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	20	24¾	Long Island	40	50	St. P. & Duluth	20	25
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	75	80	Manhattan Beach	4	7	St. P. & D. pf.	70	87
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	50	Md. Coal pf.	43	52	St. P. & Omaha pf.	148	155
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..	Mexican Central	5½	6¼	Sil. bullion certfs.	55½	56½
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½	Sixth Avenue	195	210
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3	Mich. Central	1	1½	Tol. & O. C.	15	25
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	78	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	84	86	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	45
C., H. V. & T. pf.	17	28	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	7	..	Twin City R. T.	..	23
Com. Cable	165	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	17	..	U. S. Express	42	45
Consol. Coal	40	..	Mobile & Ohio	27½	28½	West. Union Beef	7½	9
Consol. Ice	30½	31	Morris & Essex	171	174	Wis. Central pf.	3	6
Consol. Ice pf.	86½	88½	National Starch	5	7			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
39,740	Am. Sug. Refs.	121⅛	123⅞	121½	123¼
480	Am. Tobacco	89⅝	90½	89⅛	90⅝
140	A., T. & S. F.	11½	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝
270	A., T. & S. F. pf.	27½	27⅞	27⅛	27⅝
1,590	Bay State Gas	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
2,000	Brook. R. T.	37½	39¼	37¼	39⅛
12,530	C., B. & Q.	93½	94¾	93⅛	94⅛
17,630	C., M. & St. P.	92	93	91⅝	92⅞
1,950	C., R. I. & Pac.	84¼	85⅝	84	85⅝
310	Cent. of N. J.	91	92½	91	92¼
20	Ch. & Northwest.	121	121	121	121
1,980	Gen. Electric	31¼	32¼	31	32
1,380	Louis. & Nash.	54⅛	55	53⅝	54⅝
2,770	Manhattan	102	104⅛	101	102⅞
2,470	Mo. Pacific	25¼	26⅜	25½	26½
1,180	N. Y. Central	112½	113⅜	111⅝	113⅛
100	Nor. Pacific	21	21⅝	21	21⅞
2,180	Nor. Pac. pf.	60½	61⅛	60½	60⅝
310	Pacific Mail	27½	27½	27	27
210	Pennsylvania	114⅝	114¾	114¼	114½
5,210	People's Gas	90⅝	91⅝	89⅝	90⅝
1,960	Reading	18⅝	19	18⅝	18⅝
80	Reading 1st pf.	44	44	44	44
20	Southern pf.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
230	Tenn. C. & I.	19⅝	20½	19⅝	20
1,430	Union Pacific	28	30⅝	28⅝	30¼
650	Union Pacific pf.	53	54⅞	53	54⅞
10	U. S. Leather pf.	60¾	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
10	Wabash pf.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
180	West. Union	86⅝	87⅝	86½	87⅝
99,820					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000	Reading gen.	83	83⅝	83	83⅝
9,000	R. I. 5s, c.	105¼	105⅝	105¼	105⅝
3,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st	107½	107½	107½	107½
10,000	St. L. & I. M. 5s	88⅝	89	88⅝	89
6,000	Tex. Pac. 1st	99½	100¼	99½	100¼
27,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	55½	56	55⅛	56
$70,000					

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—The local stock market showed a decided improvement over yesterday. The traction stocks, especially, displayed considerable strength in the morning. There was some weakness in Consolidated Traction of New Jersey early in the day, and the stock declined from 45 to 43½, and afterward rallied to 44.

United Gas Improvement was well supported, although at the highest figures there was some slight realizing, but it subsequently recovered to the highest, 104. Welsbach sold up from 35 to 36¼, and Pennsylvania Heat rose from 20¼ to 21¾. The preferred showed signs of weakness in the morning, but rallied later to 57⅛.

Lehigh Valley at the opening was weak, but at the low figures it met with support and rose to 22. Choctaw common advanced from 9 to 9⅝, and the preferred from 28½ to 29½, afterward selling fractionally off.

The buying generally was by the biggest people on the street, but it was heaviest in dividend-paying stocks.

Closing prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	22	..
Northern Pacific com., t. c.	21¼	21¾
Northern Pacific pf.	60¾	61¼
Pennsylvania	57¼	57⅝
Reading, t. c.	9 5-16	9 7-16
Reading 1st pf.	22	22¼
Reading 2d pf.	11⅝	11½
St. Paul	92½	92⅝
Western New York & Penn.	3¾	3½
Metropolitan Railway	138	140
Philadelphia Traction	81	81¼
Baltimore Cons.	23¼	23½
Union Traction	15½	15¼
Penn. H., L. & P.	21½	21¾
Penn. H., L. & P. pf.	57⅛	57⅝
United Gas Improvement	104	104½
Electric Storage	..	21
Electric Storage pf.	24	25
Welsbach Light Co.	36	38
Am. R. E. L.	4½	5
Marsden	6½	6¾
Choctaw	9½	9⅝
Choctaw pf.	28¾	29¼
Reading gen. 4s	82½	83½
Elect. & P. 4s	82	82½
Cons. T., Pitts.	14	14¼
Cons. T., Pitts., pf.	48	48⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Everything was depressed to-day. American Strawboard opened at 27⅝ and closed at 28. Lake Street Elevated sold at 11¼@11⅜, second account bringing 12¼. North Chicago went at 220. West Chicago opened at 97, second account ⅝ higher; the close was at 98¼ regular and 98⅝ for second account. Chicago City Railway went from 235 to 236, closing at 235. Match opened at 137, sold to 138, and closed where it opened. National Biscuit common began at 21¼, sold to 23, and closed at 22⅝, 22¼ cash; preferred broke from 79½ at opening to 79, sold up to 80, and closed at 79¼. Metropolitan 5 per cent. bonds sold at 50¼@50. Chicago Edison stock brought 140.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard Co.	28
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	61
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	136½
National Biscuit Co. com.	22⅝
National Biscuit Co. pf.	79
Brew. & Malt. Co.	6¾
Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	30¾
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co.	6¾
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co. pf.	30
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	35
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	50¾
Int. Pkg. Co.	20
Int. Pkg. Co. pf.	44
Chi. City Ry.	24
N. Chi. St. R. R.	218½
W. Chi. St. R. R.	97⅝
South Side El. R. R.	59⅝
Lake St. Elevated	11⅞
Lake St. El. t. ctfs.	9⅞
Street's W. S. C. Line	19⅝

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip	
900	79½
5,000	79
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	
20,000	84
Atch, Col & Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs	
8,000	32
At, T & S F gen 4s	
10,000	89¾
10,000	90
1,000	89⅞
10,000	90½
10,000	90⅝
40,000	90½
500	90⅝
3,000	90
5,000	90⅜
5,000	90½
1,000	90⅝
4,000	90½
31,000	90⅝
15,000	90⅝
45,000	90½
5,000	90⅝
Adjustment 4s	
10,000	59⅛
15,000	59
20,000	59¼
15,000	59⅛
28,000	59
9,000	59⅛
10,000	59
10,000	59⅛
2,000	59½
10,000	59½
40,000	59⅜
10,000	59½
10,000c	59⅝
10,000	59½
4,000	59⅝
9,000	59½
10,000	59⅝
10,000	59½
10,000	59⅝
85,000	59½
15,000	59⅝
2,000	59½
10,000	59⅜
6,000	59½
5,000	59⅜
10,000	59½
80,000	59⅜
5,000	59
2,000	59⅜
10,000	59¼
22,000	59½
28,000	59
35,000	59⅝
80,000	[illegible]
Austin & N W 1st	
11,000	85½
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s	
2,000	120
Brooklyn R T 5s	
5,000	92
8,000	92¼
4,000	92⅝
10,000	93
1,000	94
1,000	93½
3,000	94
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	
1,000	112⅝
3,000	112½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	
8,000	97
Buff, R & P G M 5s	
10,000	106
Canada So 1st 5s	
3,000	110½
5,000	110
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	
2,000	88
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc	
2,000	39½
Cent Pac L G 5s	
5,000	100½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	
36,000	80½
11,000	81
Chi, B & Q deb 5s	
15,000	107½
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s	
4,000	97½
5,000	98
Chicago & Erie 1st	
4,000	111½
Chi G L & C Co 1st	
2,000	105½
Chi & N W 30-yr deb 5s	
2,000	116½
Chi & N W S F deb 5s, 1933	
3,000	117½
2,000	117⅝
Chi, R I & P ext 5s	
18,000	105¾
19,000	105⅝
29,000	105⅝
1,000	105⅝
48,000	105¾
Registered	
25,000	105½
Chi, R I & P deb 5s	
16,000	107¼
Chi Term Trans 4s	
5,000	85¼
4,000	85
7,000	85¼
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs	
1,000	65½
E T V & G con 5s	
15,000	111
Erie gen lien 3-4s	
1,000	70¾
12,000	70½
3,000	70⅞
5,000	71¼
5,000	71½
3,000	71¼
10,000	70⅞
Erie 4s prior bonds	
1,000	89¾
Flint & P M 6s	
1,000	115
Ft W & D C 1st	
2,000	70
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s	
1,000	120
Han & St Jo cons	
5,000	122½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	
1,000	112
H & Tex Cent G M 4s	
3,000	79¼
5,000	79⅝
Ind, Dec & West 1st	
2,000	100½
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge	
2,000	87½
Iowa Central 1st 5s	
2,000	100
Kan City & Pac 1st	
1,000	72
Knox & Ohio 1st	
3,000	117
Lehigh & Wilkes M 5s	
1,000	98
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con assented	
2,000	103¼
Long Dock 6s	
5,000	139
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s	
2,000	87¼
4,000	87½
5,000	87⅝
L, N A & C 1st	
1,000	112
Met St Ry gen 5s	
1,000	111
12,000	111¼
3,000	112
Mexican Int cons	
10,000	72¼
5,000	72½
5,000	72¾
6,000	72⅝
Mich Cent 6s, 1909	
2,000	122
Mich Cent mtge 4s	
1,000	106
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s	
6,000	116¼
Chi & Mo River 5s	
3,000	115
Minn & St L con 5s	
3,000	107
Mo, K & East 1st	
3,000	96¼
5,000	96
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
7,000	87½
6,000	88
5,000	87¾
Mo, K & T 2d	
10,000	61
11,000	61¼
5,000	61
6,000	60⅞
7,000	61
8,000	60½
Mo, K & T of T 5s	
1,000	88
Mo Pac 1st cons	
18,000	96½
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s	
10,000	77½
Nash, C & St L con	
2,000	104¼
19,000	104⅜
N Y Cent 1st coup	
20,000	116½
N Y, C & St L 4s	
2,000	105¼
3,000	105⅜
7,000	105½
N Y, S & W G M	
1,000	91
3,000	91½
Norf & W Ry con 4s	
30,000	81
Nor Pac 1st 6s	
1,000	118½
2,000	118
1,000	118¼
Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
25,000	60½
10,000	60¾
1,000	60⅝
4,000	60⅝
5,000	60⅝
15,000	60½
25,000	60½
15,000	60½
500	60½
2,500	60⅜
10,000	60⅝
500	61½
10,000	60⅝
1,000	60½
5,000	60⅝
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
10,000	94¾
1,000	95
10,000	94¾
1,000	95
2,000	94⅞
8,000	95
500	95⅜
21,000	95¼
1,000	95⅜
4,000	95⅝
10,000	95¼
2,000	95½
Nor Ry of Cal 5s	
5,000	102¼
7,000	102½
Oregon Imp 1st	
1,000	109
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 5th installment paid	
1,000	56
9,000	56½
2,000	56
5,000	56½
10,000	57
10,000	57½
10,000	57
Oregon R & N 4s	
1,000	94¼
10,000	94½
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	
2,000	89
2,000	88½
1,000	88¼
4,000	88⅜
1,000	88¾
1,000	88⅞
3,000	88¼
5,000	88
Oregon S L 1st con 5s	
25,000	120
Income A 5s	
8,000	54
Pitts & West 1st	
3,000	81
2,000	81½
6,000	81½
Rome, W & Og cons	
1,000	122
Reading Co gen 4s	
7,000	83
8,000	82⅝
24,000	82½
1,000	82⅝
16,000	82¾
1,000	82⅝
15,000	83
2,000	83⅛
3,000	83
5,000	83¼
8,000	83
10,000	82⅞
13,000	83
St L & I Mt 1st ext 4½s	
2,000	107½
St L & S F 4s	
20,000	73
St L S W 1st	
4,000	74
5,000	73
5,000	73½
St P, M & M, Montana ext 4s	
8,000	97½
San An & Ar Pass 4s	
1,000	60
2,000	60½
So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
1,000	96
So Pac of Ariz 1st	
2,000	102
10,000	102½
10,000	103
4,000	102⅞
5,000	102¾
So Pac of Cal 5s consld	
5,000	96⅜
2,000	96⅛
Southern Ry 1st 5s	
28,000	90
Standard R & T 6s	
1,000	56
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
4,000	100½
48,000	100
4,000	99¼
Tex & Pac 2d inc	
3,000	81¼
10,000c	81¼
14,000	81½
6,000	81⅜
39,000	81½
5,000	81⅞
10,000	82
3,000	82⅛
1,000	82¼
5,000	82⅛
49,000	82⅜
2,000	82½
3,000	82⅝
2,000	82½
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs	
1,000	84½
Union Pacific 4s	
87,000	92¼
1,000	92⅜
2,000	92¼
20,000	92½
101,000	92¾
11,000	92⅝
30,000	92¾
5,000	92⅞
20,000	93⅛
5,000	93
4,000	93⅛
25,000	93
6,000	93⅛
13,000	93
25,000	93⅛
37,000	93
30,000	92⅞
3,000	93
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs	
10,000	55½
22,000	55
5,000	55¾
10,000	56
20,000	56¼
10,000	55½
3,000	56¼
14,000	56
18,000	55½
5,000	56
10,000	55¾
Virginia Mid G M	
5,000	105½
Wabash 1st 5s	
21,000	108¼
4,000	108½
1,000	108¼
4,000	108
6,000	108⅜
1,000	108⅛
Wabash 2d mtge 6s	
1,000	78
5,000	78½
West Shore gtd 4s	
19,000	110¼
Registered	
1,000	109¼
W N Y & P 1st	
2,000c	108½
W N Y & P gen	
4,000	52
West Union deb 7s, '75	
3,000	105¼
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs	
5,000	39½
10,000	40
1,000	40¼
11,000	40½
10,000	40½
7,000	40
10,000	40½
50,000	41
50,000	41
20,000	41
8,000	41
12,000	41
5,000	41
Total sales	$3,003,600

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—The local market was firm throughout, and strong in specialties. The strong things were Montana, Butte, Baltic, Old Dominion, and Tamarack for the copper shares; Atchison preferred, Chicago Junction, and Union Pacific for the railroads, and the bond list generally. Montana gained over two points; Butte, 1¾; Tamarack, 3; Old Dominion, 1; and Baltic, ¾. The strength in copper shares is meeting with a favorable comment on all sides, and, while like all upward movements in the market it has its doubters, the best authorities agree that it is a thoroughly sound advance, based upon actual merit.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	221	..
Boston & Lowell	222	224
Boston & Maine	161	..
Boston & Providence	272	..
Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards	111	112
Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards pf.	114½	115
Fitchburg pf.	..	99
Maine Central	129½	131
Old Colony	..	192
Oregon Short Line	28	29
West End	82	..
West End pf.	102½	104

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	2	2¼
Arnold	8½	8¾
Atlantic	30	31
Boston & Montana	176¾	177
Butte & Boston	24½	24¾
Calumet & Hecla	..	522
Centennial	10¾	11
Franklin	14½	15
Gold Coin Mines	1½	1¾
Napa, (Quicksilver)	..	7½
Osceola	40	40½
Pioneer, (gold)	5	5¼
Quincy	108	110
Santa Ysabel	6⅜	6⅝
Tamarack	152	153
Tecumseh	2½	..
Wolverine	20¾	21¼

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	257	258
Dominion Coal	20⅝	20¾
Dominion Coal pf.	106	108
Edison Electric Illuminating	165	..
Erie Telephone	68	70
General Electric	32	..
General Electric pf.	90	..
Illinois Steel	48	51
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21½	22
Mexican Telephone	70	..
New England Telephone	125	128
Philadelphia Company	30	31
Pullman Palace Car	177¼	178½
United States Oil	13⅞	..
United States Rubber	16	17
Westinghouse Electric	..	24

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	4¼	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	27½	27⅝

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Seaboard Realty Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—H. C. Green and W. H. Borse, New York City; E. B. Stanton, Brooklyn.

Groton Manufacturing Company of Manhattan, to manufacture machinery and tools; capital, $5,000. Directors—T. E. Stillman and W. A. Taylor, Brooklyn; E. W. Ketcham, Yonkers.

The Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company of New York City yesterday certified to the Secretary of State a reduction in the membership of its Board of Directors from nine to seven.

Vestal Centre Creamery Company of Vestal Centre, Broome County; capital, $2,00[illegible]. Directors—Sylvenus Fairbrother, Dav[illegible] Fehley, Marvin Morton, John Sincup, and W. H. Fairbrother, Vestal Centre.

Mechanicsville Improvement Company of Mechanicsville, to deal in real estate; capital, $10,000. Directors—A. B. Orcutt, W. L. Howland, W. H. Allen, and H. C. Bailey, Mechanicsville; J. W. Whitbeck, Stillwater.

Sager Gear Company of Rochester, to manufacture machines and tools; capital stock, $300,000; Directors—Erickson Perkins, H. H. Sager, George C. Sager, F. W. Zoller, and F. P. Allen, Rochester.

New York Printers' Board of Trade of New York City. Directors—A. C. Kienle and C. H. Kienle, Manhattan; G. F. Gerdts, Hoboken, N. J.; L. C. Fish, Brooklyn; Valentine Steinbach, Bayonne, N. J.

GOLD COMING FROM ABROAD.

Orders for $2,800,000 Placed in London and Paris.

A result of a tendency to higher rates for time loans within the present week was a reduction yesterday in the rate of sterling exchange and the announcement of gold shipments from Paris and London amounting to $2,800,000. Other shipments are likely to be announced to-day. The known consignees of the gold ordered yesterday are Muller, Schall & Co., $600,000 in French gold, which may go to Havana on commercial account; L. Von Hoffmann & Co., $750,000; Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $700,000; National City Bank, $500,000, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $250,000. Most of this gold will arrive here next week.

With about $204,000,000 in gold in the Sub-Treasury, $60,000,000 in the Clearing House, the National Park Bank paying gold over its counter, and a hoard of the metal in other banks, the coming gold is neither needed nor welcome. It settles in convenient form balances due on account of our enormous shipments and the recent heavy purchases for European account of stocks during the recent declines in quotations.

HAY TRUST WITH $5,000,000.

American Hay Company, Including 100 Big Buyers, Formed in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—One of the largest trusts formed in years has been organized by Chicago men under the name of the American Hay Company. Although the in[illegible] Michigan laws, the headquarters will be in this city.

The organization, when completed, will include more than one hundred of the largest buyers and shippers of hay in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan. The capital stock is to be $5,000,000. A tract of land [illegible] purchased as a site for [illegible] warehouse. Buffalo is selected [illegible] warehouse because the [illegible] be handled will be marketed in New England.

F. W. [illegible] President of the Allen Line [illegible] City, is the originator of the scheme.

The incorporators are F. H. Lope, [illegible]pe, Bryan; D. E. Baker, [illegible] G. Allen, Chicago; E. B. [illegible] Michigan; Kellogg & [illegible] Mich.; E. S. Farrar, Mont[illegible] [illegible]tcher, Tiffin, Ohio, and C. [illegible]ch.

[illegible] be held at Toledo, Ohio, [illegible] the organization. Mr. [illegible] not be the object to raise [illegible] to the consumer or lower [illegible] the farmer, but to handle [illegible] legitimate profit and not at [illegible] fictitious value on hay.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

R. ROTHSCHILD'S SONS COMPANY.—Judge Conlan of the City Court has appointed John A. Fitzpatrick receiver in supplementary proceedings for the R. Rothschild's Sons Company of 573 Broadway, on the application of Mr. Fitzpatrick.

FRANK C. ELLIOTT.—Deputy Sheriff Maguire has received an execution for $5,554 against Frank C. Elliott, ship broker, of 8 Beaver Street, in favor of Hugo Kaiser & Co., on a note made by Mary F. Elliott, which was indorsed by Frank C. Elliott. No property has yet been levied upon.

CHARLES H. EATON.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received an attachment against Charles H. Eaton, an artist, for $360 in favor of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, for rent of a studio in its building, at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, from Nov. 1, 1894, to Nov. 1, 1895. It was obtained on the ground that he is a resident of Leonia, N. J.

SAWYER, MANNING & CO.—The Sheriff received another attachment yesterday against Sawyer, Manning & Co., dry goods commission merchants, at 86 Franklin Street, this city, and of Boston, and also against the Burlington Woolen Company of Winooski, Vt., for $25,000, which was obtained by Hastings & Gleason for Joseph M. Harris, on a draft of the company which was accepted by the firm. The attachment was served on Sawyer, Manning & Co. The stock of goods at 86 Franklin Street belonged to the various mills for which the firm was selling agent, and has been released by the Sheriff. It is expected in the trade that there will be a speedy reorganization of the entire business.

Out of Town.

ACKERMAN & VAN GEISEN.—Ackerman & Van Geisen, grocers, of Paterson, N. J., made an assignment yesterday to Walter B. Ackerman. He said he expected to be able to pay 100 cents on the dollar. Slow collections are blamed for the trouble.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

ADEE, Charles T.—C. A. Stewart	$156
BASS, Nathan & Beckie—J. Eichner	61
BARD, William H.—H. A. Satterly, two judgments, deficiency	2,204
BOLAND, Patrick, and Patrick J. Stenson—J. A. Baier	414
BRAUN, Henry—H. Gerlach	446
BUCKMANN, Frederick J., and Henry C. Berger—F. S. Williams and another, costs	25
BATES, Andrew J., and others—L. Knorr against each defendant	117
BATES, Andrew J., and others—L. Knorr, against each defendant, costs	244
BUCKHOLDER, Charles S.—A. Scheuer and another	115
BLOCH, Morris—E. L. Cohn	536
BRICKNER, William H., and Theodore—Hannis Distilling Company	221
BATES, Charles S.—T. D. Dinwoody	26
BATES, Charles S.—P. Mullin	91
BRATTON, James—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	113
CHAPIN, Josiah L.—India Rubber and Gutta Percha Insulating Company	814
CROSSMAN, Greenlief W.—J. Kelly	869
DAYNES, Ryder & Co., as attorneys, &c.—H. Greenberg	1,503
BRENNAN, Thomas J.—T. W. Morris & Co. and others, (four judgments)	4,670
BRENNAN, Thomas J., and Thomas J. Cosgrove, as assignee—T. W. Morris & Co. and others, costs	674
EVANS, George C., George A., and Sarah C.—G. Benjamin and others	2,111
ELLISON, Luke H.—W. G. Hamilton and another, trustees	146
EDGAR, George C., George, and Thomas [illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.06⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	36½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	31
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.45
Cotton, middling	6¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6¼
Sugar, granulated	5⅝
Molasses, O. K., prime	30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	3⅝
Pork, mess	10.87½
Hogs, dressed, 160 pounds	5½
Lard, prime	5.45
Butter, creamery, Western	20
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft	10.15
Steel rails	18.00
Pig iron warrants	6.55
Lake copper, ingot	11.70

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Flour quiet; No. 2 Spring wheat, 91@92c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 91c; No. 2 red, $1.02@$1.03½; No. 2 corn, 28½@28¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 28½@28¾c; No. 2 oats, 25⅞c; No. 3 white, free on board, 27½@29c; No. 2 rye, 49¼c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 32@39c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.28; Northwestern, $1.27; prime timothy seed, $2.95; mess pork, per bbl, $10.45@$10.50; lard, per 100 lbs, $5.15@$5.17½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $5.05@$5.35; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.35@$5.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18½; sugars unchanged.

COTTON.

Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of affairs politically, the cotton market made a distinct average gain yesterday. Encouraging advices from Liverpool in the morning gave a bullish send-off to our market, which, after opening steady, at an advance of 2@4 points, further improved 3@5 points, the upward movement being assisted by indications of continued activity and firmness in Southern spot cotton markets on top of continued heavy clearances. The volume of business, however, was somewhat circumscribed on account of increasing misapprehensions as to the outcome of the present relations between the United States and Spain. There was no general concern on this account, however; the market absorbed offerings almost with avidity. The holders of cotton were, for one thing, reassured by the increased stability of the stock market. Private cables indicating decided strength and activity in English cotton spinners' circles also contributed to the more or less confident feeling. The market for futures here closed steady, at a net advance of 5@8 points; total sales, 170,000 bales. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	6.08	6.03	6.03	6.06@6.07
March	6.03	6.07	6.02	6.07@6.08
April	6.06	6.07	6.06	6.09@6.10
May	6.09	6.14	6.08	6.13@6.14
June	6.12	6.15	6.12	6.16@6.17
July	6.15	6.19	6.15	6.19@6.20
August	6.19	6.23	6.18	6.22@6.23
September	6.18	6.21	6.18	6.22@6.23
October	6.16	6.19	6.15	6.19@6.20
November	6.17	6.19	6.17	6.20@6.21
December	6.22	6.22	6.19	6.22@6.23
January	6.22	6.22	6.22	6.24@6.26

Southern spot markets, middling: Savannah, 5⅝c; Charleston, 5 11-16c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 5¾c; Baltimore, 6⅛c; Augusta, 6 1-16c; St. Louis, 5 11-16c; Galveston, 5 15-16c; New Orleans, 5⅝c; Mobile, 5 11-16c; Memphis, 5 11-16c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25.—Middling uplands, 3 7-16d. February, 323b; February-March, 323s; March-April, 323s; April-May, 323s; May-June, 323b; June-July, 323b; July-August, 323b; August-September, 323b; September-October, 322½b; October-November, 322½b; November-December, 322½s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
February	..	..	..	105
May	99⅝	100⅝	99⅝	99⅞
July	92 1-16	92⅞	92	92
Corn—				
May	34⅝	35	34⅝	34⅞
July	36⅛	36¼	35⅝	35⅞
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	30½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	103¾	104¾	102¼	103¼
July	89⅞	90⅝	89¼	89¾
Corn—				
February	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
May	29⅞	30⅜	29⅜	29⅞
July	31	31⅜	30⅝	30⅞
Oats—				
February	..	..	..	25⅝
May	26	26¼	26	26⅛
July	24⅛	24½	24⅛	24⅜

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

For the greater part of the day the wheat market reflected in its stronger range of prices a more settled speculative feeling and less of the nervous undercurrent which marked Thursday's proceedings. Just before the close, however, there was an active movement on the part of bear traders, which sent prices off to the lowest point of the day, followed by a further break on the curb to 99½c for May, with the last price 99⅝c. This attack was entirely unexpected by scalpers and almost demoralized the market for a time, provoking liquidation by early buyers and a general feeling of heaviness similar to that prevailing on Thursday's market.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 25.—February, 97½c; May, 96⅛@96¼c; July, 95½c; No. 1 hard, $1.00¾; No. 1 Northern, 98¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 25.—No. 1 Northern, 99½c@$1; No. 2 Spring, 94c; May, $1.01¾.

DULUTH, Feb. 25.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 98¼c; May, 97¾c; July, 95¾c.

Corn.

No. 2, 36½c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 31c; No. 3, 30½c; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 32c; track mixed, 31@34c; track white, 33@39c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 58@58½c; State rye dull; 53½@54½c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. BARLEY—40c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, and 32½c asked, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. SEEDS—Clover, fair, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.25@$6; timothy, $3@$3.75.

Flour and Meal.

[illegible]

PROVISIONS.

[illegible]

COFFEE.

[illegible]

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	5.75	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
September	5.80	..	..	5.80@5.85
October	..	..	..	5.85@5.90
November	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.90@5.95
December	5.90	5.95	5.90	5.95@6.00
January	5.95	5.95	5.95	

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Hamburg—Unchanged to ¼f lower; sales, 10,000 bags. Havre—Unchanged to ¼f net lower; total sales, 33,000 bags; February, 36.75; March, 37; April, 37; May, 37.25; June, 37.50; July, 37.75; August, 38; September, 38; October, 38.25; November, 38.50; December, 38.75.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 3-16c; muscovado, 3 11-16c; molasses sugar, 3 7-16c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 20@20½c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16@16½c; prime Summer yellow, 23c; off-Summer yellow, 23c; butter grades, 26@27c; prime white, 24½@25½c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American, raw, 41@43c; American, boiled, 45@46c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 44@45c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of foreign wools, based upon Wool Exchange official classifications, are as follows: Foreign—Port Philip combing, 32@36c; Port Philip clothing, 25@30c; Adelaide combing, 24@28c; New Zealand clothing, 24@26c; fine crossbred, 27@29c; Cape clothing, 18@20c; Cape combing, 19@21c; Mont Primera, 22@24c; merino, 21@23c; English, Irish, and Canadian—Irish hogs, 31@32c; Irish wethers, 30@31c; Shropshire hogs, 31@32c; Shropshire wethers, 30@31c; Sussex ewes, 30@31c; Canadian combing, Sussex tegs, 32c; Sussex ewes, 30@31c; Canadian combing, 30@31c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.65; oil, barrels, $3; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, regulars, 35c; machines, 35½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.40@$1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.85; K, $1.95; M, $2.05; N, $2.15; W G, $2.40; W W, $2.75.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 25.—Turpentine, 33½c. Resin, A, B, C, $1.20; D, $1.25; E, F, $1.30; G, $1.40; H, $1.60; I, $1.65; K, $1.75; M, $1.80; N, $1.95; W G, $2; W W, $2.25.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 25.—Turpentine, 33@33½c. Resin $1.20@$1.25.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 25.—Turpentine, 32½c. Resin unchanged.

METALS.

IRON—$6.45@$6.55. SPELTER—$4.10@$4.30. LEAD—$3.75@$3.82½.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, $4.55@$5.05; oxen, $3.10@$4.55; bulls, $3.50@$4; cows, $2.65@$3.60. CALVES—Veals, $4.50@$8; city-dressed veals, 8½@11½c. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $4@$5 for poor to choice; lambs, $5.12½@$6.10 for common to prime. HOGS—$4.15@$4.40.

MUTUAL RESERVE TROUBLES

Old Policy Holders Resent Increased Assessments and Say They Are Being Frozen Out.

CONFERENCE WITH OFFICERS

Former Rates of Insurance Alleged to Have Been Too Cheap for Safety—Investigation of Association's Condition Decided Upon.

The differences between some of the policy holders and the executive officers of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association are evidently near the culmination of a decisive fight. There seems to be no question of the association's solvency. The older policy holders believe and say that a deliberate and cruel attempt is being made to freeze them out and acquire enormous profits at their expense. The officers say they are increasing assessments on old policies because they find that these policies cannot be carried at the original assessments, and the increase is allowed in the contract.

There was a conference yesterday afternoon between representatives of the organization of policy holders which was formed on Thursday and executive officers of the association. One of the first inquiries of the policy holders was about the reserve fund of over $4,000,000. They wished to know whether that was on paper or on deposit, and evidence was given to show that it exists in available values. They were also assured that every facility would be given them to investigate the condition and methods of the association.

Their Circular Letter.

After the conference they prepared a circular letter to be sent to the members of their organization. It says:

> We have to report that we have had a preliminary interview with the Executive Committee of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.
>
> They have shown a disposition to furnish us such information and data as we may require, but as the time of payment of the present mortuary call will expire March 3 we confined ourselves to seeing what arrangements could be made to protect the interests of our members in regard to this; and we recommend that policy holders do not allow their policies to lapse through non-payment of the present assessment, but that they pay same under protest, and before the date of another assessment we will have procured further information which will enable us to judge of the best course to be taken to protect the interests of policy holders.

The circular then recommends that certified checks for assessments be indorsed with the statement that they are sent under protest and that Post Office orders be accompanied by formal notice to the company that they are for payment of the assessment under protest.

Vice President George D. Eldridge of the association told a reporter yesterday afternoon that the trouble was with policies issued prior to 1890.

"The fact is," he said, "that those policies were issued at a lower rate than insurance could be safely given for. However, they contained a clause giving the association the right to increase the assessments as it became necessary. Those policies did not contemplate a level rate. They specifically contemplated an increasing rate with increasing age. Now, it is necessary that the increase shall be enforced, and we are enforcing it under the contract. Since 1890 we have been issuing policies based on attained age, and from holders of these there is no complaint."

Letter from Mr. Ackerman.

The attention of Mr. Eldridge was called to a communication received by THE NEW YORK TIMES from J. H. Ackerman, 225 West Forty-third Street. Mr. Ackerman wrote of the case of an old man whose bi-monthly assessment on a policy for $3,000 had been increased from $36.09 to $65. The insured is unable to pay the increase, and if it is enforced his policy will lapse after [illegible] years of payments.

Mr. Eldridge said there was no relief in such cases—that the association is compelled to protect itself and its policy holders, and the payment of the increased assessments, he said, is obligatory.

"Is it not a fact," he was asked, "that policies at practically the same increased rates but purporting to offer some special advantages were offered to old policy holders as a matter of choice two years ago?"

"Yes; and quite a number accepted the new policies."

"Were not policy holders especially urged to accept these new policies, and were not agents threatened with dismissal and in some cases actually dismissed because they refused to urge policy holders to make the change?"

"There is absolutely no truth in the statement that agents were threatened or dismissed for that cause," Mr. Eldridge replied.

"Were the policies so exchanged included in your annual report as new business?"

"Of course not. The new policies merely took the place of old ones, and were so reported."

On the other hand, agents of the association in several cities outside of New York have asserted that they were dismissed or had resigned because they refused to assist the efforts of special agents to induce policy holders to exchange their old policies for the new and more expensive form, and that they have the written evidence to prove their assertions.

Policy Holders' Views.

Members of the policy holders' organization who were asked about the increase of assessments said it was unjust, unnecessary on the face of the figures, and simply an attempt to freeze out the cheaper insurance and avoid the payment of death claims which would be inevitable in the course of nature, and realize huge profits for the association.

"They say the insurance was too cheap," said one of these, a prominent man, who re[illegible] special reasons to permit his name to be used. "Their own reports show that in 1889 with this cheap insurance they had accumulated a reserve fund of $400,000. This fund has increased to over $4,000,000. These people are called on to pay assessments increased from 50 to 300 per cent. on the plea that the association cannot continue to carry them at the old rates.

"As to the contract they talk about, we hold that there are two sides to that. The policy had on it a printed table of rates, [illegible] per $1,000 at sixty-five years of age, for instance. Many of us were assured by agents and officers of the company that the rates would never go beyond that. That was a contract, also, and it is binding. Twenty-five per cent. of each assessment went into the reserve fund, and at the expiration of five, ten, and fifteen years bonds were to be issued representing the policy holders' share in this fund. It was understood that these bonds were to be available for payment of premiums. There are men now who have these bonds, and believe they have paid-up policies. The official documents issued by the company give that impression, and they give many other false impressions.

"It is a question whether we cannot carry these documents into court and force the company to stand to the promises contained in them. Now policy holders who cannot pay the increased assessments find their bonds, representing money they have paid and supposed to be held for their benefit, are to be confiscated."

F. B. Thurber's Advice.

Francis B. Thurber, President of the organization of policy holders, said that all that can be done just now is to advise policy holders to pay the present assessment under protest, and thereby protect their rights.

"The truth is," he said, "all of us have neglected our business. We have simply signed proxies for the annual meetings of the policy holders and allowed a few men to do as they liked. Within the next two months we will have a thorough examination into the company's management and condition and see if this increase in assessments is justified. If it is not, we will assert our rights. If we cannot do it any other way, we can do it by bringing about a radical change of management and administration."

"The whole trouble comes from extravagance," said another policy holder, who attended the conference yesterday afternoon. "It used to cost $500,000 a year to run the company. Now it costs $2,000,000."

J. L. Webster of 107 West Eighty-eighth Street published a "personal" in a morning paper yesterday saying that he holds a policy for $30,000 in the Mutual Reserve and calling on his fellow-members to join him in an investigation of the association's affairs to ascertain if the increase in assessments is necessary. There are 21,000 policy holders in this State who are affected by the heavy increase of assessments. In other States and cities movements similar to that which resulted in the organization here have been begun. In Baltimore, where the association does a large business, an organization of policy holders has gone so far as to suggest asking for a receiver.

The indications are, however, that if after full investigation the old policy holders are satisfied that the increased assessments are necessary to protect their policies and carry on the business of the association, they will submit. Otherwise they will make fights both in the courts and at the annual election.

THE TARIFF ASSOCIATION.

W. S. Banta, by His Vote, Prevents the Adoption of the Joint Committee's Report.

A special meeting of the Tariff Association (Fire Underwriters) was held yesterday. The joint committee recommended that the rate of commission paid for non-rated business be fixed at 25 per cent., and that 35 per cent. be allowed to branch office agents writing non-rated risks exclusively. The report, which involved a change of scope, and therefore necessitated a unanimous vote for adoption, was defeated by the vote of William S. Banta, which was cast by his representative, Mr. Little.

The report was tabled, and the association voted that, when it adjourned, it should be until Tuesday, March 1, when the same proposition will receive a second vote. If this vote is not successful, the association will break and a rate war will be started.

President Sheldon of the Phenix of Brooklyn introduced a resolution that no member shall reinsure a risk outside until members of the association shall have an opportunity to reinsure so much of the line as they can take. The resolution was referred to the Executive Committee, with a request for a favorable report.

A letter from Mr. Banta, defending his position in blocking the plans of the association, was read by President Driggs. Mr. Banta stated in this letter that he was opposed to limiting the brokerage on non-rated business to 25 per cent., because it was a scheme which the association had never before felt strong enough to adopt, while the Continental stood ready to absorb practically all the non-rated business up town. He had no faith in the gain to the members of the association by the accession of a few of the less important non-tariff companies, and was also opposed to the suppression of the sub-agencies. He repelled the attempt to fix upon him responsibility for any disaster to the association which might result from his vote. He stated that he believed it unwise to sacrifice principle to expediency, and ended his letter by saying that he would endeavor to endure the false position into which he might be thrust by his action.

Since the companies represented in Mr. Banta's agency are among the few which showed a considerable increase in receipts in the fire patrol report for the last six months of 1897, it is not believed that they will maintain a position certain to produce demoralization in rates throughout the country. Mr. Banta has been confined to his private office for the last ten days by a severe flesh wound, and declined to see any one yesterday. In reply to a note sent to him yesterday afternoon in regard to whether his present position was unalterable, he said that he wished to make no statement further than that his vote had been cast in opposition to the report of the joint committee. A member of the committee stated after the meeting yesterday that the joint committee would stand by its report, and that, if it did not receive unanimous approval next Tuesday, the committee would unquestionably exercise its power to throw rates open.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

E. F. Beddall, United States Manager of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, has returned from the South much improved in health.

E. C. Irvin, President of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, was in town yesterday to attend the meeting of the Tariff Association. The Fire Association is the leading company represented by W. S. Banta, who caused the deadlock in the meeting of the association, and Mr. Irvin is anxious in regard to the relation of his company to the future of the association.

A meeting of the Suburban Tariff Association has been called for Tuesday, March 1, at which the subject of insurance rates is expected to come up for action. The character of this action will depend largely upon whether the New York Tariff Association has by that time overcome the difficulties which at present obstruct the companies in their attempts to avert a rate war in the metropolitan district.

The Board of Fire Insurance Brokers, which failed to secure a quorum on Wednesday of this week, will call another meeting soon. The position assumed by the Home of New York, which is, in substance, unalterable opposition to the recognition of the brokers' board by the Tariff Association, has led to a definite purpose on the part of several leading companies to undertake the amendment of the constitution of the association to permit the adoption of a brokers' measure by a 90 per cent. vote. The amendment, if proposed, will but mark the disappointment of many underwriters, since the English companies will to a large extent support the Home in this matter.

It was learned yesterday that a change in the control of the Lincoln Fire is almost beyond possibility. Only 150 shares of the company's stock can be reached easily, and, should a majority of the stock by any chance be transferred, a change is unlikely. The Directors of the company have been elected in five classes, and to serve three years, and E. E. Carley, the General Manager, holds a five-year contract. The personal following of Mr. Carley in the Board of Directors is strong, and is insured by the fact that the organization and present position of the company are largely due to his efforts.

A CAT FIGHTS ITS MASTER.

After Biting Him Twice the Animal Attacks a Policeman.

Marc Aymong, a resident of Palisade Avenue, in West Hoboken, had an Angora cat, which he valued highly, and of which the family made a great pet. Yesterday, while Mr. Aymong was feeding the animal it apparently became mad. It sprang at Mr. Aymong, biting him savagely on the leg in two places.

The police were requested to shoot the cat, and Patrolman Quirk was sent to act as executioner. The animal attacked him and would have bitten him also if he had not knocked it out with his club. The officer then put a bullet into its head. Mr. Aymong had his wounds cauterized.

BISHOP VON ANZER'S VISIT.

The Noted German Missionary Is Returning to His Chinese Charge.

Among the passengers on the North German Lloyd Liner Trave was the Right Rev. Bishop J. B. Von Anzer of South Shantung, China, one of the youngest Bishops of the Catholic Church, who since 1878 has been at the head of the Catholic missions in China, and is the head of the Order of Divine Work for China, as well as a Baron of the Bavarian Kingdom and a wearer of the Imperial German Order of the Red Eagle. The Bishop said he was on his way home, after accomplishing his mission, and he was returning to China satisfied that his service would be appreciated for ages.

"The settlement of the rights of German subjects in China and assuring them proper protection was my mission," the Bishop said. "I consider that I have peaceably settled a threatened conflict between Germany and China."

It was owing to the killing of Fathers Nies and Henle, two priests under his charge, on All Saints' Day that Emperor William of Germany sent warships to China, demanding an indemnity of $200,000 for the death of the two priests and the erection of six new Catholic Churches and homes for priests in the Chinese Empire. The Chinese Government accepted the terms, and war was averted.

Bishop Von Anzer yesterday visited Archbishop Corrigan, accompanied by Bishop Wigger of the Newark Diocese, and the Rev. Fathers Hofschneider and Fisher of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, Hoboken. Bishop Von Anzer also visited St. Leo's Home, in West Street. He went to Philadelphia last night, where he will be the guest of the Rev. Father Hammeke, cousin of Father Nies, one of the priests who was murdered in Shantung. Bishop Von Anzer expects to spend several days in Philadelphia, after which he will go to Buffalo to see an old college classmate. He will then start for China.

A JUROR UNDER SUSPICION.

Disagreement in the Bailey Manslaughter Case May Lead to Arrests.

The trial of Frank Bailey for manslaughter, before Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, resulted yesterday in charges that the jury had been tampered with. Bailey was the Captain of the lumber barge American Eagle, which plies between this city and Troy. It was alleged that on June 20, 1896, he set his dog after eleven-year-old Fannie Gallagher, who was playing with other children on his barge, which was moored at the foot of West Twentieth Street, and that the dog chased the child into the water, where she was drowned.

The jury retired at noon on Thursday, and at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon they came into court with the announcement that they could not agree. They had been out twenty-six hours. After the foreman announced the disagreement nearly all of the jurors wanted to speak with the Justice. They held whispered conversations with him, and all pointed to one of their number, who sat with a stolid expression on his face alone by himself. "That's the man," they cried. And they pointed their fingers at him. Finally they all crowded around him, accusing him of holding up the jury, when the defendant was plainly guilty. The accused juror turned pale, and was apparently badly frightened.

Justice Fursman beckoned to Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, who had prosecuted the case, and he stepped up to the bench. The Justice and the prosecutor held a long conversation. The jury was then discharged and scattered to their homes.

Mr. McIntyre, when asked about the matter later, said: "I most certainly believe that the jury has been tampered with. They stood eleven for conviction to one for acquittal from the start, and that one would not swerve from his decision. From evidence, which has been given me I am convinced that there was something back of this. A thorough investigation will be made, and I think it will result in one or two arrests in a day or two. The jury was locked up, of course, from the time they first went out, but during the trial they were allowed to go to their homes."

Bailey, when it was announced that the jury could not agree, was taken back to the Tombs. His bail was increased from $2,500 to $7,000.

HUDSON COUNTY INDICTMENTS.

The Grand Jury Instructed to Investigate Work of Freeholders.

The Hudson County Grand Jury yesterday handed in several indictments, the nature of which was not made public. When Judge Lippincott had glanced over them he said to the Grand Jury that he felt it incumbent upon him to direct their attention to certain statements made in the local newspapers to the effect that the affairs of the county were badly managed by the Board of Freeholders. One of the charges, Judge Lippincott said, was that the board had exceeded the appropriations fixed for the year 1897. He said that if this was true the board had made itself liable to charges of malfeasance.

He instructed the Grand Jury to investigate the matter at once and report the facts to the Court by March 5 at the latest. He also directed the Grand Jury to include in its report a statement setting forth the total amount expended in 1897 and also the debts incurred.

TESTIMONY OF DEAD WITNESSES.

It Is Admitted in the Koerner Trial by Recorder Goff.

The important question as to the admission of the testimony of deceased witnesses in the trial of William J. Koerner, charged with the murder of Rose Alice Redgate, was decided by Recorder Goff yesterday in favor of the prosecution. It was believed that on the decision of this question the fate of Koerner might depend. When court opened in the morning, the Recorder announced that he had decided that it was proper to admit the testimony of Dr. Donovan and Mrs. Clay. Abraham Levy, the counsel for the defendant, sprang to his feet and made strenuous objections.

As soon as all Mr. Levy's objections to the Court's ruling had been made without success, the prosecutor demanded that the testimony of Mrs. Clay, who was one of the most important witnesses at the first trial, and who a short time later died in a sanitarium, be read by the stenographer. The record of the testimony was produced, and was read, while Mr. Levy objected at almost every sentence. The testimony of Dr. Donovan was also read, the reading being interrupted in the same way by Mr. Levy's objections.

Before court opened Mr. Levy said he did not care whether or not the Recorder decided against him upon this question, because he felt sure an adverse ruling would not stand in a higher court. Mr. Levy now believes that the re-trial will result just as did the first, in a reversal by the higher court.

Washington County's Convention.

Isaac V. Baker, who at the Republican primaries two weeks ago defeated Henry G. Burleigh, the anti-organization leader, for control of Washington County, has called the County Convention for March 16. The convention will be held at Salem, and delegates will be chosen to the State, Senatorial, and Congressional Conventions. The delegates will be the first chosen in the State this year.

REAPPRAISEMENT OF IMPORTS.

Following is a list of reappraisements of merchandise made by the Board of General Appraisers, and announced by President Charles H. Ham yesterday:

17,282—Manufactures of flax, from ——, Belfast, Jan. 22, 1898. 3 5-6 inch white linen shirting cloth, 36 E, entered at 8½d., plus packing. Discount 3½ per cent. No advance.

4,396-4,39[illegible], ——, Philadelphia—O. P. Cigars, from Neuhaus, Neumann & Co., Havana, Jan. 8, 1898, &c. Cigars, entered at various prices, Spanish gold. Add cases and packing. No advance.

4,836, O. P., Philadelphia—Articles of flax, from F. G. Gulich & Sohne, Waltersdorf, Nov. 10, 1897. Goods entered at various prices, marks, subject to 50 per cent. abatement. Advanced by disallowance of 45 per cent. abatement.

4,405, O. P., Galveston—Nursery stock, from ——, Antwerp, ——. 4,000 Multi flora and Manetti roses, entered at $10, United States currency per total, advanced to $14 per total. 3,500 ditto, 20 Rugora roses, 89 gooseberries, assorted, entered at $15 per total, advanced to $21 per total. 29 Mad. plantin, 100 Clematis, small, 900 Seringen, 12,000 Manetti roses, branches without roots, entered at $10 per total, advanced to $14 per total. 600 Spirea, 200 Spirea palmata, 300 hydrangeas, 200 Seringen, 54 phlox, white and red, entered at $20 per total, advanced to $28 per total. Balance similar goods and advances.

4,406-4,407, O. P., New Orleans—Cotton mosquito netting, from Thomas Adams & Co., Nottingham, Dec. 3, 1897. 72-inch white mosquito net, B. 25, entered at 4d., advanced to 4¼d. per yard. 90-inch ditto, F, 25, entered at 7¼d., advanced to 7½d. per yard. 90-inch ditto, E, 50, entered at 7d., advanced to 7¼d. per yard. 120-inch ditto, F, 18, entered at 9½d., advanced to 10d. per yard. 90-inch ditto, B, 10, entered at 6⅝d., advanced to 6⅞d. per yard. 120-inch ditto, entered at 8½d., advanced to 8⅞d. per yard. Discounts 15 per cent. and 2½ per cent. Add cases, prompt cash discount 1¼ per cent., less carriage to Liverpool. Balance similar goods and advances.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

A Decision Against the Collector Defining Boleros as Wearing Apparel.

Muser Brothers of this city imported a quantity of so-called boleros some time ago, and the controversy over the classification of these goods by the customs officers has excited much interest on the part of both Government officials and the importers.

As shown by the samples and the evidence presented to the Board of Classification, boleros are embroidered articles designed as ornaments for women's dresses and intended to be stitched to the waists of dresses, so as to produce jacket effects without being in fact jackets. They were returned by the local Appraiser as articles embroidered by hand or machinery, and were assessed for duty at 50 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 276 of the Tariff act of 1894, where embroidered articles are provided for.

The contention of the importers was that boleros were wearing apparel, and dutiable at 40 per cent. under Paragraph 258 of the said act. The importers conceded that they were embroidered. There were two questions for the board to determine: First, "Are these articles wearing apparel?" Second, "If so, is the term 'wearing apparel' more specific than 'articles embroidered by hand or machinery'?" The board, in an opinion written by ex-Judge Somerville, decided that as a matter of fact the articles known as boleros are wearing apparel. The protest was therefore sustained and the decision of the Collector reversed, with an appropriate order of reliquidation as to all articles invoiced as boleros.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Twenty-third Ward Plot Sold to a Manufacturing Company—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

J. Clarence Davies & Co., associated with B. M. Strauss & Co., have sold, for William R. Brown, a plot of sixteen lots, fronting 200 feet on One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 200 feet on One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, and 200 feet on Willow Avenue. The purchasers are a foreign manufacturing company, who intend to erect at once a large factory on the plot, employing from 1,000 to 1,200 hands. Before selecting this site the company had considered a number of attractive offers from the Boards of Trade of several of the cities in this State. The property is within two blocks of the Huntington tract, recently purchased by the Morgenthau syndicate.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold, for Mrs. Julia French, to an investor, the plot, southwest corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 100 by 75.

It is reported that Charles Lowen has sold, to a Mr. Rogan, for about $275,000, the seven-story apartment house Seminole, northeast corner of the Boulevard and Sixty-ninth Street, fronting 112.10 feet on the Boulevard, 42.6 feet on the street, and measuring 100.5 feet and 94.1 feet, respectively, on its easterly and northerly lines.

M. & L. Hess have sold, for Edna V. Minor, the five-story building 56 East Thirteenth Street, 125 feet west of Broadway. It is understood that the buyer will improve the property.

George R. Read has sold, for Col. Emmons Clark, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, northwest corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, 20 by 55 by 100.5.

The owner of the four-story dwelling 68 West Fifty-fourth Street reports that the property has not been sold.

C. R. Gregor & Son have sold for George W. Levy to Henry Oppenheimer the plot, northwest corner of West End Avenue and Ninetieth Street, 100 by 100. This property was taken in exchange recently by Mr. Levy from E. H. Faulkner.

Brooke & Georger have sold for the Jenness estate, for $35,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 62 West Forty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.

John Davis, in conjunction with Horace S. Ely & Co., has sold for the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, to a client, the four-story brownstone-front building 248 East Thirty-fourth Street, 24 by 98.9, and has resold the property to an institution for its own occupancy.

John Davis has also sold for Israel Goodman the old three-story building 89 East Broadway, 25 by 89.

James Bailey has sold to S. Herman for $18,000, the five-story tenement 364 Tenth Avenue, 19.5 by 100.5.

W. P. Mangam has sold for M. Toff to a Mrs. Dexter the four-story flat 219 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 20 by 80 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Sophia Levy, for $17,500, the four-story brick tenement, with three-story brick tenement at rear, 40 Chrystie Street, 25 by 60 by 27 by 60; also, in foreclosure, to F. L. Liese, for $7,500, the three-story stone-front dwelling 210 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 16 by 100.11.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 80 Catherine Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25.3 by 89.1; Fay & Stacom of 337 Pleasant Avenue, owners; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 87 Maiden Lane, for an eight-story and basement brick and steel store and loft building, 29.3 by 106.1; Matilda M. Bruce of 810 Fifth Avenue, owner; Jordan & Gillies, architects; cost, $110,000.

No. 296 Broadway, for a six-story and basement brick store and loft building, 23.5 by 130.4; Lorillard estate of 3 Mercer Street, owner; Jordan & Gillies, architects; cost, $24,000.

First Avenue, west side, 83 feet south of One Hundred and Eighth Street, for a two-story brick and stone dwelling and stable, 17 by 46.6; Cullen & Dwyer of 335 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, owners; F. A. Schluns, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 195 to 199 East Second Street, for three six-story brick flats, with stores, 24.2 by 92.2; Schneidler & Bachrach of 31 Nassau Street, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $81,000.

Eighty-second Street, south side, 125 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for five five-story brick flats, 27 by 88.6 and 19 by 90; Anselm Bruck of 267 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $132,000.

Woodycrest Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 50; Edward Ganly of 2,107 Amsterdam Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $9,000.

Tinton Avenue, east side, 175 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for nine two-and-one-half-story frame dwellings, 20 by 34 by 45; Edward B. Fellows of 948 Union Avenue, owner; William H. Hopkins of 1,669 Jefferson Avenue, architect; cost, $40,500.

No. 2,505 Third Avenue, for a two-story brick office building, 25 by 90; J. and M. Haffen of 652 Courtlandt Avenue, owners; A. F. A. Schmidt, architect; cost, $13,000.

College Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, for a four-story brick tenement, 25 by 60; J. and M. Haffen, owners; A. F. A. Schmidt, architect; cost, $13,000.

Robbins Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, for a one-story frame shop, 50 by 104; William Engelhardt of 1,617 Second Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $3,500.

Classon Avenue, west side, 75 feet south of Merrill Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 37; Joseph Tesoro of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and Jefferson Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Prospect Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, 22 by 66; Katherine Zimmermann of 667 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, owner; John H. Friend, architect; cost, $5,000.

Sedgwick Avenue, west side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, 24 by 54.2; C. Zeitfuss, owner; C. H. Sparry of 1,368 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,000.

Third Street, south side, 325 feet east of Sixth Avenue, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 21 by 43; Emma E. Van Horn of 605 Hudson Street, owner; J. E. Dobbs, architect; cost, $3,100.

Dawson Street, northeast corner of Union Avenue, for a four-story brick flat, 25 by 90; James F. Meehan of 706 Union Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $25,000.

Morris Park Avenue, south side, 20 feet east of Unionport Road, for a one-story frame store, 23 by 33; George Lahrman, premises, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $550.

Alterations.

Nos. 467 and 469 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick photograph gallery and store; Thomas Dooner of 237 Broadway, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert, architect; cost, $900.

Laight Street, southeast corner of Collister Street, to a two-story brick stable; American Express Company, owner; E. H. Kendall of 150 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $8,000.

Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 470 feet east of First Avenue, to a five-story brick school; city, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 47 Delancey Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Bessy Bach of 47 Delancey Street, owner; S. Sass of 25 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Feb. 25.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 123d St, 100.11x100; Francis Crawford and wife to Louis Brandt and another....	1
BATHGATE AV, s e corner of 188th St, 100x99.11x98x100; Richard W. Robinson and wife to Edward P. Shields....	10,000
BOND ST, n s, 20, 25.8x100; Jonas Weil to Henery E. Niese....	1
BROOK AV, w s, 114.3 ft n of 168th St, 17.8x90; Nicholas Eckert and wife to Fredericke Beiswenger....	1
CHRYSTIE ST, 85, 25x100; Leopold Kaufmann and wife to Jonas Weil and another....	6,200
DIVISION ST, s s, 46.8 ft e of Clinton St, 23.4x110.3; Martin Burke and others to Jonas Weil and another....	1
DIVISION ST, s s, 46.8 ft e of Clinton St, 23.4x110.3; Jonas Weil and others to Leopold Kaufmann....	1
ELM ST, 5 to 11, and 54 and 56 Duane St; Bernard Cohen and others to Nathaniel F. Jonas....	1
ELM ST, 203, and 22 Marion St; John J. Buckley to Morris Plinus....	1
FRONT ST, 205, 20x72.6; Cornelius Costello to the William P. Howell Company....	1
HOUSTON ST, 122, 27x74.3; Joseph C. Rubino to John G. Danz....	1
LOT 22, map of Pelham Park; Walter W. Taylor and wife to Perley S. Crosier....	15,000
LOT 140, map of the new village of Jerome; Mary A. Thompson to Joseph Derezewski....	6,000
MATILDA ST, e s, Lots 128, 129, 130, 131, map of Washingtonville, 100x200; Anton Masin and another to John Cushing....	1
MORRIS AV, w s, 100 ft s of 153d St, 25x100; Nicholas Drout to J. and M. Haffen....	5,000
MORRIS AV, e s, 345 ft s of 160th St, 16x102.1; Cornelius Costello to William P. Howell Company....	1
PENFOLD AV, e s, 228 ft w of Suburban Place, 50x81.11x irregular; Ernest Hall and wife to Cornelia Hoyt....	[illegible]
RAILROAD AV, e s, Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, map of village of Morrisania; Emily C. Ditchett and another, executors, to Albert C. Henstein....	13,500
RIVERSIDE AV, n e corner of 80th St, 41.7x irregular; Francis M. Applegate and wife to Clarence F. True....	1
RIVERSIDE AV, n e corner of 80th St, 41.7x irregular; Clarence F. True and wife to Francis M. Applegate....	1
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 25.1 ft n of 184th St, 15.1x82.1; James Boyle and wife to Cecelia T. Lappine....	3,850
WEBSTER AV, e s, 240 ft s of 183d St, 45x90x83.11x90; Edward L. Lewis and another to Mercantile Co-operative Bank....	5,000
WEBSTER AV, e s, 268 ft s of 183d St, 72x90; Edward L. Lewis and another to Mercantile Co-operative Bank....	7,500
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 75 ft s of 10th St, 25x100; Catharine Cash to Frank Piasecki....	1
1ST AV, 110 East, 21.3x70; William Schirmer and wife to Henry Doerzbacher....	100
2D AV, e s, 28 ft s of 83d St, 25.4x75; Fritz Schmidt and wife to Philippina Schofer....	100
8TH AV, e s, 63.8 ft n of 27th St, 19.7x82; Sarah R. Wheaton and another, executors, to Emily K. Simonson....	23,750
8TH AV, w s, 49.4 ft s of 32d St, 24.8x100; James T. Saffen to Georgiana I. Saffen and another....	1
10TH AV, e s, 586.1 ft n of 167th St, 172.7x—x72.4x100; Michael J. Mahony to Henry Campbell....	1
3D ST, e s, Lot 140, map of the new village of Jerome, 24th Ward; Mary A. Thompson to Joseph Dereszewski....	6,000
10TH ST, n s, 118 ft e of Avenue B, 25x94.9; Hannah Wallach to Babetta Bacharach....	1
12TH ST, 158 West, 20.8x103.3; Charles J. Coulter to Thomas C. Dunham....	1
12TH ST, 158 West, 20.8x103.3; Adeline M. Dunham and another to Charles J. Coulter....	1
12TH ST, 158 West, 20.8x103.3; Thomas C. Dunham and wife to St. Vincent's Hospital....	1
27TH ST, 93 West, 27.5x98.9x27.11x98; Sarah R. Wheaton and another, executors, to Morris Franklin....	19,000
28TH ST, 124 East, 20x98.9; Isaac H. Bailey to Huldah A. Duryea....	17,050
32D ST, s s, 135 ft w of 1st Av, 17.6x98.9; John H. Rogan, referee, to Thomas O'Connor....	100
56TH ST, 118 West, 24.11x100.5; Edward V. Loew and wife to Edward V. Loew, Jr....	5,000
62D ST, 231 West, 25x100.5; Isaac L. Smith and wife to Anton Masin and wife....	1
70TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 17x100.5; Herbert Turrell and others to Jennie M. Kelly....	1
74TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 16.8x100.8; William W. Hall and wife to William D. Manning....	1
75TH ST, n s, 287.6 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x102.2; Pinkus Nathan and another, executors, to Marcus Rosen....	15,500
83D ST, s s, 98 ft e of East End Av, 50x80.3x50x73.5; Louis Brandt and others to Francis Crawford....	1
85TH ST, 160 West, 25x102.2; Blanche O. Boyer to Beverley Ward....	1
90TH ST, 335 and 337 East, 50x100.8; Fritz Schmidt and wife to Philippina Schofer....	100
90TH ST, 112 East; William T. Cain to Katie O'Connor....	2,000
94TH ST, 55 West, 20x100.8; James S. Clark and others to F. Le Vert Clark....	1
120TH ST, n s, 241 ft w of 2d Av, 19x100.11; Harris Mandelbaum and wife to Melissa R. Holmes....	1
120TH ST, n s, 241 ft w of 2d Av, 19x100.11; Melissa R. Holmes to Emma Hagedorn....	1
122D ST, n s, 320 ft w of 7th Av, widened, 15x100.11; Samuel E. Ayres to Louise K. Mortimore....	1
126TH ST, n s, 283.2 ft e of 7th Av, 16.10x99.11; James Burke to Jennie B. Hilton....	1

Recorded Leases.

BRADY, John J., to David Ostervies; 531 6th Av, 5 years....	3,700
FOLSOM, Samuel D., to Abraham Goldberg; 59 East 12th St, 3 years....	480
HEWETSON, Theodore R., and others, to Michael Shannon; 28 to 32 Whitehall St, 5 years....$1,100 and	1,200
HOLTHUSEN, Henry, to Charles Heitmann; 118 Avenue C, 5 years....	960
LAVIGNE, Paul D., to Julius Stern; 187 Attorney St, 5 years....	1,200
MEYER, Augusta H., and others, executors, to William J. Hinchey; 198 Lexington Av, 5 years....$1,000 and	1,200
PLATH, Ernst, to Martin Dalberger; 6 Delancey St, 3¼ years....	1,320
WENDEL, Ella V. von E., to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; 175 Broadway, 5 years....	5,000

Recorded Mortgages.

APPLEGATE, Francis M., to Anna Woerishoffer; n e corner of Riverside Av, or Drive, and 80th St, 5 years....	40,000
BACHRACH, Babetta, to Henrietta Lippmann; n s of 10th St, 118 ft e of Avenue B, 3 years....	16,000
BEISWENGER, Fredericke, to Nicholas Eckert; w s of Brook Av, 114.3 ft n of 168th St, 2 years....	1,600
BOYER, Blanche O., to John H. Seed; 160 West 85th St, 3 years....	19,000
BRANDT, Louis and John, to Francis Crawford; s w corner of Amsterdam Av and 123d St, ⅔ years....	31,000
CARR, James L., and another, executors, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 219 to 223 East 21st St, 1 year....	16,000
CORNWELL, Jacob S., to Albert S. Foss; Lots 51, 55, 733, 1,102, 779, and 780, map of the City of Mount Vernon; also Lot 171, map of Unionport, demand....	420
CUSSEN, John, to Harlem Savings Bank; Lots 128 to 131, map of Washingtonville, 1 year....	4,500
DAMM, Jacob, to Ferdinand Munch Brewery; n s of 48th St, 325 ft e of 2d Av, installments....	435
DERESZEWSKI, Joseph, to Mary A. Thompson; 3d St, e s, Lot 140, map of New Village of Jerome, 24th Ward, 2 years....	1,500
DISHONG, Maurice W., to Rapp & Spiedel Iron Works; 54 and 56 West 3d St, 3 months....	1,600
DURYEA, Huldah A., to Robert A. Fliess; 124 East 28th St, 3 years....	10,000
EGGERS, George W., to Henry A. C. Taylor; n w corner of Columbus Av and 93d St, 5 years....	115,000
EGGERS, George W., to Matilda Rothschild; n w corner of Columbus Av and 93d St, demand....	10,000
EGGERS, George W., to Julia Muhlfelder; n w corner of Columbus Av and 93d St, demand....	5,000
ELLINGHAUSEN, Louis H., to Emma Pinneo; e s of 7th Av, 109.5 ft n of 26th St, 1 year....	1,900
EUSTACE, Esther, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; n w corner of Morris Av and 144th St, 1 year....	1,200
FRANKLIN, Morris and Michael, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 149 West 27th St, 1 year....	14,000
GIBBONS, Michael A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of Intervale Av, 390 ft s of 167th St, and w s of Intervale Av, 185.5 ft s of 167th St, 3 years....	1,200
GREIG, Kate, and others, to Joseph H. Gray; 217 West 29th St, 5 years....	5,500
HENRIQUEZ, Louis N., to Frank A. Otis and another, trustees, &c.; s e corner of 89th St and Columbus Av, 5 years....	60,000
HIGH BRIDGE REALTY COMPANY to Francis M. Weeks; w s of Ogden Av, 185.8 ft n of 168th St, ¼ year....	22,500
HOLMES, Melissa R., to Helen L. MacDonald; 231 East 120th St, 2 years....	1,000
HYDE, Harry, to United States Trust Company; 9 Ferry St, 3 years....	5,000
JORGENSEN, Anna, to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; s s of 145th St, 125 ft e of Whitlock Av, 1 year....	2,500
KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Eliza M. Zerega and others, trustees; s s of Division St, 46.8 ft e of Clinton St, 23.4x110.3 to East Broadway, 3 years....	84,000
KILBOURNE, Sarah T., to William W. Raynolds; 16 West 131st St, 3 years....	4,000
LOEW, Edward V., to trustees of the Diocesan Convention of New York; s s of 56th St, 275 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years....	18,000
LOUGHRAN, Mary E., to Benjamin Franklin, trustee, and others; 205 East 116th St, secures notes....	887
LUTZ, Louis, to George Ehret; n e corner Morris Av and 181st St, 1 year....	3,500
MANNING, William D., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n s of 74th St, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year....	10,000
McNULTY, John, to the Building Material Exchange; s s of 175th St, 73 ft e of the division line of Lots 3 and 4, map of Fairmount, 3 years....	9,000
MOSES, Rosa, to Isidor Kaufman; s s of 84th St, 119.11 ft e of 1st Av, secures indebtedness....	[illegible]
MURPHY, Emma C. and Felix T., to Edmund A. Trouton; n s of 55th St, 16.8 ft w of Park Av, 3 years....	15,000
NICKLAS, William J., to the Bradley & Currier Company; s w corner of Mott St and Courtlandt Av, 2 years....	2,000
OPPENHEIMER, David E., and Joseph Hamershlag to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 103d St, 75 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years....	15,000
PELL, Melissa A., and Eben and Leta P. Wright, trustees, &c., to Charles Remsen and another, executors; 38 and 40 6th Av, and 149 West 4th St, 5 years....	25,000
PIASECKI, Frank, to Catharine Cash; w s of White Plains Road, 75 ft s of 10th St, installments....	1,500
PLINUS, Morris, to Henry B. Sire; 203 and 205 Elm St, and 22 and 24 Marion St, 5 months....	4,400
POWER, Elizabeth, and Jacob S. Cornwell to John R. Davidson; Lots 51, 55, 733, 779, 780, and 1,102, map of City of Mount Vernon; also Lot 171, map of Unionport, demand....	6,891
ROSEN, Marcus, to John F. Halstead and others, trustees, &c.; n s of 75th St, 287.6 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years....	10,000
RUHLING, Frederick, to Adolph Ruhling; 607 2d Av, demand....	5,000
SCANNELL, John F., to Clinton Bank; 392 Canal St and 11 and 13 York St, 1 year....	35,000
SCHNEIDER, Ernest E. W., and Henry Herter to Albert J. Doran; s s of 108th St, 225.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years....	3,000
SCHNEIDER, Ernest E. W., and Henry Herter to Albert J. Doran; s s of 108th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years....	3,000
SCHINKEL, Adolphus, and wife to Leonard Denner; 133 West 62d St, 1 year....	2,000
SCHWAMBERG, Anna, to Jacob Muller; 310 East 81st St, s s, 190 ft e of 2d Av....	621
SEAMAN, Egbert B., and wife to Ada Van T. Billington; s w corner of 4th Av and 76th St, 5 years....	12,000
SIMONSON, Emily K., to Pauline W. Sill; 346 8th Av, 5 years....	16,000

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Steam Heat, Gas, Hardwood Finish, All Improvements.

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ELMHURST, L. I. 62 William St., New York.

SIMONSON, Emily K., to Harold M. Sill, trustee, &c.; 346 8th Av, 5 years....	2,000
STEDMAN, Ernest G., executor, &c., to the State Trust Company; n s of 62d St, 80 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years....	16,000
VAN HORN, Emma E. and John, to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees; Lots 418 and 419, map of Laconia Park, William's Bridge, demand....	2,750
WALDO, Gertrude R., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s e corner of Madison Av and 72d St, 4 years....	25,000
WEYMANN, Ernst C., to Mary D. Upham; n s of Briggs Av, 181.11 ft w of Suburban St, 1 year....	560
WIEDERMAN, Rosa, to John R. Davidson; s s of 104th St, 131.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 1-3 year....	5,000
WILDERMAN, Rosa, to George W. Campbell; s s of 104th St, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 31.4x100.11, ½ year....	5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROWN, John C., executor, &c., to Mary L. Potter....	$27,675
COWEN, Charles A., and another, executors, to Sarah A. McElhinney....	5,500
COWEN, Charles A., executor, &c., to Rose J. and William F. Cowen....	5,000
FINCK, Anna S., to Rosie Haffner....	2,000
HAWE, Ada E., to William Langdon and another, executors....	5,000
JONES, Louis M., to Bernard Cohen and another....	Nominal
MARX, Max, and others to State Bank..	Nom.
MONSON, Alonzo C., trustee, to Virginia R., wife of Baron R. de Boulemont....	15,000
MONSON, Alonzo C., executor, &c., to Alonzo C. Monson, trustee, &c....	Nominal
McCARTHY, Frederick, to M. H. Rindskopf....	Nominal
PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company to Charles Unangst, (four assignments)....	11,500
REINHARDT, John and Adam, to Ernest Reinhardt....	1,000
SALTER, Georgiana H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company....	9,000
SEED, John H., to William H. Boyer..	Nominal
SNOW, Frederick A., to Continental Trust Company of New York....	Nominal
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to the Bowery Savings Bank....	10,000
WELSH, John G., as guardian, to R. H. Oakley, as trustee....	1,600
WINSLOW, Edward, to Frederick A. Snow....	Nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

BOSTON ROAD, 1,381; Charles White against Janet C. MacDonald, owner and contractor, (redocketed)....	$229
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 141st St, 202x108.7; Church E. Gates & Co. against J. Connors, owner and contractor....	1,107
3D ST, 353 East; Philip Goldstein against Aaron Gottlieb, owner; Joseph Epstein, contractor....	340
114TH ST, 108 to 109 West; Pittsburg Plate Glass Company of New York against A. B. Vorhis & Co., owners and contractors....	66
136TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Alfred Weiss against Sarah G. Schuyler, owner; John Gulicker, contractor....	230
137TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of Bronx Place, 100x100; Pasquale Ventimiglia against W. M. Oesting, owner; F. Schnaeffer, contractor....	40

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

SPRING ST, 165 and 167; Nelson D. Stillwell with John Walker, 11 payments...$35,000

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 145th St, 30x99.11; James Morrison and another against Charles L. Harrell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. S. Bloomfield.

DOWNING ST, 26 and 28; David S. Walton against the Mutual Building Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Oakes.

HESTER ST, n e corner of Centre St, 12.6x75; Thomas Henry against Maggie Morris and others, (partition;) attorney, W. A. Robinson.

1ST AV, n w corner of 37th St, 24.8x78; the Bowery Savings Bank against Thomas Regan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. S. Terry.

7TH AV, s w corner of 5th St, 105x114, William's Bridge; Euretta L. Clock against Margaret Ceburre and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

44TH ST, n s, 40.10 ft w of Madison Av, 17.10x85.5; William F. Newell against Catharine Dernberg and others, (partition;) attorney, S. E. Reynolds.

50TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Philip Stremel against Dennis J. Menton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. J. Cushing.

53D ST, s s, 18.9 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x100.5; Helen A. Keane against Hugh L. Keane and others, (action to set aside deed;) attorneys, Dowd & O'Brien.

117TH ST, 142 East; Maurice Ober against Lesley Hamm and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Bienenfeld.

118TH ST, 110 West; Elizabeth G. Horn against Jennie A. Beauce and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Adam & Hyde.

135TH ST, n s, 402.7 ft e of Bloomingdale Road, 15.3x59.5x15.3x59.6; Emma J. Sommer against David O'Connell and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, Decker & Miller.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 105—The United States, appellant, vs. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of Louisville et al.—Mandate granted on motion of Alphonso Hart, for the appellees.

No. 341—The United States, appellant, vs. The Joint Traffic Association et al.—Argument continued by George F. Edmunds and Edward J. Phelps, for the appellees, and concluded by Solicitor General Richards, for the appellant.

No. 479—J. C. Anderson et al., appellants, vs. The United States.—Argument commenced by R. E. Ball, for the appellants.

Call for Monday: Nos. 479, 533, 47, 106, 9, 415, 45, 79, 83, 553.

STATE COURTS.

Appellate Division Decisions.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city yesterday announced the following decisions:

People ex rel. George Tyroler, appellant, vs. the Warden of the City Prison, respondent.—Order affirmed, with costs.

The Mayor, &c., vs. Amelia Gorman et al.—Judgment ordered for plaintiff, as directed in opinion, with costs against all the defendants, except the executors of Crawford.

Thomas W. Burford, appellant, vs. the Mayor, &c., respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Augustus Sbarboro, appellant, vs. the Health Department of New York et al., respondents.—Judgment reversed, with costs in this court and at Special Term, and the demurrer sustained, with leave to defendants to withdraw or amend their plea as they may be advised, on payment of such costs.

John J. Blair, appellant, vs. George Hagemeyer et al., respondents.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Samuel L. White, respondent, vs. Peter H. McNulty, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Peter H. Daly, appellant, vs. Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, respondent.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial granted, costs to appellant to abide event.

John F. Spaulding et al., appellants, vs. American Wood Board Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Franklin Bien, respondent, vs. Max Freund and another, appellants.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial granted, costs to appellant, to abide event.

Sarah Schick, appellant, vs. Jacob Fleischhauer, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to the plaintiff to amend within twenty days on payment of costs in this court and in the court below.

People ex rel. James J. Walker, appellant, vs. Theodore Roosevelt et al., respondents.—Proceedings annulled and relator reinstated, with costs.

Helena Flint, respondent, vs. Eleanor M. Ruthrauff, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on the opinion in the court below.

John A. Roebling's Sons Company, appellant, vs. Alvin J. Belden and another, respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Richard D. Harris, respondent, vs. George Elliott et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Julius Bernstein and another, appellants, vs. David F. Hamilton and another, respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

People ex rel. Thomas Allison, respondent, vs. the Board of Education of New York, appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements.

William W. Bauer, appellant, vs. Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, respondent.—Order modified by directing service of an unverified bill of particulars within twenty days after notice of entry of order on this appeal, and by striking from the order entered at Special Term the third paragraph thereof. As so modified order affirmed, without costs to either party.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES A. FREEMAN'S SONS, Auctioneers, 422 Walnut St. and 14 S. Broad St., Phila. 1,280 acres Coal Lands, Rush Township, Centre Co., Pa.; "The Powelton Tract," 870 acres, 2 tipplers, 80 houses, 2 stables, and store; also interest in 410 acres, Fire-Brick Works, 2 kilns, machinery, &c., adjoining. Assignee's sale. On Wednesday, March 16, '98, at 12 M., At the Exchange, 3d and Walnut Sts., Phila., Pa. For full particulars see posters.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE BY The Lawyers' Title Insurance Co. AND The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Co. AT CURRENT RATES, IN SUMS TO SUIT. APPLICATIONS ACTED UPON PROMPTLY. APPLY TO BUREAU OF INVESTMENT OF THE Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, 37 and 39 LIBERTY STREET.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT. Geo. R. Read REAL ESTATE, 10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av. BROKER. APPRAISER.

FOR SALE—Partly furnished, a four-story high-stoop brownstone house; in good order; 22 feet wide; 35th St., north side, just west of 5th Av. Address OWNER, 1,269 Broadway.

146 WEST 104TH ST.—All light; 7 rooms; all modern improvements; elevator. STEVENS, 93d St., corner Columbus Av.

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Montauk Building, Nos. 19 Liberty St., 79-83 William St., and 62 Maiden Lane. Office of about 900 sq. ft. on 2d floor, cor. of William St. and Maiden Lane; also several small offices to let. Apply to J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

FOR RENT, The Mendelssohn Rooms 108 West 55th Street, for a term of years. Dancing hall, 48x53; small hall, 25x31; living apartment and dressing rooms on second floor. Apply JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

AN ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT TO LET close to 5th Av.; overlooks Plaza. MASON, 10-12 East 58th St. Elevator all night. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 BROADWAY.

HOTELS.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL, Grand Boulevard and West 71st St. AMERICAN PLAN. Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city by elevated, cable, or surface railroads. Central Park and Riverside Drive to Grant's Tomb two blocks distant. WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

THE WYCHMERE COTTAGES. Cape Cod, (Harwichport, Mass.) Warm sea bathing. Illustrated circular. J., 71 East 87th St.

James E. Kelly, appellant, vs. Lucinda Baker, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

Commercial Advertiser Association, respondent, vs. David O. Haynes, doing business as D. O. Haynes & Co., appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion for injunction denied, with $10 costs.

People ex rel. Michael J. McDonald, appellant, vs. Frank Moss et al., respondents.—Writ dismissed, with costs.

Daniel Kramer, respondent, vs. Ernst A. T. Bjerrum, appellant.—Appeal dismissed, without costs.

Bridget M. Butler, appellant, vs. John McCormick, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

David J. Lees, as receiver, respondent, vs. John Dobson, Herman H. Schwietering, and another, appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Henry D. Steers et al., respondents, vs. Standard Structural Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

James E. Sanders, appellant, vs. Emile Ader and Joseph Griffing, respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Rollin Tracy, appellant, vs. Livingston Jaques, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

People ex rel. Christopher Quinn, vs. Frank Moss et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Edward A. Rollins vs. Martha G. Cohen.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Edward A. Rollins vs. Lewis S. Samuel et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Arthur L. Lesher et al., vs. Leopold Haas et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Daniel Rosenbaum vs. Anna H. Silverman.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Jacob A. Zimmerman vs. German Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel Church.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Beekman T. Burnham vs. Emily A. Burnham.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted.

Beekman T. Burnham vs. Emily A. Burnham.—Motion to dispense with printed papers denied.

People ex rel. Thomas Allison vs. Board of Education of New York.—Motion denied.

Court of Appeals.

Motion calendar for Monday: Nos. 1195, 1200, 1201, 1182, 1197, 1196, 1184, 1187, 1188, 1211, 1114, 1203, 1212, 1210, 1189, 1192, 1193, 1205, 1207, 1206, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1194. The court will continue the hearing of this calendar Tuesday if necessary. The session of court will begin at 2 o'clock.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Martha Warren, Gottfried Schmalzlein, Anna Cohn.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Matter of Rasch—Abraham Kling.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Wagener vs. Belcher—Edward G. Whitaker.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Matter of Stimmel—George C. Austin.

Racquet Championship Game.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—Quincy A. Shaw of the Boston Athletic Association defeated J. S. Hoyt of New York in the second game for the American racquet championship played at the clubhouse of the Boston Athletic Association this afternoon.

JOINT TRAFFIC ARGUMENT

Hearing of the Case Concluded Before the United States Supreme Court.

RIGHTS OF THE RAILROADS

Freedom of Contract Claimed for Them Denied by the Government on the Ground that They Are Public Agents.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The argument of the Joint Traffic Association case was resumed in the United States Supreme Court to-day. Ex-Senator Edmunds was the first speaker. He appeared on behalf of the railroads, introducing his remarks by an analysis of the association's agreement.

The object of the agreement was, he contended, only to secure justice and fair play among the roads, and to the public at large, all being interested in securing uniform and stable rates. The Inter-State commerce law required that the rates should be just and reasonable; that patrons should be put on terms of equality; that localities should not be discriminated against. All these requirements were met by the Joint Traffic contract.

The anti-trust law was made the subject of a critical examination and the suggestion was made that the court with great propriety could review its decision in the Trans-Missouri case, holding that this law was applicable to railroads. He criticised that decision as somewhat indefinite in its requirements.

Reasonableness of the Rates.

Speaking of the Joint Traffic agreement, Mr. Edmunds said its cornerstone was the rates fixed. If these were wrong the whole structure must fall; but he asserted that they were just and reasonable and in conformity with the law. The parties to the agreement had bound themselves to stand by the rates and thus to do no wrong to each other, to individuals, or to communities. The intent was to protect local interests, and, this being true, instead of restraining trade, it was calculated to promote it.

Mr. Edmunds contended that the supervision of the Board of Managers was wholesome. They could only change rates, so as to leave them reasonable as between themselves and between the roads and the public. Here Justice Brewer asked Mr. Edmunds if a road which refused to accept a rate made by the managers could continue to be a member of the association while ignoring the rate.

"Certainly," Mr. Edmunds replied, "it could. The road is still under the jurisdiction of the Inter-State commerce law."

"Who would decide that point?" asked the Justice.

"Your Honors of the Supreme Court," Mr. Edmunds replied. All such controversies, he said, must inevitably find their way to the court, and it would be found in the end that the agreement was a complete recognition of the Inter-State commerce law.

Freedom of Contract Asserted.

E. J. Phelps closed the argument for the railroads. He discussed especially the penal character of the anti-trust law, saying that of the ten Supreme Court Justices who had in the past given the law their attention, five had been of opinion that it did not apply in cases of the character of this, while six of the seven lower Federal Judges had so held. If it was to be held applicable, then the law was open to attack upon Constitutional grounds, as being calculated to deprive one of property without due process of law.

The Joint Traffic contract, he said, was one to maintain "just and reasonable rates" in accordance with the requirements of the Inter-State Commerce act. Was such a contract ever in the history of the world held to be illegal? The contract only provided for reasonable compensation for their services. Certainly, no legislative action could properly be construed as depriving a citizen of this right and making him a felon for asserting the right. To disturb this right was a violation of the citizen's right to freedom of contract. Mr. Phelps also contended that the regulation of competition was a State matter and not a National matter, nor in any way involved in the regulation of Inter-State commerce.

Infringement of Private Rights.

Mr. Phelps asserted that there was no public necessity for such infringement upon private rights as was contemplated in this proceeding. The demand here on behalf of the public was that its carrying should be done for less than an equitable rate. Furthermore, only the shippers demanded the abrogation of the contract. They were only one class of the public. Hence the demand was made on behalf of one class as against another. To strike a ruinous blow against the railroads was to injuriously affect almost everybody because of the ramifications of the railroad business, and the railroad class had rights as well as the shipping class.

Solicitor General Richards closed the argument for the Government. He replied to Mr. Carter's contention that an agreement for the restraint of competition is not a restraint of trade, asserting the contrary to be true, and that a contract which stifles competition does restrain trade. He argued that if rates are held up even to an insignificant extent, the extra charge is to that extent a restraint upon trade.

He also took issue with the assertion that the Inter-State Commerce act was intended to prevent competition. It was true, he said, that competition might result in the failure of some railroads, but this was a chance which railroad men must take, as others must in other lines of business. The lowering of prices was generally regarded as a benefit, and it was not to be expected that the Government would step in to protect the railroads when it did not protect others. The United States could not undertake to guarantee that all railroads should become paying enterprises.

All Competition Wiped Out.

The Joint Traffic Association's agreement, Mr. Richards contended, wiped out all competition by leaving it to a central authority to make the rates, thus taking that power from the individual lines. The Inter-State Commerce Commission could not prescribed rates, and it was not reasonable that the railroads should be allowed to constitute a tribunal of their own with that power. He said that to give great railroad associations the power to fix rates would be to render them so obnoxious that the public would not tolerate them. The pooling of freights and division of earnings were not prohibited in the Inter-State commerce law because bad in themselves, but because they were only means to the end of preventing the stifling of competition.

Mr. Richards thought Mr. Phelps's Constitutional argument found its reply in the fact that the railroads were public agents. No court had ever held that the freedom of contract on the part of railroads went to the extent of allowing the roads to enter into contracts which would give them a monopoly by fixing arbitrary rates. Being public agencies, the roads were properly held to be subject to Government control in the making of contracts among themselves.

Mr. Richards concluded at 3:30 P. M., and the court took the case under advisement.

Alleged Murderer Recaptured.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 25.—William Lajoy, who is implicated in the murder of Game Warden Jackson at Schroon Lake last Fall, and who escaped from jail at this place Feb. 7, has been found at Paradox, N. Y., in an old barn. He was covered with seven feet of hay, and had a rifle and 150 rounds of cartridges in his possession. He was lodged in jail to-day by ex-Sheriff Nye.

INSTRUCTION.

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Most modern hotel on the coast. American and European plans. Orchestra. Sun Balconies, &c.
G. JASON WATERS.

HOTEL STICKNEY, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Kentucky Av., 100 feet from beach; steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to street level; $2.00 per day; $9 to $14 per week. L. V. STICKNEY.

HOTEL RICHMOND,
Atlantic City, N. J.,
Is open for the reception of guests. Steam heat, sun parlor, elevator. J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD.—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. R. GOULD.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent Protestant girl as chambermaid; can assist in pantry; best city references. M., Box 43, 1,242 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; five years' references from last place; no cards. 335 West 31st St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; competent cook. D. S., Box 315, 1,269 Broadway.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Diedan; will make gowns in the latest style from $8 to $12 for three weeks; references. Hayes, 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class French dressmaker would like more customers; very reasonable prices. 145½ East 40th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By a refined North German as governess or nursery governess; teaches English, French, and German; best of reference; does not object to going out of town. Miss Holt, 104 West 41st St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By widow as housekeeper, or would be willing to wait on an elderly lady; can give the best of reference. Mrs. M. Edwards, 129 Floyd St., Brooklyn.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German girl (25) as lady's maid and take care of children to a family going to Europe in May. Address E. Romeik, 1,285 Broadway, Brooklyn.

MAID.—First-class French maid; good dressmaker, good packer; would like to go traveling to Europe this year; first-class references. A. C., Box 376, 1,269 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; private family; best city references. Mrs. Moss, 238 East 33d St.

Nurses.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French girl, good place as nurse and seamstress; has just arrived, 206 West 19th St., Bell 5.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent infant's nurse; can take entire charge; understands bottle feeding; excellent city reference. M. F., care Mrs. Valentine, 15 East 118th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; also finishing dresses, repairing, and alterations. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly experienced indoor servant; seven years' excellent city reference. W., Box 264, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Frenchman as butler or valet; speaks English; best references. P. L., 21 East 31st St., care J. S. Jones.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Frenchman; 30 years of age; as second man; first-class references. J. T., 990 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

MANAGER.—To manage an estate; competent with labor and affairs; have had noted success with stock, dairy, poultry, farm crops, garden, greenhouses, fruit, and land improvements. Barber, 130 Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

BOY WANTED—About 18; must reside with parents; come well recommended; be quick and accurate at figures, and write good business hand. Address BANKERS & BROKERS, Box 148 Times.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT Home.—I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method; any one who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address,
H. A. GRIPP, German artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 191 Times.

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PURSUANT to the terms of a certain agreement between the WEST INDIA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY and the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, dated September 3, 1896, and of an instrument of assignment, executed pursuant thereto by said West India Improvement Company, to said Manhattan Trust Company, dated September 4, 1896, demand therefor having been made by the holders of the majority in amount of the notes referred to in said agreement now outstanding and unpaid, the said Manhattan Trust Company will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Rooms, Limited, Number 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, on Tuesday, the first day of March, 1898, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the following collateral pledged by and described in said agreement, viz.:

(1) All the interest of the said West India Improvement Company in £80,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the Jamaica Railway Company, which passed to said Manhattan Trust Company under said agreement;

(2) £100,000 of the second mortgage bonds of the Jamaica Railway Company, and

(3) 52,700 shares of the par value of £20 sterling each, of the Jamaica Railway Company;

(4) 300 shares of the par value of £20 sterling each, of the Jamaica Railway Company.

Terms of sale will be announced by the auctioneer at the time of sale.

New York, February 18, 1898.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY,
By Amos T. French,
Vice President.

To West India Improvement Company and to whom it may concern.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to form a corporation, to be called the Cosmopolitan Fire Insurance Company of New York, with a capital of Two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) and a surplus of One hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), the principal office of which is to be located in the City of New York, for the purpose of making insurances on dwelling houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings and household furniture, and other property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, wind storms, or tornadoes, and upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights and other property against loss or damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal, and inland navigation and transportation, and of effecting reinsurance of any risks taken by it, under and pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New York, known as The Insurance Law, being Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1892, and the acts of the said Legislature amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and such other acts of the said Legislature as are applicable thereto.—Dated New York, February 21, 1898.

EDWARD SCHMIDT,
HENRY R. STEELE,
ALBERT F. HUNT, JR.,
HARRY D. KITTINGER,
CHARLES P. BLANEY,
WILLIAM H. THITCHENER,
JOSEPH F. DARLING,
WILLIAM P. DOUGHERTY,
RALPH KIRBY,
JOHN F. MEYER,
CARLOS V. SCHUMANN,
FREDERICK W. LANG,
ALBERT MACHOLD,
THOMAS CUSTY.

REFEREES' SALES.

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, New York County.—JAMES EVERHARD, plaintiff, vs. MALVINA HAMMERSTEIN and OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on [illegible], the [illegible] day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, distant four hundred and thirty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street and the westerly side of Fifth Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the same thirty feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street aforesaid, and thence easterly along said One Hundred and Twentieth Street thirty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 24th, 1898.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOOL, Referee.
DAVID M. NEUBERGER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 291 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

120th Street.
30
430
100.11
100.11
30
Lenox Avenue.
Fifth Avenue.

Note.—The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the property to satisfy which the property is to be sold is fifteen thousand dollars with interest thereon from February first, 1897, at six per cent., together with costs and allowances amounting to the sum of $347.07, with interest from February 24th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale, and the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rents, and other liens on said property is twenty-seven hundred dollars.

The property will be sold subject to a prior lien and mortgage thereon for the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars. The approximate amount of interest and charges due thereon being nineteen hundred and seventy-five dollars.

The mortgage of thirty-five thousand dollars will, if desired by the purchaser, be permitted to remain at 5 per cent. upon payment of the interest from February 1st, 1897, at five per cent. and charges due thereon by the purchaser when taking title.—Dated N. Y., February 24th, 1898.

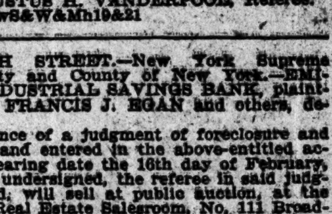
AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOOL, Referee.
f26-2aw3w&S&W&Mh19&21

EIGHTIETH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against FRANCIS J. EGAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, Wednesday, the 16th day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., Auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eightieth Street, at the distance of two hundred and sixty-six feet and one-half inch westerly from the southwesterly corner of Second Avenue and Eightieth Street, opposite the centre of a party wall; and running thence southerly, and parallel with Second Avenue, through the centre of said party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-ninth and Eightieth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line and parallel with Eightieth Street, eighteen feet and eleven and one-half inches; thence northerly, and parallel with Second Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to Eightieth Street aforesaid; thence easterly, along the southerly side of Eightieth Street, eighteen feet eleven and one-half inches to the place of beginning; the said premises being located in Section 5, Block 1525, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, Feby. 21, 1898.

GEORGE GARDINER FRY, Referee.
WILLIAM C. ORR, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 51 Chambers Street, N. Y. City.



No. 226 E. 80th St.

Above is a diagram of the property to be sold.

Note.—The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the real property above described to satisfy which this sale is made is $3,467.53 with interest thereon from Feb. 16th, 1898.

Note.—The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens upon the said property which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or which are to be paid by the referee, is $394.—Dated New York, February 21st, 1898.

GEORGE GARDINER FRY, Referee.
f23-2aw3wW&S&mh16

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York to all persons interested in the estate of Henry E. Abbey, John B. Schoeffel, and Maurice Grau, as copartners in business under the firm name of ABBEY, SCHOEFFEL & GRAU, and to all persons interested in the private or individual estates of said Henry E. Abbey, John B. Schoeffel, and Maurice Grau, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the County of New York at the New York County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a final judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Arnold A. Rand and Luis James Phelps, as assignees for the benefit of the creditors of the above-named insolvent debtors Henry E. Abbey, John B. Schoeffel, and Maurice Grau, as copartners in business under the firm name of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, and as individuals, should not be had; and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final judicial settlement of the said assignees' accounts.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Henry Bischoff, Junior, Justice of the Supreme Court, this 16th day of February, 1898.

Seal of Court. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
OLIN & RIVES, Attorneys for Assignees, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. f19-1aw6wS

J. LINCKS & COMPANY.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate assigned by John Lincks and Louis Lincks, composing the firm of J. LINCKS & COMPANY, to William Muth, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court, New York County, at a Special Term, Part I, thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock, A. M. there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of William Muth, as assignee of above-named John Lincks and Louis Lincks, composing the firm of J. Lincks & Company, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, this 25th day of February, 1898.

WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.
GEORGE W. VAN SLYCK, Att'y for Assignee, 120 Broadway, New York City.
f26-1aw7wS&ap.14.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested as creditors or otherwise in the estate assigned by Belt, Butler & Co. to William H. Hamilton for the benefit of creditors:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear in the Supreme Court at Special Term, Part I., thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 19th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of William H. Hamilton, as assignee of the said assigned estate should not be had, and if no cause be shown to attend the settlement of such account.

Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court, and the seal of said court, the 24th day of February, 1898.

[L. S.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
LOUIS V. BOORAEM, Atty. for Assignee, No. 100 Broadway, New York City.
f26-1aw6wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the County of New York, dated the 25th day of February, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against HENRY P. ROSS AND COMPANY, lately doing business at No. 99 White Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Henry P. Ross and Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his office or place of transacting business, No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 16th day of May, 1898. MARTIN SAXE, Assignee.
HASTINGS & GLEASON, Assignee's Attorneys, 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. f26-1aw6wS

MEDICAL.

MASSAGE.—At Mrs. J. H. Weber's, 204 West 58th St.; for rheumatism a specialty; hot baths.

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

AUSTIN, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM AUSTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas B. Browning, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the [illegible] day of March next.—Dated New York, the [illegible] day of [illegible]. [illegible] VAN DUSEN, Executor. THOMAS B. BROWNING, Attorney for Executor, [illegible] Broadway, N. Y. City. [illegible]

BENDINER, SAMUEL J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henrietta Feigelstock, Balla Feigelstock, William A. Feigelstock, Leopold Bendiner, Elias M. Bretzfeld, Mortimer Kaufman, Maurice F. Schlesinger, and George Samuel Mittendorf, and to all persons interested in the estate of SAMUEL J. BENDINER, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William F. Mittendorf, Frederic Haas, and Ulrich W. Becker, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
BLAIR & RUDD, Attorneys for Executors, 32 Liberty Street, New York. fe5-1aw6wS

CATLIN, NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT CATLIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hand, Bonney, Pell & Jones, No. 51 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the nineteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of October, 1897. CORA V. R. CATLIN, LYNDE CATLIN, Executors. o16-1aw6mS

GOODYEAR, EIRENE W. K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EIRENE W. K. GOODYEAR, late of the City of Denver, Colorado, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of George W. Van Slyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of November, 1897. MARY McNEALE, Administratrix. GEO. W. VAN SLYCK, Atty. for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, New York City. n20-1aw6mS

HAUSER, REGULA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Julius Hauser, Adolf Hauser, Edith (Hauser) Bogwarth, also called Bertha Bogwarth; Lisi (Hauser) Roland, also called Lillian Rowland; Verona Huber, Marie Borgstedt, Marie Wolfer, Jean or Leonhard Pfister, Rudolf Pfister, Caroline Pfister, Lisi Pfister, and to all persons interested in the estate of REGULA HAUSER, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry Immen and John Pfister, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Att'ys for Petits., 15 Wall Street, N. Y. fe5-1aw6wS

HIGBEE, ELIZA W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA W. HIGBEE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Dowe, Murray & Hartridge, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of November, 1897. HENRY A. CLARK, Administrator with the will annexed. DOWE, MURRAY & HARTRIDGE, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 35 Nassau St., New York City. n6-1aw6mS

JONES, WALTER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER JONES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James P. Albright, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of October, 1897. WALTER G. JONES, Administrator. JAMES P. ALBRIGHT, Attorney for Administrator, 291 Broadway, New York City. o9-1aw6mSat

MACAULAY, JOHN L.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Grace Macaulay, the widow of JOHN L. MACAULAY, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Henrietta M. Parker of the City of New Brunswick, N. J., has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of July, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John L. Macaulay, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and [L. S.] county, at the City of New York, the twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. f26-1aw6wSa

SALTONSTALL, FRANCES STEWART.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henry L. Saltonstall, Caroline E. Macdonald, Sarah T. Gold, Lydia Maria Seabury, Samuel Seabury, Jeanette Russell Seabury, Catharine Eliza Stevens, Constance S. Patton, Richard Francis Seabury, Jr., Frances J. Worcester, Charles Seabury, Grace Saltonstall Pearson, Maria Amelia Seabury, Frances Saltonstall Seabury, Elizabeth Miller, Brayton Saltonstall, Lawyers' Surety Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of FRANCES STEWART SALTONSTALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the fifteenth day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry L. Saltonstall, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we've caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 21st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
VAN DUZER & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Administrator, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.
ja29-1aw6wS

VAN BUREN, SUSANNA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSANNA M. VAN BUREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 77 West 45th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of September, 1897. CATHARINE G. VAN BUREN, Executrix. s18-1aw6mS

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

VERVLOET, EDELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDELINE VERVLOET, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stanley, Hasbrouck & Schloedes, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of August next.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1898. WILLIAM J. [illegible], Executor. [illegible] LEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDES, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New York City. fe5-law6m

YORAN, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK YORAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 50 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the [illegible] day of October, 1897. LILLIE T. YORAN, BENJAMIN F. GERDING, Executors. JAS. B. LOCKWOOD, Attorney for Executors, Temple Court, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. o18-1aw6mS

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.
HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.
For Booklets of American, European Hotels,
FALL AND WINTER RESORTS
and rates of apartments in any Hotel below, call or address, (send stamp,)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
63 Fifth Ave., New York.
96 Regent St., London.
248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.
Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.......Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4 up
do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Asheville, N. C..Battery Park Hotel, a.p.,$4 up
Atlantic City, N. J.Hotel St. Charles, ap., $4 up
do ....Hotel Brighton, a. p., $4 up
do (J. H. Borton)...Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do do ....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
do Hotel Altamont, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $2.50 up
do do ......Mount Vernon Hotel, e. p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y....Pierrepont House, a. p., $1 up
Charleston, S. C..Charleston Htl., a.p.,$3.50 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap. 3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3

Florida East Coast Hotels. OFFICES: N. Y., 3 Park Place. Buffalo, 377 Main St.
Key West, Key West.........a. p.
Miami, Royal Palm.........a. p.
Miami, Biscayne Hotel........a. p.
Palm Beach, Royal Poinciana, a. p.
Palm Beach, Palm Beach Inn, a. p.
Ormond, The Ormond........a. p.
St. Augustine, Ponce de Leon, a. p.
St. Augustine, Alcazar, a. p.

Fla., Jacksonville. St. James Hotel, a. p., $4
Fla., Suwanee Sprgs. Hotel & famous water

FLORIDA RESORTS. Plant System Hotels. OFFICES: 10 and 12 W. 23d St., N. Y. 261 Broadway. 290 Washington St., Boston.
Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel.....a. p.
Opens Dec. 8. D. P. Hathaway, Mgr.
Winter Park, Seminole....a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. A. E. Dick, Mgr.
Kissimmee, Kissimmee.....a. p.
Opens Jan. 3. L. E. Bullock, Mgr.
Ocala, Ocala House.........a. p.
Open all year. P. F. Brown, Mgr.
Belleair, Belleview.........a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. W. A. Barron, Mgr.
Punta Gorda, Punta Gorda Htl.
a.p. Opens Jan. 17. F. H. Abbott, Mgr.
Fort Meyers, Ft. Meyers Htl., a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. F. H. Abbott, Mgr.

Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1up,ap,$3up
Lakewood, N. J..Lakewood Hotel, a. p., $4 up
do Palmer House, (apply for circular,) ap., $3
London, Eng.............Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London, (Westminster)..St. Ermin's, high-class.
Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
Louisville, Ky. Galt House, ap, $3 to $5; ep, $1up
Memphis, Tenn...Gayoso Hotel, a.p., $2.50 to $4
Mobile, Ala. Battle House, rooms, bath, ap, $2.50 up
Naples, Italy. (Splendid view south;) Parker's Htl
New Orleans, La..New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do ....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York. (N.B.Barry) The St. Cloud, e.p. $1.50
do The Westminster, a. p. $3.50 up, e. p. $1.50 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (s. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.,) Hotel Hanover, a.p.
do (Chambers & W.B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1up
Old P't Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, ap., $4 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p., $1.50 up
St. George, Staten Isl..The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Planters' Hotel, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
do Lindell Hotel, e. p., $1 up; a. p., $2.50 up
Thomasville, Ga. Piney Woods Hotel, a.p., $4up
Utica, N. Y.......The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Virginia Beach, Va. Princess Anne Htl. ap$4up
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do ....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do ....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Riggs House, Willard's, & National, ap, $3up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Trave, Tu., Mch. 1, 9 AM | Trave, Tu., Mch. 29, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 AM | Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 AM | Kais. W. d. G. Apr. 12, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Friedrich der Grosse..........Thurs., Mch. 3, Noon
Bremen...........................Thurs., Mch. 31, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems.......Feb. 26, 10 AM | Kai. Wm. II. Mh. 19, 10 AM
Saale.....Mch. 5, 10 AM | Fulda..Mch. 26, 10 AM
Werra.....Mch. 12, 10 AM | Ems.........Apl. 2, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin Screw Express Line
TO CHERBOURG, PARIS, Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Feb. 26, 9 AM | F. Bismarck, Apr. 28, 9 AM
Normannia, Mch. 24, 9 AM | Columbia, May 12, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Apr. 7, 9 AM | Normannia, May 19, 9 AM
Twin Screw Pass. Service, N. Y.—Hamburg direct.
Prussia....Feb. 26, 9 AM | Phoenicia..Mch. 19, 3 PM
Pretoria...Mch. 5, 3 PM | Pennsylva'a..Mch. 26, 8 AM
Patria.....Mch. 12, 8 AM | Palatia.......Apr. 9, 7 AM
First cabin, $60 up; second class, $40; steerage, $26.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
PARIS........March 2 | NEW YORK...March 23
ST. PAUL......March 9 | ST. PAUL......March 30
ST. LOUIS....March 16 | ST. LOUIS.......April 6
Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
NOORDLAND...March 2 | KENSINGTON, March 16
FRIESLAND....March 9 | WESTERNLAND, Mar. 23
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday, at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42, North River, foot Morton Street.
La Champagne...Feb. 26 | La Normandie..March 19
La Bretagne.....March 5 | La Champagne..March 26
La Gascogne....March 12 | La Bourgogne.....April 2
Gen'l Ag'cy for U. S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N. Y.

TO THE KLONDIKE.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
FROM NEW YORK.
$30.
TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, SEATTLE, and TACOMA. FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP ACCOMMODATIONS TO Wrangle, Skagway, Dyea, Pyramid Harbor. Corresponding low rates to Edmonton, Prince Albert, Ashcroft, and other points in Northwest.
Secure at once Tickets and information from
E. V. SKINNER, G. E. A., 353 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CITY OF PEKING..........................March 3, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....................March 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....................March 23, 1 P. M.
BELGIC......................................April 2, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.......................April 12, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest
The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change.
Superb Passenger Accommodations.
Reduced Winter Excursion Rates Now in Effect.
Comanche, Mon., Feb. 28 | Seminole, Sat., Mch. 5
Algonquin, Thurs., Mch. 3 | Iroquois, Mon., Mar. 7
From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 PM.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cen. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE,
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Germanic, Mar. 2, Noon | Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon
Teutonic, Mar. 9, Noon | Teutonic, April 6, Noon
Britannic, Mar. 16, Noon | Britannic, Apr. 13, Noon
Majestic, Mar. 23, Noon | Majestic, Apr. 20, Noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD. Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programmes free.
F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Campania, Feb. 26, 9 AM | Etruria, Mch. 19, Noon
Umbria, March 5, Noon | Campania, Mch. 26, 8 AM
Lucania, Mch. 12, 8 AM | Aurania, Mch. 26, 10 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Amsterdam, Saturday, Feb. 26, 10 A. M.
S. S. Rotterdam, Saturday, March 5, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

Direct LONDON Service.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.
Boadicea.........Mar. 5th | Winifreda.........Mar. 19th
Alexandra.......Mar. 12th | Victoria.............Apl. 2d
New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music, Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 22 State St.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from pier 39, N.R., foot of West Houston St.
MASSACHUSETTS......................February 26
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.
8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 11:50 A. M. week days; Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 12:20 P. M. week days; Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.
CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.
Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after Feb. 20, 1898.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P.M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.
FOR LAKEWOOD.
4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.
For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach and Seabright, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.
Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.
Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St. Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghampton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.
8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:
8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:32 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.
8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Cleveland.
10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.
1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.
1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily.—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.
3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday.—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.
5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily.—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:56 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily.—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.
6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, Daily.—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.
7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily.—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.
9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily.—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:20 A. M.—Sundays only, for Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
Time table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car, Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS, Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM
Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.
*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service, Meals a la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair Car to Mauch Chunk.
*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair-car to Easton.
*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.
*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.
*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., §2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M. (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night.
NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.
NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, §2:00 P. M. (through sleeper.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

BROOKLYN'S MONEY WASTED

A Report on the Water Purveyor's Bureau of the City Works Department.

CONTROLLER COLER'S CHARGES

In Two Months Three Contractors Received $72,906.14 for Emergency Work in Contracts Made Below $2,000 to Evade the Law.

As a result of his investigation into the affairs of the Department of City Works of the former City of Brooklyn, Controller Coler yesterday gave out a long statement showing many irregularities in the Water Purveyor's Bureau. According to the figures he submits, $72,906.14 was expended in covering exposed water mains on East New York and Neptune Avenues, and all but about $6,000 of the money was expended in violation of the law.

Mr. Coler says excessive prices were paid for the work done, that the contracts for the work were not advertised as they should have been, that it was paid for in sums of less than $2,000 under a provision of the law allowing work for less than $2,000 to be done as emergency work without advertisement, and that nearly all of the work was done by three men, John O'Connor, Henry E. Finkle, and William H. Haywood, employes of one contractor, Daniel Doody.

An examination of the receipted vouchers and city warrants showed that the bills of John O'Connor were receipted for by Daniel Doody, the bills of Finkle by Daniel Doody and Daniel F. Doody, and the bills of Haywood by Haywood and D. Doody, attorney. All the warrants except one were deposited in the National City Bank to the credit of Thomas Frazier & Co.

All the warrants were signed by Mayor Wurster, City Treasurer H. G. Taylor or his deputies, J. A. Taylor or J. H. Brennen; by City Clerk Joseph Benjamin or his deputy, Griffiths, and by Controller Palmer or his deputy, George H. Rowe. Without exception all those persons deny any knowledge of any wrongdoing. The financial officers and the Mayor say they signed the bills because City Auditor Sutton O K'd them, and Mr. Sutton says he O K'd the bills because they were approved by Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Fielding. Mr. Fielding says he approved them because Water Purveyor Knapp approved them, and Mr. Knapp says he is sorry if he did wrong, but the work was necessary and he thought he had a right to order it done.

Mr. Coler's Statement.

Mr. Coler's statement in part is as follows:

> Under the law which governed contracts relating to the construction and maintenance of the water works, it was possible for the Commissioner of City Works to make contracts without public letting, after advertisement for proposals, in cases where the amount of the contract was less than $2,000. Between Oct. 1 and Dec. 31, 1897, $72,906.14 was expended for dumping earth over water mains on vouchers of over $1,900 and less than $2,000 each.
>
> Of this amount $41,400.75 was paid to John O'Connor for earth filling on East New York Avenue, between Nostrand Avenue and Parkway, a distance of about 1½ miles. This sum represented 55,201 cubic yards at 75 cents per cubic yard. The evasion of the law in dividing a continuous piece of work into a number of contracts of less than $2,000 each is evident. No less than $21,712.60 was paid to Henry E. Finkle for filling on Neptune Avenue, between West Twelfth Street and West Twentieth Street. This sum represented 16,702 cubic yards at $1.30 per cubic yard. Nine thousand seven hundred and ninety-two dollars and seventy-nine cents was paid to William H. Haywood for filling on Neptune Avenue, between West Eighth and West Twelfth Streets. This sum represented 7,363 cubic yards at $1.33 per cubic yard.
>
> In regard to the prices paid, it may be said that the Controller requested his engineer to state what would be the highest possible price which could reasonably be charged for this work and was told that for the East New York Avenue filling, for which 75 cents was charged, 35 cents would be a very high figure, and that for the Neptune Avenue filling, for which $1.30 and $1.33 was charged, 50 cents would have been high.
>
> It furthermore appears that many of the city warrants received by the successful contractors in payment for their work have been indorsed to the order of Thomas Frazier, who was himself one of the contractors bidding in what was supposed to be competition with other contractors. These indorsements appear in the cases of warrants made payable to the order of John O'Connor, Henry E. Finkle, and William H. Haywood before referred to as the successful bidders.
>
> Of the $72,906.14 expended for this purpose only about $6,000 can be found on the minutes of the Department of City Works to have been authorized. The vouchers for these payments were certified to as correct by Oscar Knapp, Water Purveyor; approved by R. M. Fielding, Deputy Commissioner, and marked "O. K." by the assistant engineer, Mr. Milne. In almost every case the bidding was confined to the same bidders.

The Law on the Subject.

The Controller quotes at length from the minutes of the Brooklyn Department of City Works to substantiate the statement that the bidding was practically confined to the bidders named. He gives dates and figures of the various contracts, which show that O'Connor received contracts for $41,400.75, from Nov. 10 to Dec. 1, 1897; Finkle contracts for $21,713.60, from Nov. 3 to Dec. 7, and Haywood contracts for $9,792.79, from Oct. 19 to Nov. 23, making a total of $72,906.14, of which all but $5,980 was expended on the authority of the Water Purveyor, Oscar Knapp, as emergency work. He then quotes Chapter 329, laws of 1895, which says:

> All contracts relating to the construction and maintenance of the Water Works exceeding in amount the sum of $2,000 shall also be made by the Commissioner of City Works, after advertising for proposals for ten days in the Corporation newspapers, and shall be awarded by him to the lowest bidder.

The Controller concludes his statement as follows:

> It is clearly evident that this work has not been advertised, contracts have not been entered into, executed, and filed in the Controller's office, and there is no record of any such contracts in the Department of City Works or in the office of the Controller, or has there been any certification by the Controller, as required by the provisions of Section 3, Title 18, of the Charter of the former City of Brooklyn.
>
> There appears to have been only one authorization for each work, the cost of which evidently involved an expenditure of more than $3,000, and the dividing up of the said cost into several bills of less than $2,000 each would seem to have been contrary to the letter, spirit, and intention of said law above referred to.

Mr. Coler, after giving out his statement, exhibited photographs of the checks, vouchers, &c., which he said showed the contractors were, to say the least of it, on very friendly terms. "Taking all the contracts together," he said, "it appears that 66 per cent. of the $72,000 is made up of excessive charges."

Asked if he had found any evidence of criminal action, Mr. Coler said that was not in his department.

"I am here," he said, "to protect the interests of the public as I find them. That work takes every moment of my time. I think I shall have fulfilled my functions if I prevent such doings in the future. Perhaps if I entered too zealously into a pursuit of the past, I might inadvertently neglect a duty of the present. There are such things as Grand Juries and prosecuting officers. If there is anything more than evasions of law or mere neglect of public duty on the part of the men involved in these matters, an investigation conducted by those officers will bring it to light."

The Mr. Milne mentioned in the report as having indorsed some of the work done in the Water Purveyor's Bureau is not Peter Milne, whose retention in the department has created so much trouble between Tammany and the Kings County Democrats. He is Frederick Milne, a son of Peter Milne.

Wheeler H. Peckham Ill.

Owing to the illness of Wheeler H. Peckham, the dinner which was to have been given to a large number of State Senators and Assemblymen this evening at the St. Denis Hotel has been postponed. Mr. Peckham has been suffering from a severe bronchial affection, and when seen last evening at his home, 685 Madison Avenue, said that he did not care to risk attending the dinner. He expects to be at his office on Monday, however.

Surrogate Arnold's Illness.

Surrogate J. H. V. Arnold is seriously ill at his residence, 48 East Sixty-ninth Street, suffering from an attack of the grip, which has caused confinement to his bed for the last two days. He attended a dinner last Saturday evening and aggravated a severe cold which he already had. He has not been at his office since Monday, and on Thursday was forced to take to his bed. It is expected that he will have fully recovered in a week or so.

FOR LOWER TELEPHONE RATES.

The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Board of Trade Starts a Movement to Obtain Them.

A meeting of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade will be held at the offices of the board, 241 Fifth Avenue, Monday, at noon, at which the question of securing lower telephone rates for the City of New York will be acted upon. The officials of the board have sent invitations to nearly all of the telephone subscribers in the city to be present. A committee will be appointed to go to Albany and to appear before the Finance Committee of the Senate at 2 P. M. next Thursday, at which an argument in favor of the Brush bill for the reduction of telephone rates will be made. The board indorses this bill, and will try to secure its passage. President C. C. Shayne of the board will head the delegation. The Brush bill reduces telephone rates nearly one-half. In speaking on the subject yesterday, President Shayne said:

"The special meeting which I have called for Monday will not only be attended by the members of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, but invitations are now extended through the newspapers to telephone subscribers to attend the meeting. I contend that it is a great injustice to New York subscribers to compel them to pay $240 per year for precisely the same service furnished to other cities for from $50 to $100 per year. All we ask in this city is fair play. We want justice for the telephone subscribers irrespective of party, and we are determined that justice shall be done, or we will know the reason why. I notice that a leader of the Democratic Party has made a statement that Representatives at Albany will support a telephone bill that will give relief to subscribers. I have read Senator Brush's bill, and I believe it will be an equitable one. I believe the Democrats and Republicans will both support it. I expect that there will be a large attendance at the special meeting on Monday. A committee will be appointed to appear before the Senate and to join other organizations that appoint committees throughout the State. For a number of years I have made arguments before committees of the Legislature at Albany to have a bill passed for just such relief as we are now asking. We are now determined to obtain results. I believe that I voice the sentiments and express the feelings of every telephone subscriber in New York, when I say that this monopoly has gone far enough, and that something must be done."

WANT IT CALLED BROADWAY.

Property Owners Ask that the Boulevard's Name Be Changed.

Representatives of the West End Association and a number of property owners from the west side appeared before the local Board of Public Improvements for the Nineteenth District in President Peters's office yesterday and presented an extensively signed petition to have the name of the Boulevard from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Seventieth Street changed to Broadway. The petition set forth that the Boulevard was a continuation of Broadway; that when it was first laid out it was intended as a residence avenue and promenade, but that in later years business interests have so far encroached on the thoroughfare that its character has been completely changed. It would therefore be, in the opinion of the signers, advantageous to have the name of the entire street changed to Broadway.

President Peters said it was questionable if the local board had jurisdiction. However, as the board can do nothing but recommend, and as it had facilities for giving a public hearing, he thought there would be no harm in hearing the property owners. J. R. Holton, Cyrus Clark, Judson Lawson, and others spoke in favor of the change.

FOR A BANKRUPTCY BILL.

Merchants Approve Senator Nussbaum's Measure.

A meeting of merchants and bankers was held in the Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, at which the bankruptcy bill introduced by Senator Nussbaum in the Legislature a few days ago was approved. F. R. Boocock, Secretary of the National Association of Credit Men, presided, and Hugo Kanzler of the firm of Muser Brothers was Secretary. A resolution was adopted approving Mr. Nussbaum's bill, and urging the Legislature to pass it.

The following were appointed a special committee to urge the passage of the measure: Edward C. Thayer, James E. Nichols, William A. Graham, Henry Mackay, Charles D. Dickey, James C. Riley, James W. Littlefield, William Morse, George F. Hodgman, J. Seaver Page, Max W. Kraus, William Maas, Meyer Hecht, Frank Squier, John J. Dunphy, Chester A. Braman, William E. Tefft, F. Norton Goddard, James G. Cannon, Herbert D. Robbins, C. C. Shayne, and Moses Kahn. It was decided to hold another meeting a week from next Thursday to discuss the matter further.

Regulation of Credit.

Over 500 merchants of New York have subscribed their names to an indorsement of the bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Perkins for the regulation of credit obtained on the strength of signed statements of liabilities and assets. It is proposed on next Tuesday to have a special committee of merchants present in the Assembly to explain the views of those who signed the indorsement, and to urge the passage of the bill.

DR. E. C. SEGUIN'S WILL.

The Nerve Specialist Bequeaths Much to Pathological Institutions.

The will of Edward Constant Seguin, the noted pathologist and nerve specialist, who died at his home, 47 West Fiftieth Street, on Saturday last, was placed on file in the Surrogate's office yesterday afternoon.

He bequeaths an oil painting of his father, Dr. Edward Onesimus Seguin, and an autograph letter from Pope Pius IX., dated Dec. 16, 1847, in which his Holiness compliments Dr. Edward Onesimus Seguin for his work for the amelioration of the condition of backward and imbecile children, to the New York Academy of Medicine. He also bestows upon that institution a bronze medallion of Charcot, the renowned French pathologist, "given me by the master himself," and also a large photograph of Brown Sequard.

All his instruments and appliances for the study of the nervous system, his collection of specimens, and his books he gives to the pathological laboratory of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, to be set apart and specially catalogued, and not to be permitted to leave the laboratory. If the association will not accept the charge and the conditions, the library is bequeathed on the same conditions to the Academy of Medicine.

To the Academy he leaves his large collection of monographs and pamphlets on the nervous system. All other books in his collections not otherwise disposed of are also given to the Academy of Medicine.

To his wife he bequeaths all the rest of his property, which includes a plot at Woodlawn and sets of medical journals. These he desires that she shall sell for her own benefit. His widow is made sole executrix, and he asked for a plain, private funeral.

The East River Bridge Bids.

Justice Chase in the Supreme Court yesterday denied the application of David McComb for a temporary injunction restraining the Commissioners of the New East River Bridge from opening and accepting bids on Monday next for the furnishing of material for towers and spans. It was alleged in the application that the specifications for the steel to be used were injurious to the city's best interests. The Bridge Commission, at its meeting yesterday afternoon, decided to postpone the opening of the bids until the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall appropriate the money the commission asked for some time ago.

A Present for Chief Bonner.

Chief Bonner of the Fire Department was agreeably surprised yesterday when he reached headquarters. He found a Deputy Chief and five Battalion Chiefs waiting for him, and they presented him with a set of three badges, the insignia of his office, as a token of their esteem. One badge is for the cap, and the others for the coat collar. They are made of gold and represent five trumpets over a diminutive shield.

That miserable feeling; head all stopped up, fever, aching bones, and incapacity for work, show your need of a doctor's advice, or of a doctor's prescription like Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

The Cook who uses Royal BAKING POWDER is sure of the Finest Food

THE SCHOOL BOARD MEETING.

Revised By-Laws and the Schedule of Salaries with Its Examination Clauses Unanimously Adopted.

A special meeting of the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx was held yesterday in the Board of Education Building, at 146 Grand Street. The meeting was for the purpose of considering the by-laws and the schedule of salaries. A large number of Principals and teachers from the various schools and several members of the Board of School Superintendents were present.

Commissioner McSweeney made a motion that the flags on all school buildings be kept at half mast for a period of thirty days out of respect for the men who lost their lives in the battleship Maine. The motion was carried.

The salary schedule, which had been before the old and new School Boards no fewer than fourteen times, then came up for discussion, and was finally disposed of. The main point of contention was the examination teachers of years of service were required to pass before receiving promotion and increase of salary. It was originally proposed to have four examinations extending over a period of not less than twelve years, the partisans of the examination idea affirming that the teachers would thus have an incentive to keep abreast of the times. It was claimed by the opponents of the plan that the teacher's qualification for promotion should be judged by her work in the classroom.

The schedule as passed provides for two examinations besides those at present required for a teacher's license and for an appointment as Principal. The teachers will be grouped in five service grades. To the first and second grades all passing an examination to secure License A are eligible, and promotion may be made from the first to the second grade without further examination. Passing an examination to secure License B secures promotion to Grades 3 and 4, without examination. There is another examination to secure License C to serve in the fifth, or highest, grade.

Chairman E. Ellery Anderson of the By-laws Committee pointed out that the measure decreased no salaries below what they were on Dec. 31, 1897, and increased many. "But," said he, "no combination of men, women, or even angels, could arrange a schedule affecting so many that would not invite criticism from some."

City Superintendent John Jasper made his first speech as a member of the borough board. He said he regarded the examinations as unnecessary. He read a resolution adopted by the Board of City Superintendents, deprecating the insertion of examination clauses in the salary schedule.

Joseph J. Little, Chairman of the Finance Committee, objected that the schedule brought the majority of the teachers to the maximum salary before they were thirty years of age, and that occasional technical examinations would be ineffective in determining a teacher's ability.

The by-laws, like the salary schedule, were adopted unanimously. They have been completely revised. The Committee on Instruction has been succeeded by a Committee on Study and a Committee on Teachers. The Committee on Special Schools will have supervision over truant, vacation, and evening schools, and evening lectures. The Committees on Sites and on Buildings are consolidated into a Committee on Sites and Buildings.

The board adjourned until Wednesday next.

A MEETING OF MERCHANTS.

George R. Blanchard of the Joint Traffic Association Discusses Railways and Rates.

The meeting of merchants in the rooms of the Merchants' Association at 4 P. M. yesterday was addressed by Commissioner George R. Blanchard of the Joint Traffic Association. The attendance was large, including representative merchants from this city as well as some hundreds from out of town.

Speaking upon "The Relations of Carriers and Their Patrons," Commissioner Blanchard said he would not deny that in opening the 181,394 miles of railways in the last seventy years there had grown many abuses. But he insisted that these abuses were as much the fault of the legislative bodies as of the railway companies.

He said the constant legislation adverse to the railways had brought them face to face with accumulating receiverships, while the railroad patrons of this country get the lowest rates in the world. The reduction in rates to the West he placed at 30 per cent. for the years between 1892 and 1878. He made a comparison of the rates charged in this country with those in Europe to the decided disadvantage of the latter.

He closed with an appeal to the Merchants' Association to do what is possible to bring their interests and those of the great carriers of the country together, pledging his word that the railway officials are more than anxious to meet them half way.

THE BUYERS' ASSOCIATION.

Several Papers Read at the First Semi-Annual Meeting.

The first semi-annual convention of the Buyers' Association of America was held last night in Hardman Hall, Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street. Nearly all the buyers of the large business houses in this city were present as well as many buyers from other cities.

President Martin Roman made a short address and was followed by M. M. Gillam, who read a paper on "How to Advertise a Department Store." "The Buyer; Past, Present, and Future," was described in a paper read by L. M. Meyer, and "The Buyer and the Seller" were discussed by J. H. Carey. The subject of E. M. Sostman's paper was "The Resident Buyer."

Ratcliffe to Go to the Island.

Mirabeau L. Towns, counsel for Edward J. Ratcliffe, served notice yesterday on Assistant District Attorney Lloyd that the appeal from Ratcliffe's conviction in the General Sessions Court for assaulting his wife, daughter of Peter De Lacey, had been withdrawn. Next Monday Mr. Lloyd will appear before a Justice of the Appellate Division and ask him to vacate the stay of proceedings. This means that Ratcliffe will be sent to the penitentiary early next week to serve his sentence of six months imposed by Judge Newburger. Ratcliffe has now been in the Tombs about three months, so that he will have served nine months when his term expires. It is generally believed that he will not be prosecuted on the charge of perjury.

Board of Examining Plumbers.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday created the new Board of Examining Plumbers for the City of New York. The members of the new board are George B. Brown, 231 Lexington Avenue; James E. McGovern, 1,344 Park Avenue, and John Renehan, 1,291 Madison Avenue. Brown and Renehan are master plumbers, and McGovern is a journeyman. The duties of the board consist in examining applicants who want permits to conduct the business of master plumbers. Each member of the new board receives pay at the rate of $10 for each day the board meets.

B. Altman & Co.

A recent importation of 2 Clasp Embroidered

Real Kid Pique Gloves,

in a very Choice Assortment of Shades, now on sale at

1.35 pair

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

LEGAL NOTES.

TICKET-SCALPING LAW CONSTITUTIONAL.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision affirming an order of the Special Term in the case of George Tyroler, who was charged with violating Chapter 506 of the Laws of 1897, the statute designed to suppress ticket scalpers. Tyroler was charged with selling a ticket to Norfolk at 725 Broadway, he not being an agent of the companies over whose lines the ticket entitled the purchaser to pass. A Magistrate committed him to the custody of the Warden of the City Prison, and a writ of habeas corpus was sued out. Tyroler claimed that the law was unconstitutional. Justice Patterson, writing the opinion of the Appellate Division, says that there is nothing in the statute which deprives the appellant of any right which he held in common with other citizens, or deprives him of his property. The buying and selling of tickets is simply the buying and selling of the evidence which entitles one to transportation. To prevent frauds, the law has a right to limit the sale of tickets to authorized agents, and if such a law does hurt the business of a speculator in tickets, it deprives him of no vested right. In fact, it has been said that the ticket is the property of the company, and is held merely as evidence of a privilege contracted for, and that it must be re-delivered to the carrier in the end. The Court also holds that the statute is not contrary to the Federal Constitution, nor does it undertake to regulate inter-State commerce. The real object of the statute is to insure the protection of those seeking transportation. The order of the lower court dismissing the writ of habeas corpus is affirmed, with costs.

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JUDGE ALLISON'S COUNSEL FEES.—The Board of Education is unsuccessful in its appeal from the order of Justice Daly granting a writ of mandamus to ex-Judge Thomas Allison, requiring the board to approve his bill for services as special counsel in connection with the taking of property for the purposes of the board and to send a requisition to the Controller for its payment. The proceedings in which Judge Allison appeared as counsel for the board were for the acquirement by the city of school sites between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth Streets and One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth Streets. Judge Allison's bills had previously been presented to a Justice of the Supreme Court for taxation, and were by him taxed at the sum claimed. The Board of Education defended the proceeding upon the ground that the bills were exorbitant, and that proper proof was not furnished to the Justice by whom they were taxed to warrant his taxing them at the amount presented. Justice Rumsey, giving the unanimous opinion of the court, said: "We are of opinion that the defendants cannot raise the question of the propriety of the taxation upon this hearing. The statute intended that these bills should be paid as a portion of the expenses of securing the schoolhouse sites. The amount of these expenses was to be fixed in the manner prescribed by Section 2 of Chapter 393 of the Laws of 1896, and that was by taxing the bills before a Justice of this court, on five days' notice to the Counsel to the Corporation. When the bills were presented to the Judge for taxation, it was his duty to pass upon the question of their amount, and upon such proof as might be before him. His act in so doing was a judicial act, and his conclusion thereon is a determination as to the amount of those bills, which cannot be questioned in any collateral proceeding, and only, if at all, in the same way as other judicial determinations. The appellants, therefore, were not in a situation to raise upon this hearing the question whether the bills were taxed at the proper amount or not. When it had been made to appear to them that the proper steps had been taken to adjust the amount of these bills, and they had been taxed by a Judge in the way prescribed by law, the appellants were bound to take the steps dictated by the statute, to enable the person whose bills were so adjusted to procure his pay out of the funds provided for that purpose."

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FEES OF THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.—The Appellate Division yesterday decided in favor of the city in its suit against Amelia Gorman, as executrix of John J. Gorman and others, to recover certain fees amounting to $5,389, received by Mr. Gorman in his capacity as Sheriff, and which, it was claimed, should have been paid into the city treasury. The receipt of such fees was admitted by Mrs. Gorman, but it was claimed that the act requiring them to be paid to the city is unconstitutional, and a counter-claim was interposed for fees, which Mr. Gorman was compelled to pay. The Court holds, by Justice Barrett, that the claim of unconstitutionality was without merit, there being but one subject embraced in the act, and that subject was plainly expressed in its title. "What was here contemplated," Justice Barrett said, "was a new system of management and administration in the Sheriff's office of this county. Fixed salaries were given to the Sheriff and his deputies, instead of fees. Minute provisions were made for the effective working of the new system. The act was passed in June, 1890, and was to take effect upon the first day of the following January, the intention being not to interfere with the then present Sheriff, whose term of office was about to expire, but to apply the new system to the Sheriff who should be elected in the interim. Mr. Gorman was so elected Sheriff in November, 1890, and he accordingly took office under the act, upon the first day of January, 1891. He served out his statutory term, and administered the office throughout under this act. He received his salary from time to time through his term, and paid over to the Controller of the city upward of $200,000 of the fees of the office. He also received from the Controller one-half of the fees which he so paid over. He died in May, 1895, and now his executrix makes the extraordinary claim that the act under which the decedent administered his office, received his statutory salary, paid over the fees to the Controller, and received back one-half of them, was unconstitutional, and that as a legal consequence she not only can retain the fees which were not turned into the city treasury, but can actually recover back from the city all those that were. Even if the act were invalid, neither the officer, nor his surety, nor his or their representatives, would, under such circumstances, be permitted to plead its invalidity." The Court also holds against the claim made by the legal representatives of Erastus Crawford, one of Mr. Gorman's sureties, that they were not liable because, having duly advertised for claims against their decedent more than six months prior to the commencement of this action, the plaintiff failed to present its claim to them within this statutory period.

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THE COMMERCIAL INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.—The injunction procured recently by The Commercial Advertiser Association in its suit against David O. Haynes, restraining him from publishing a newspaper under the name or title of "New York Commercial" or any newspaper containing the words "Commercial" or "New York Commercial" as a partial title, was yesterday set aside by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The plaintiff is owner of The Commercial Advertiser newspaper, and defendant is President of the company which publishes Commercial America, formerly The Shipping and Commercial List and New York Price Current. He proposed when the latter was transformed from a weekly into a daily paper to change its name to The New York Commercial, retaining, however, the title of the weekly beneath the new name. Justice Barrett, who gives the unanimous opinion of the court, says slight confusion may arise until the character of the two publications is clearly understood by newspaper writers and advertisers, but there could be no confusion on the part of sane purchasers. "Upon the proofs," the Court said, "no case for an injunction has been made out. The plaintiff's counsel also contends that its newspaper is popularly known as The Commercial or The New York Commercial, and that the courts, to quote the language of his brief, 'protect the popular name as readily as they do the real name.' Assuming the latter proposition to be correct, it does not aid the plaintiff. The fact that its newspaper in common parlance is known as The Commercial or The New York Commercial may be a consideration bearing upon the question of actual or probable damage. It does not, however, of itself give a proprietary right to the exclusive use of the adjective, regardless of any question of actual or probable injury to the plaintiff. In fact, the plaintiff does not claim the right to enjoin any use whatever of the adjective Commercial in connection with newspaper publications. On the contrary, it frankly admits that the defendant cannot be restrained from naming his paper The New York Commercial List or Commercial America. It would seem to follow that even if the popular voice has given the plaintiff a property right in the popular phrase, yet the defendant cannot be restrained from naming his paper New York Commercial, unless his doing so misleads or tends to mislead the public, to the actual or probable injury of the defendant. It is fundamental in all such cases that the plaintiff must show that deception is probable or he cannot succeed in obtaining the relief he seeks. If he shows such deception, actual or probable, and consequent injury, actual or probable, he is entitled to protection, even though his trade mark has been innocently and conscientiously made use of."

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POWERS OF THE HEALTH BOARD.—The action of the Health Department in enjoining Augustus Sbarboro from using the rear buildings 59 and 61 James Street as human habitations, without a written permit from the Board of Health, and in condemning the buildings and requiring the owner to remove them, was yesterday held by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to have been unauthorized. After the Health Board had obtained its ex parte orders Sbarboro brought suit to compel the revocation of these orders, and asked an injunction, with rental damages sustained by him during the time he was prevented from using the buildings, after his tenants were expelled. The board sought to justify its acts upon the allegation that the buildings were not fit for human habitation, but, on the contrary, were a nuisance, and that their destruction was essential to the protection of the public health. The defendants also alleged that their acts were done in good faith, with ordinary discretion. The court below overruled plaintiff's demurrer to this defense. The Appellate Division has reversed that decision, holding, by Justice Barrett, that the plea was bad. "The defendants therein say that they acted in good faith, with ordinary discretion," Justice Barrett said, "but they state no fact from which the court can test the sufficiency of the conclusion thus drawn. They also say that their acts were done 'with evidence before them sufficient to justify their action,' but they do not present the facts which the evidence tended to show. They cannot justify their action by their own unsupported assertion that undisclosed evidence was sufficient to justify what they did." In reference to the claim of the defendants that they were protected by Section 599 of the Consolidation act, Justice Barrett said: "This section is plainly limited to immunity for unjust or illegal acts done in good faith, or with ordinary discretion. It does not purport, either expressly or by implication, to enact a new rule of pleading or to prescribe a statutory form of averment." Justice Barrett said this conclusion rendered it unnecessary "to consider other important and grave questions which are presented by this demurrer, namely: First, whether the section in question was intended to embrace a case like the present, where compensation is asked from a court of equity as an incident to its inherent power to restrain the continuous wrongs complained of, or whether the section is not limited to a single act of destruction or injury which can be adequately redressed in a single common law action for the recovery of 'damages suffered'; and, second, whether the act is unconstitutional in depriving a party whose property is injured or destroyed of his right to pursue the wrongdoer; and whether the compulsory action against the board, which he is obliged to bring within six months, and in which the recovery is limited to the 'damages suffered,' can be deemed a certain, adequate, and sufficient remedy, especially in view of the fact that the act makes no provision for the raising of the necessary funds wherewith to meet any judgment which the party injured may recover against the board."

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DISMISSED POLICEMAN REINSTATED.—Patrolman James J. Walker, who was dismissed from the police force about a year ago on charges of using insolent and indecent language to Roundsman William A. Bailey, and of loitering on post, has been reinstated by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The opinion of the court, by Justice Barrett, is concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justices O'Brien, while Justice Rumsey gives a dissenting opinion, in which Justice Patterson concurs. Referring to the testimony, showing that the charge first made was drunkenness, Justice Barrett said: "The circumstances attending the first charge are such that controlling weight ought not to be given to the Roundsman's subsequent statements, when such statements are unsupported and are denied by several unimpeached witnesses. To charge a police officer with intoxication while upon duty is a sufficiently serious matter. Yet the Roundsman made this charge, and he made it without the slightest foundation or justification. He takes pains to state that he based it upon his own observation of the relator's condition. He accused him thus: 'You look as though you had been drinking; I tell you now that I think you are drunk.' And he follows this up by stating that, on the way to the station house, the relator 'was able to stand and able to walk, but not steady.' Yet the station house was only two blocks and a half away, and there the relator walked straight enough to satisfy the critical eye of the Sergeant, 'perfectly straight,' as the Roundsman himself admits. It is quite clear that Bailey jumped to the conclusion that the relator had been drinking intoxicating liquor from the fact that something in a glass was brought out to him. This fact was undoubtedly the key to the Roundsman's conduct throughout. He is careful to deny that he charged the relator with drinking rum, but the latter and the two persons with whom he was conversing assert the contrary, and all the probabilities favor their testimony; in fact, the truth is easily gathered from the Roundsman's own testimony. He says that he asked the relator what he meant by 'having a drink brought out to him.' Surely he did not mean a drink of water. And, if he did not make the charge of drinking rum, why should the relator have appealed to the men with him, as the Roundsman admits he did? We thus have the Roundsman making this serious charge upon mere suspicion—for he is forced to admit that he could not see the contents of the glass, and then, when he saw its futility, denying that he ever made it. His manner of treating the charge is equally noteworthy. He admits that the relator appealed to those who were with him, and asked that the matter be looked into at once, and that he refused. As to the alleged offenses for which the relator has been dismissed, this hasty Roundsman deemed them of so little importance that he never even mentioned them until his first charge had fallen through. It is impossible, under such circumstances, not to look upon the Roundsman's testimony in support of these subsidiary charges with grave suspicion. If ever we are to exercise the function conferred upon us by the statute of reversing a conviction as against the weight and preponderance of evidence we think it should be done in this case."

Our custom department's spring materials and spring styles are now being shown.

The best tailors that New York knows about are ready to fit you as fashion demands.

Our specially made Topcoats are ready.

STORES OPEN THIS EVENING.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.
Broadway, Corner 13th,
Corner Canal,
Near Chambers

Why try and patch up the old, when the new cost so little—$12.50; $10, if your chest measures under 34 inches.

Last Spring's Suits.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

ONE OF THOS. DOUGHTY'S FIRST LANDscape paintings for sale at FENNING'S, 4 West 28th St.

CHARTER DAY CELEBRATION.

Meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee—$50,000 to be Appropriated from the City Funds.

The Plan and Scope Committee of the Charter Day Celebration met in executive session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon. Thomas F. Gilroy was the presiding officer and A. C. Alling acted as Secretary.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Chairman of the Industrial Parade Committee, who was present by invitation, suggested that the banquet be held on the night of the military parade, and that the ball take place on the night of the industrial parade. The suggestions were adopted.

On motion of Gen. James Grant Wilson it was decided to appoint a committee of two or more to consult in advance the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments and the two living ex-Presidents, in order to secure their co-operation. Gen. James G. Wilson, A. G. Mills, and Col. F. D. Grant were named as such committee.

A. G. Mills proposed the appointment of a Historical Committee, and one was appointed as follows: Andrew H. Green, J. S. T. Stranahan, W. W. Goodrich, Gen. James Grant Wilson, E. Hagaman Hall, J. Seaver Page, and Edward M. Grout. This committee is to have charge of the evening celebration of the first day, and the proposed permanent memorial of the celebration.

Judge Goodrich, who had been deputed by the committee to obtain an option, if possible, on the Brooklyn Academy of Music for the nights of May 3, 4, and 5, reported that it could be secured on those dates. The committee holds an option on the Metropolitan Opera House for the same three nights.

Ex-Mayor Gilroy, as Chairman of a sub-committee of the Plan and Scope Committee, reported that Mayor Van Wyck had consented to allow $50,000 to be appropriated from the city funds for celebration purposes. Assistant Corporation Counsel Creamer yesterday advised Mayor Van Wyck that no legislative action was needed to legalize the celebration. The Celebration Committee is of the opinion that the charter gives the Council authority to appropriate money for a celebration.

Matters pertaining to the military parade, reception and ball, fireworks, and illuminations were referred to committees.

E. H. Hall, chairman of the third sub-committee, reported verbally. It is estimated that $15,000 or $20,000, to defray the expenses of fifteen military bands, awards and banners to marching bodies, prizes for floats, &c., will be needed. Mr. Hall thought that as floats could be made of great historical interest, historical societies might contribute to their construction. His report was accepted and referred to the Industrial Parade Committee.

A motion was made to appoint a sub-committee to lay out routes for the parade. No action was taken on the motion, and Gen. Butterfield said it was inadvisable to make the line of march known until the last moment.

BARK AGATE MAY BE SAFE.

Wreckage Washed Ashore at Barnegat Does Not Belong to that Vessel.

The people interested in the bark Agate, which sailed recently from Brooklyn for the Klondike, are certain that she was not the vessel wrecked off the Jersey coast.

J. R. Deane, representing the company, was at Barnegat yesterday and telegraphed to H. W. Rozell, the Treasurer of the company, that he had examined the wreckage, and was satisfied that it did not come from the Agate. The talk in that neighborhood was that the wreck was probably that of a vessel called the Johnson.

J. H. ROGERS KILLS HIMSELF.

An Aged and Retired Builder Ends Life While Despondent.

John H. Rogers, seventy years old, formerly a well-known builder in this city, committed suicide on Thursday night by shooting himself in the head, at the home of his son-in-law, J. H. Jacquelin, 209 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. Mr. Rogers retired from business several years ago, but of late had met with some financial reverses, and it is believed he took his life while despondent.

Mr. Rogers was formerly an officer of the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. He was also a Director of the Broadway Bank fifteen years ago. He leaves a wife and daughter.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th. Evenings 8:15. Matinées 2. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, $2. Until further notice, Miss Rehan as Peggy In Wycherly's famous comedy THE COUNTRY GIRL, Preceded by the Japanese operetta LILLI TSE. Most delicious combination of fascinating old comedy and delightful operetta ever given in New York. MATINEES TO-DAY and WEDNESDAY.

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS Performance, 1:30 to 11 P. M. 58TH & 3D AVE. Debut in Vaudeville of CORA TANNER assisted by Louis F. Massen, (in "Drifted Apart") GREAT BIOGRAPH. 25 AND 15c. AFTERNOONS. 50 AND 25c. EVENINGS.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....Begins 8:15 Daniel Frohman..........Manager Matinées Thursday and Sat'y, 2. ....SECOND MONTH.......... THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE. ⁂ NEXT TUESDAY, 4TH & LAST MATINEE, THE PRINCESS AND THE BUTTERFLY March 7, Illustrated Lenten Lectures by G. P. SERVISS, EVERY MORNING AT 11. Tues., March 8, at 2..........."ADELAIDE."

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38th St Castle Square Opera Co. To-night, CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Grand Double Bill——PINAFORE. Wed. Mat., 2 P. M. 25c. Evenings, 8:15. 25c., 50c., 75c. Sat. Mat., 2. 25c., 50c. Feb'y 28th * * * * "THE GYPSY BARON."

WALLACK'S. Broadway and 30th St. Mats. Wed. & To-day MR. JOHN DREW, One Summer's Day. FREELAND LENTEN LECTURES. Mornings and Afternoons, March 7 to 19.

MANHATTAN. Broadway and 33d St. Mat. To-day. WAY DOWN EAST.

Matinee To-day! CASINO! 75th Souv. Nt., Mch. 2. LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN! Telephone Girl!

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & To-day 2:15 WHITNEY OPERA CO. A Normandy Wedding.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. and 8th Av. Matinée To-day. To-night—Primrose & West's Minstrels Next Week—"Under the Red Robe."

AMUSEMENTS.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY Will exhibit the magnificent and wonderful Scriptural Painting, by the late MATT MORGAN, entitled "Christ Entering Jerusalem," The Largest Picture Ever Painted in America, At Judge Building, 110 Fifth Av., (cor. 16th St.,) New York City, for two weeks. Admission, 25 cents. Proceeds of Admission for Seeing this Picture will be Donated to the Burial and Relief Fund of the Press Club of New York City.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. GRAND CONCERT (in aid of the WORKINGMAN'S SCHOOL.) Seidl and his Orchestra. First production in New York "THE SWAN and the SKYLARK." Cantata by A. GORING THOMAS. Soloists: Clementine de Vere, Josephine Jacoby, Evan Williams, Charles W. Clark. SOLOIST: Joseffy Prices $1 to $5. On sale at box office.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Tuesday Evening, March 1, at 8:15. CHICAGO ORCHESTRA Theodore Thomas CONDUCTOR. Soloist: JOSEF HOFMANN. First Appearance. Seats, 50 cents to $2.00. AT SCHUBERTH'S AND BOX OFFICE.

CHICKERING & SONS' Grand Orchestral Concerts, Chickering Hall. Anton Seidl, Conductor. FIFTH CONCERT Tues. Aft., March 1, at 3. Prof. Franz Rummel will play the CHICKERING PIANO. Res. seats, $1 and $1.50; admission 50 cts. Now on sale at box office, Chickering Hall.

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. High Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c. First times of MINNIE SELIGMAN AS "CARMEN." LEONIDAS'S cats and dogs; BARNEY FAGAN and HENRIETTA BYRON, music and farce; A. O. DUNCAN, ventriloquist; Sam and Kitty Morton, dancers; 40 other stars.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. See the great diving scene in "THE WHITE HEATHER" Mats. To-day & Wed., 2. Eve., 8:15. Sunday Evening at 8:30, Lenten Lectures, "The Story of Jesus," by Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr. THE PASSION PLAY, Illustrated on the Kinoptikon.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK 66TH STREET, NEAR COLUMBUS AVENUE. HOCKEY MATCH. To-night at 8:15 o'clock, New Jersey A. C. vs. Columbia University.

CARNEGIE HALL, One week, beginning Mon., (Saturday Matinée.) Feb. 28. KLONDIKE ESTHER LYONS, the first woman to cross Chilkoot Pass. 147 Views. Placer Mine in Full Operation. Box office now open. Prices—25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Direction: Victor Thrane, 33 Union Square, W.

FANCIULLI'S Grand Concert, 71st Reg't Band & 5 Great Soloists, at the Armory, 34th and Park Av. FEB. 26 Tickets............ $1.00 .50

EDEN Musee. THE WORLD IN WAX. Hungarian Band Concerts. PASSION PLAY and other Cinematograph Views.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST. Wm. H. CRANE Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & to-day A Virginia Courtship. Next Week, "1st Special" Wed. Matinée.

5TH AV. Theatre. Broadway and 28th St. Last 9 Times. Mat. To-day. DE WOLF HOPPER IN EL CAPITAN Assisted by the Great 7TH REGT. BAND.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Adm., 50c. Mat. To-day. CHARMION—JULIE MACKEY and others. March 7th—CHIRGWIN, the White-Eyed Kaffir.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way. MAUDE ADAMS Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées To-day & Wednesday. THE LITTLE MINISTER.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev. 8:15. Mat. to-day, 2. Mus. Mat. March 1. Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY. 3d Mth. Rousing Success. The Highwayman. Ysaye, Sobrino, others.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. HENRY MILLER Mats. To-day & Wednesday. THE MASTER. Evenings, 8:25. Matinée, 2:15.

Galleries of the Fine Arts Society, 215 W. 57th St. The 13th Annual Exhibition of the Architectural League Open 9 A. M. to 6:30 P. M. and 8 to 10:30 P. M.

BIJOU. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15. WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES. Broadhurst's Hilarious Sufficiency.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST. FOREIGN FOLLIES. 2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 & 8.

HARLEM Opera House. At 8:15. Mat. to-day, 2. ANNA HELD "A Gay Deceiver," and "The Cat and the Cherub." Next w'k—Lillian Russell, Della Fox, Jeff D'Angelis

HOYT'S THE BIG HIT. THEATRE 24th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Mat. To-day at 2:30. OH! SUSANNAH!

EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinée To-day and Wednesday. EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. The Conquerors

ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. & 4th Av. Positively Last Day. Annual Exhibition of the AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., continuously. Adm. 25 cents.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-day, Mat. at 2. Evg., 8:15. The roaring farce "LODGE BRETHREN."

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST TWO WEEKS. Last Times. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT. SWEET INNISCARRA

COLUMBUS. Mat. To-day. WARD & VOKES IN THE GOVERNORS. Next Week—Primrose and West's Minstrels.

LECTURES.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LECTURES. FOR MARCH:

AT COOPER UNION. Tuesdays, 8 P. M.—HAMILTON W. MABIE, L. H. D. 1st, "A Great Man of Letters." 8th, "The Education of the Hero." 15th, "Some Hints from Nature." 22d, "Education and Business." 29th, "Literature as a Personal Resource." No tickets required.

AT METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART. Saturdays, 11 A. M. Prof. GEORGE F. COMFORT. "Discussions in Esthetic Criticism." No tickets required.

AT AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY. Saturdays, 8 P. M.—5th, WILLIAM H. BURR, "Some Features of Modern Bridge Construction." 12th, HENRY G. PROUT, "Recent Campaigns in the Soudan." 19th, GEORGE L. MORISON, "Masonry." 26th, HORACE LEE. "The Development of the Steamship." Apply for tickets to the Secretary of Columbia University.

The New York Times

Saturday Review of Books and Art.

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The New York Times.
Saturday Edition With
Review of Books and Art.
$1 Per Year.

A New Portrait of Amerigo Vespucci.

If it be true that a portrait of Amerigo Vespucci has been found at Florence, the discovery is one of major importance. In the church called Agnissanti, in Florence, there is a "Pieta," the work of Ghirlandais. This fresco has been lost from sight for over 300 years. On this fresco Ghirlandais painted several portraits of the Vespucci family. Vesari, who wrote the life of Ghirlandais, says: "His first pictures were in the Agnissanti in the chapel of the Vespucci, where there is a dead Christ with some saints, and over the arch there is a Misericordia, on which there is a portrait of Amerigo Vespucci, who made the navigation of the Indies." Why, then, this famous fresco was not visible is explained by the fact that it was whitewashed as far back as 1616, and this "whitewashing" Bottari confesses.

The belief, however, seems to have existed with the ecclesiastics in charge of the church that some day or other the Amerigo Vespucci portrait would be found, and it looks now pretty certain that at last it has been discovered. The fresco is thus described: "In the lunetta is the Madonna, and as was common in those days, the Vespucci family, men and women, are represented kneeling. The figures are two-thirds of life size, and Amerigo is represented as a young man of twenty. That would have been just about his age when the artist painted the picture. All the portraits of the saints have supposably the faces of some distinguished Florentines of the period. The fresco is reported to be in splendid order, preserved by the coat of whitewash.

A Reason for Reading Rubbish.

A New York paper quotes a publisher—"one of the foremost publishers in America"—as attempting to justify in these words the tons of literary rubbish that are annually sold: "The rubbish fosters at least the reading habit. The children of the people who read trash will instinctively turn to the reading of something, good or bad, and there are many chances in favor of their turning to the good. Certainly there are proportionately more good books sold to-day than fifty years ago. Don't be discouraged by what looks like the prevalence of vulgarity." This is an interesting example of a point of view that is not uncommon, but which certainly is unfortunate. It is held by a great many persons who have no such reason as a publisher to be prejudiced. Perhaps, more commonly than otherwise, there is thought to be something creditable in the act of reading, without regard to what is read.

The belief has only to be clearly stated to have its fallacy shown. One would not think it wise to attempt to feed the body that was possibly hungering, but not starving, with anything that came to hand, and especially if the digestion were not strong; and yet it is a very general notion that it is well to give to the mind food which is not only devoid of nourishment, but absolutely distressing; that there is something creditable in reading itself, whether one be reading lies, matter that is inevitably corrupting to morals, or what not. Perhaps the tons of literature do encourage a taste for reading; but the taste encouraged by literary rubbish is not a desirable one. At any rate, there is no excuse for poor writing or publishing in a need to create the love of reading. It would be possible to publish the world's existent good literature with a liberality that would foster a reading habit fully as tenderly, though doing so in a beneficent way.

It would be interesting, by the way, to know if the real, but strange, universality of the view which this publisher put into words is not a legacy from the early days of printing, when to read a book was necessarily not to read trash; of the days before comparative "rubbish" could be printed. Whatever its origin, however, the theory is now false.

The Passing of Scientific Criticism.

From the days of Aristotle down through Pope, and including these worthies, there have always been erudite gentlemen in letters who have believed that criticism of art should be done by rule in the same way, and with as little emotion as one solves a problem in mathematics. They believed that the principles of criticism were unalterable and therefore capable of being codified. Macaulay was the last English critic of any consequence to try to criticise according to rule. But he was not always consistent, and his admiration or disgust of the work before him often led him to let slip the pollen of his own individuality from his quill point.

Under the influence of the British reviews this school of criticism gained certain weight in the American monthlies of forty years ago, and if it had not been turned into contempt by Edgar Allan Poe many of our literary magazines might still be wallowing in its quagmires of rote. Poe could not, however, entirely shake off the taint; he did not criticise by rule, but he did by analogy, the standard of comparison being the classic ideal of perfection in his own mind. Sainte-Beuve employed the same method and so did Matthew Arnold. Specimens of it are often met with in the columns of The Atlantic Monthly. For a long while it held undisputed sway over dramatic criticism. And these critics constantly complained that they could not do good work in the time allowed them. They wanted to ponder over the play and write leisurely and logically; they wanted to elucidate their mature and final conclusions; they never dwelt in impressions, for impressions are transitory. And like the literary critics before them, they made a grave mistake.

The intelligent reading public doesn't care a fig for conclusions dished up a la Spinoza; it has not the time to analyze or to digest them. Impressions interest them and move them according to the individuality of the writer. Jules Lemaitre, when dramatic and literary critic of Le Journal des Debats, was first to discuss the fallacies in the scientific and classical schools. He wrote how a play or a book impressed him on the moment of reception, and he portrayed his impressions in a most entertaining way. He was quite ready to change his sentiments if a second view moved him differently. But this, according to M. Ferdinand Brunetiere, was not criticism, for it didn't criticise. For many years M. Brunetiere tried to cram the scientific method of criticism down the throats of the readers of La Revue des Deux Mondes. M. Lemaitre is now connected with that periodical, and it is said that the Academician has almost surrendered to the former "Lundi-ist" of the Debats.

The total absurdity of the theory of scientific criticism is well shown in these words of James Russell Lowell: "If there was any recognized standard in criticism as in apothecaries' measure, so that, by adding a grain of praise to this scale or taking a scruple of blame from that, we could make the balance manifestly even in the eyes of all men, it might be worth while to weigh Hannibal; but when each of us stamps his own weights and warrants the impartiality of his own scales, perhaps the experiment may be wisely foregone."

Criticism in America developing along the proper lines of individual thought seeks less and less to make erudition the end. Critics are finding out that knowledge is only useful as a means, and that the only aim should be to tell in as charming a way as possible how the subject impressed the critic at a given time.

Irving's Ichabod Crane.

Kinderhook His Home, Not Sleepy Hollow—Other Irving Facts.

Letter to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES from

Harrold Van Santvoord,

Author of "Half Holidays," a Volume of Essays, &c.

In Donald G. Mitchell's "American Lands and Letters," the first of a series of essays with which, I believe, this charming writer designs to supplement his clever etchings, "English Lands, Letters, and Kings," the author says that the leading characters in Irving's "Legend of Sleepy Hollow" were drawn from local types living near the scene of the romance. As a matter of fact, however, the materials which Irving deftly wove in the loom of his imagination into the "Legend of Sleepy Hollow" were found in Kinderhook when the author of the "Sketch Book" was a guest at "Lindenwald," the home of Judge William P. Van Ness. The prototype of Ichabod Crane was a district schoolteacher, Jesse Merwin; while Brom Bones and Katrina Van Tassell were local characters whose real names are known to older residents of the village. It was at "Lindenwald," subsequently the home of Martin Van Buren, that Irving wrote part of the "Sketch Book," and most of his "Knickerbocker's History of New York." Indeed, "Lindenwald has an eventful history antedating Van Buren's regime. Its walls rang with Irving's laughter long before the "Little Magician" opened its doors and stocked its cellars and sideboards for the entertainment of his political friends.

Judge Van Ness, who built "Lindenwald," was a scholar of fine attainments, a Nestor in politics, the anonymous author of "Aristides," a political pamphlet which created almost as great a stir in this country as the letters of "Junius" occasioned in Great Britain, and was also Aaron Burr's second in his duel with Hamilton. He was bound to Irving by the closest ties, that were only severed by death. Diedrich Knickerbocker reports that the Van Nesses of Kinderhook (formerly spelled "Van Nest") "were valiant robbers of birds' nests"—whence they derived the name—and they also invented the buckwheat cake. The writer does not vouch for the authority of the "Dutch Herodotus" in preferring so grave a charge; but were the assertion true, and

"Time, that on all things lays a lenient hand
Yet tames not this,"

posterity could not afford to efface the stigma from the escutcheon of a once proud and vagrant family who made ample amends for their early misconduct by bequeathing to the world a receipt for the fragrant and famous buckwheat cake.

When Van Buren had framed his diploma, and was decoying clients into the mazes of the law, Irving was filling the role of private tutor to the Judge's nieces, the Misses Van Ness. At this time he formed a close intimacy with Jesse Merwin, the Ichabod Crane of the comic portrait in the "Sketch Book," who was also staying at "Lindenwald." It was then the custom for the district schoolteacher to "board around," and, as Judge Van Ness was a patron of Merwin's school, he (Merwin) came in turn to board with the Judge. Amid the pastoral scenes along the bank of Kinderhook Creek Irving and the whimsical pedagogue whiled away many an hour, fishing in the stream that flowed through the verdant meadows, shooting partridges and squirrels in the woods, gathering nuts and apples in the Fall, and, when the pumpkins were ripe, making raids on the farmers' cornfields; and then, during the long Winter evenings, cracking jokes and spinning yarns with Katrina Van Tassell and Brom Bones in the quaint old Dutch kitchen of a neighboring farmhouse, before a roaring log fire.

Many believe it was Irving's original intention to locate the scene of the legend in Kinderhook. He was probably diverted from this scheme by fear of wounding the sensibilities of some of the originals of the characters that figured in the story. During his tutorship here the old schoolhouse, where Ichabod Crane flogged the alphabet and multiplication table into freckle-faced, tow-headed Dutch boys, stood almost exactly as described in the romance; and near by is a bridge identical with the one where the rattling hoofs of Gunpowder started the lizards and toads from their slumbers on the memorable night when the pedagogue was chased by Brom Bones. Among the writer's autographs is a letter from Irving to his early friend, Merwin, dated a few years before the latter's decease. Ichabod Crane had then grown somewhat stout and portly, and had acquired the habits of an easy-going man of the world.

"Your letter was, indeed, most welcome," writes Irving, "calling up, as it did, recollections of pleasant scenes and pleasant days passed together long since at Judge Van Ness's, in Kinderhook. * * * Your mention of the death of good old Dominie Van Ness recalls the apostolic zeal with which he took our little sinful community in hand when he put up for a day or two at the Judge's; and the wholesome castigation he gave us all on Sunday, beginning with the two country belles who came fluttering in the schoolhouse during the sermen, decked out in their city finery, and [illegible] [illegible] of his own [illegible], with [illegible] * * * You tell me that the old schoolhouse is torn down and a new one built in its place. I should like to have seen the old schoolhouse once more, where, after my morning's literary tasks were over, I used to come and wait for you occasionally, after school was dismissed; and you used to promise to keep back the punishment of some little tough, broad-bottomed Dutch boy until I should come, for my amusement, but never kept your promise."

The author of the "Sketch Book" also refers in this letter to a mischievous prank of his youth, when he and Merwin, finding John Moore, the vagabond Admiral of the lake, (now "Merwin's pond,") "curled up in his canoe fast asleep, with his fishing poles stretched out in every direction, like the legs of a gigantic spider," robbed his boat of the fish, and set it adrift on the lake. John Moore was the original Dirk Schuyler, a poaching character in "Knickerbocker's History," as Irving afterward confessed.

At this period Irving must have been a singularly handsome man, if one may judge from William Sartain's fine mezzotint engraving, which is probably the most satisfactory portrait of the author of the "Alhambra" and "Sketch Book" extant. After the "Sketch Book" was published it was feared that the caricature of Ichabod Crane would occasion strained relations between the honest schoolmaster and his friend. It was in a spirit of playful humor, such as that in which Butler burlesqued his host, Sir Samuel Luke, in the character of Hudibras, that Irving caricatured Jesse Merwin, and the pedagogue seemed to enjoy the grotesque humor of the portraiture as much as the author himself. In proof of his affection he named one of his sons after his early friend, who is still living, a prosperous farmer in Illinois. The remains of Merwin repose in the village cemetery, not far from the burial plot of Martin Van Buren. A few years ago the plain slab, with its simple inscription, at the head of the grave was replaced by a neat monument, and residents of the village take pride in exhibiting to strangers the grave of Ichabod Crane.

"Lindenwald," which Irving revisited, not in the role of tutor, but as an honored guest, is a stately brick mansion shaded by pines and lindens, and surmounted by a cupola overlooking the broad meadow-lands of the fertile valley of Kinderhook Creek. It stands on the old post road, not far from the site of the log school house where Irving used to wait for the pedagogue until "school was dismissed. But the banquet hall is deserted. No echo of revelry lingers there. The noisy rat-a-tap of the ponderous brass door-knocker, which erstwhile announced the arrival of a distinguished guest, is seldom heard in the neighborhood. The curtains are closely drawn, and the parlors are closed. It is the abode of two thrifty farmers, and it may be the day is not far distant when cows will graze under the lindens where "the little magician" entertained his friend.

In closing this rambling essay it may not seem amiss to add a description of the old meeting house where Judge Van Ness at one time attended service, and Martin Van Buren, in a little snuff-colored, broad-skirted overcoat was bundled into a corner of the high-backed family pew when a boy. A wealth of local traditions cluster around the sacred spot where the meeting house once stood. It is described as a snug little chapel, (residents of the village are preserving photographs of a needle sketch in a carefully executed work in tapestry,) with a high, steep roof surmounted by a weathercock. It contained a wine-glass pulpit. The bell rope hung down in the centre aisle; the walls and ceilings were bare; there were no carpets on the floor; and in cold weather the congregation were kept from freezing, but not from shivering and dozing, by means of foot stoves. Alms were collected in a purse-shaped pouch attached to a long staff. Not many years ago a rural friend of the writer used one of these primitive contribution pouches for picking apples.

Among the traditions of the church is an account of a fierce warfare between the Petres and Fermors of the little settlement, which grew out of a proposition to buy a stove for the meeting house. The colony was at once divided into two hostile factions—recalling the feud in Harrisburg when the goose war waged in Pennsylvania—known as the stove party and the anti-stove party. The ladies, vain of the foot stoves or warming pans, which their negro servants were accustomed to carry into their pews every Sunday morning, raised their voices with the anti-stove cabal. But the stove party carried the day, and the stove was purchased, borne triumphantly to the church by the victorious burghers, and set up on a platform in the centre aisle. In the midst of the service on the following Sunday morning a great commotion was caused by the fainting of two spinsters, overcome by the heat and the closeness of the air. The ladies were at once carried out, lying very limp in the arms of two stalwart deacons, and smelling salts applied. "Shut off the heat or we'll faint," piped out a timid voice. Then a confused murmur arose: "Oh dear, I'm suffocating! Close the draughts! Give us air, or we'll perish!" A gallant young beau sprang upon the platform with a firm step and, screening his face with a palm-leaf fan, made a movement to close the draughts—but alas! there was no fire in the stove!

HAROLD VAN SANTVOORD.

Kinderhook, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1898.

Say what we may, the Prince of Wales is really no worse than some others. His life is to be published, and as an English critic writes it, "an effort will be made to deal adequately with the personal and social sides of the Prince's life." The heir to such a great kingdom as is England has a difficult role to fill. With age the Prince improves. There has been no nagging of him of late. The Prince, in book form, as becomes his dignity, is to have a special grand cover, a masterpiece of bookbinding.

The Week in the Art World.

Sales and Exhibitions—Tissot's Work—Notes From Europe.

The sale of the Dana collection of Oriental ceramics at the American Art Galleries, which began on Thursday afternoon and continued through yesterday, will be finished this afternoon, and the sale last night at Chickering Hall of the Dana-Fuller pictures have been such important events in the metropolitan art world that they have overshadowed everything else. Full reports of the sales as they have occurred have appeared in our news columns.

There are now on exhibition at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries prior to their sale at auction at the galleries on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next, some 167 water colors and oils from the estates of Lewis F. Montayne and M. F. Stiles and which are chiefly representative of the modern Dutch and English schools of paintings. There are some American pictures in the collection, some few of which are good examples of such well-known painters as Casilear, Sanford Gifford, George H. McCord, Walter Shirlaw, J. H. Twachtman, J. B. Bristol, James M. Hart, Carleton Wiggins, A. B. Durand, Bruce-Crane, Charles W. Eaton, Charles M. Dewey, J. C. Thom, Birge Harrison, Jervis McEntee, H. P. Smith, Edward Moran, S. J. Guy, and F. M. Boggs. Among the foreign paintings shown the best are a fair little landscape, "The Mountain Road," by Jerome; an excellent cattle piece, by Mauve; a characteristic genre, by Ed Frere; a delicate and charmingly colored nude, by Cabapel, and several little water color and Holland landscapes by Poggenbeek and Weissenbruch, soft in tone and lovely in atmosphere, some equally good ones by Weiland, a coast scene by Mauve, and a number of English landscapes in water color by R. W. Fraser. There are also a pen-and-ink sketch by de Neuville, and some good examples of the English water colorist J. B. Pyne.

Following the remarkable exhibitions and sales of this week at the American Art Gallery will come an exhibition of some 600 drawings, sketches, and finished pictures by the lamented American artist William Hamilton Gibson, and after this exhibition these examples will be sold at auction at the galleries. A collection somewhat smaller of black and whites and water colors by Mr. Gibson, together with a number of engraved plates by W. J. Linton, have been recently on exhibition at the Century Club.

M. Tissot, the French artist who recently arrived in New York, will soon give an exhibition of his works here. One of his most characteristic pictures, an interior with figures, representing a corner of one of the Louvre galleries, is now on exhibition at Knoedler & Co.'s. The picture was painted some ten or fifteen years ago, and the costumes of the figures represented are necessarily old-fashioned. The marvelous skill of the painter in depicting the details of art or ecclesiastical interiors, together with his fine management of light, are the striking features of this painting. There is much curiosity felt and expressed to see and study M. Tissot's recent work, whose subjects are for the most part Biblical ones, with modern surroundings, with figures clothed in modern dress, and which have produced so much criticism abroad. The German painter Uhde some years ago excited a mild sensation by his pictures illustrating episodes in the life of Christ, and whose figures were those of German peasants in their ordinary costume of the day. There is said to be still more sensational features in M. Tissot's work on the same line.

Knoedler & Co. continues the interesting exhibition of the attractively charming but insincere portrait of M. Chartran and of the large and early Corot, which is so suggestive of Constable, and which should be seen and studied by every one who had the opportunity of seeing the splendid classical Corot, "La Danse des Amours," owned by Mr. Dana and sold last night. A comparison of these two canvases makes it seem almost impossible that they should have been painted by the same man. As examples of the contrasting style and method of treatment of his earlier and later period no better object lesson could be afforded than by these two canvases. A small collection of water colors by Luigi Loir, containing some coast scenes, several landscapes, and some archcitectural studies, is also an attraction at the Knoedler Gallery just now.

There are now on exhibition at the galleries of Arthur Tooth & Sons, 299 Fifth Avenue, sixteen representative and recent pictures from the brush of Henry W. Ranger, whose work with that of Julian Rix was mentioned in this column last week as perhaps the strongest and certainly the most promising of that of any American landscapists at present. Due notice will be made of this exhibition.

M. Gervex is now busily at work painting the coronation of Nicholas II., which is to be ready for the French Exposition of 1900. M. Gervex was present during the ceremony, and then commenced the preliminary sketch. The episode selected is when the Emperor taking the crown from the St. Petersburg Metropolite, places the diadem on his own head. Near the Emperor are to be the Empress and the entire imperial family. The color effects will be superb. By this time M. Gervex is in St. Petersburg, where he will remain for some months collecting portraits for the picture. The work will be a vast one and will be of historic importance.

The reputed discovery of a grafitto in Rome (grafitto meaning an old scribbling on a wall) has awakened some curiosity among archaeologists. The scratching has been interpreted by Prof. Marucchi to represent the crucifixion or to refer to it. Other archaeologists declare this grafitto not to be a new discovery, but to have been noted before this, and to be understood as a rough sketch of some rope dancers. One name Prof. Marucchi's opponents insist is "Filetus" and not "Pilatus." Those who differ, too, from Marucchi think that "Crestos" is not to be interpreted as Christ. In the last account of the find Prof. Marucchi states that it will require further study before the positive interpretation of the grafitto can be understood.

If Reuter is to be credited, four panels painted by Fragonard for Mme. de Pompadour were sold lately to a well-known London dealer for £50,000. Fragonard was a native of Grasse.

An inventory of the objects left by the Duc d'Aumale to be handed over with the Chantilly Palace to the Institut de France may give an idea of the magnificence of the bequest. There are 557 pictures, many of them priceless; 282 miniatures, 200 gems, 30 enamels, 3,685 medals, 2,600 drawings, 3,000 engravings, 50 statues and busts, countless specimens of Oriental and European porcelains, 500 pieces of rare furniture. The collection comprises 24,000 volumes, 1,463 manuscripts, 273 books bound in vellum, not less than 600 volumes of autographs, and 1,663 boxes containing historical documents relating to the houses of Condé and Montmorency.

The Emperor of Germany is said to want a head. That is to say, there is in the Berlin Museum a bronze statue, perfect as to body, but it has been decapitated. The Kaiser, it is said, offered 1,000 marks for a brand-new head. There were thirty-two competitors, but their heads were not acceptable. Why does not the Kaiser go to work and furnish the desired head?

Sir Robert Peel had excellent taste in pictures, with a predilection for works of the Dutch and Flemish schools. He bought two Rubenses, and for one he paid £1,110 and for another £3,500. In a collection made by him there were several Van der Veldes, a Hobbema, a Cuyp, a Paul Potter, and two Van Ostades, representative pictures of Adrian and Isaac, and for the Isaac Van Ostade he paid £4,200. Then he had a Peter de Hooge, a fine Gerard Douw, and a prime Terbourg. Sir Robert is thought to have spent £50,000 in his purchases. The valuation of these pictures to-day is some £75,000.

A good example of Mme. Vigee le Brun's has been added to the National Gallery. This picture was sold some years ago for £2,362.

As we had supposed, Mr. Henley's essay on Burns has not been well received by the many Burns clubs in Scotland. At Ayr the Chairman of a club called Mr. Henley "a literary dabbler," which he certainly is not.

If we are not in error, there are several letters of Rubens's in the hands of American collectors. Max Rooses, Keeper of the Plantin-Moretus Museum, Antwerp, having undertaken the publication of the Rubens correspondence, is desirous of obtaining all the information possible on this interesting topic. A first volume of this correspondence was published by M. Charles Ruelens in 1887, and a second volume, extending from 1609 to 1622, is now in press.

George Moore's "Evelyn Jones" is to be published shortly. Between "Evelyn Jones" and "Esther Waters" there seems to be as far as titles go a family resemblance. Mr. Moore has held his peace for the last three years. It may be remembered that the great London circulating libraries boycotted "Esther." Mr. Moore does not write for the unsophisticated, but the appearance of "Evelyn Jones" is likely, in as far as it must involve discussion, to be a literary event. One might class George Moore a literary Hogarth. Neither of them makes human frailties inviting.

A Harmless French Novel.

Georges Ohnet, the E. P. Roe of France, who, like his American prototype, is able to make more money by his books than many of his ungracious critics combined, has just worked off another romantic novel on the public, called "Les Vieilles Rancunes." A well-known American clergyman, famous alike for his pulpit eloquence and erudition, said once of E. P. Roe: "I really like Brother Roe's little stories; in the first place there is no naughtiness in them; they are not exciting enough to entice you away from very serious work, and then, too, it doesn't require any mental effort to get at what he says." The same is true of Georges Ohnet's works, and particularly of "Les Vieilles Rancunes." M. Ohnet, in pretty good style, tells the story of a spinster who, after being engaged to a man for several years, quarrels with him and leaves him almost on the steps of the altar. He becomes a crusty old bachelor, and she an embittered old maid, who tries to find comfort in her wretched life by adopting a young girl, who grows up into a beautiful woman; in the same way the disconsolate lover seeks to drown his sorrow by educating a nephew. Of course, as if foreseen, the two young people meet, love, and are married, and by them the two old hearts, after twenty years' separation, are brought together again; and there is a second wedding. The book is absolutely harmless. And M. Ohnet keeps right on being the most prolific writer in Paris. Even as we write he is putting the finishing touches to another novel, "Le Roi de Paris," which treats of a comparatively recent society scandal that aroused universal attention. The dwellers of the Faubourg Saint Germain can only play lotto to hide their suspense.

A. M. Razewusik, a person supposedly of Polish origin, has made a tremendous attack on current English novelists. He is good enough to except Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot, Bulwer Lytton, and Meredith. These, he confesses, are pretty nearly as good as the best Slav, German, or French fiction makers. What M. Razewusik is in a rage about is second quality English fiction. Why, he asks, "do Englishwomen always either let lodgings or write novels?" And Marie Corelli?

France.

An Englishman's Observations After Ten Years of Residence.*

Social conditions in France are complex, and sometimes are not understandable, even by those conversant with her history during the last two centuries. Apparently she ought to have all the elements of stability, for she possesses the most thrifty and hardest-working agriculturists in Europe. It is the French peasant who has the true "land hunger," for what he holds he keeps, and he is on that account pre-eminently conservative. And yet ever since 1793 there is no country where there have been so many changes of Government, and even to-day France seems drifting, with an unstable anchorage.

We grant her pre-eminence in art and science, in industry and agriculture, and yet we see that she barely holds her own since her population does not increase. We cannot help noticing her futile attempts at self-assertion, with her wild schemes of colonization, the only result of which is to weaken her by diminishing her resources. Efforts in this direction may be laudable, but she has entered into the race too late and is handicapped. France may not be compared to Spain, and it may be centuries before France may look back at her great past, but it seems to us as if her glories were of long ago and that she will sooner or later have to face certain dread emergencies. She exists to-day only because every man capable of carrying arms has a musket in his hands, and in this dire condition she must remain. Some of us may not fully appreciate the present apparent delirium in France brought about by the most unfortunate Dreyfus incident, but to cast the least suspicion on her army is to imperil her very existence. And, her soldiery being everything, the armed man being her ideal, when the time of stress comes, it must be either a military dictator again or worse.

Mr. Bodley in his two volumes gives in extenso the details of some ten years' residence in France It is not alone the great cities he studies, but he passed much time in the provinces. Being himself a man of culture, he sought the acquaintance of distinguished men, pre-eminent in French science, literature, commerce, politics, and theology. Mr. Bodley rarely indulges in generalization, and has little inclination toward being prophetic. He scarcely believes that history repeats itself. Writing about Tocqueville, he says:

> "The pages of Tocqueville display the attractiveness of generalization, a method which was perhaps inevitable in treating of a young democracy without a past. But there would be no excuse for a writer who used it in a treatise on France, the last country in the world about which it is possible to generalize. The ignoring of this truth by the men of the Revolution was a leading cause of the anarchy and horror after 1789. None were ever more eloquent in generalities than the Jacobins of the revolutionary assemblies. Superficially equipped with the theories of Rousseau, they evolved from them general principles which unhappily they were in a position to apply to the Government of France. We all know what the result was, and how the ruin thus consummated had to be repaired by the hands of the greatest master of detail the world has ever seen. Napoleon had the impartial eye of an alien to discern the nature of the evil; but Voltaire, who knew his countrymen as well as their Corsican protector came to know them, had said that in every section of the nation, in all the relations of life, were found side by side all the contradictions and incompatibilities possible to imagine."

The one constant adverse criticism on conditions in France is directed toward centralization. The opinion of Paris, politically or otherwise, may be in direct opposition to that of the rest of France, but what Lyons or Marseilles or Bordeaux or Rouen may think never avails. There may be some resistance, but it is not deemed worthy of a moment's thought in Paris. It was Napoleon who made Paris during his most brilliant period the centre of Europe, and the prestige of his time has apparently never been forgotten. It is this centralization in Paris that has its effect on all political and civic life. Paris is the power; it is there that governmental action is in force.

> "Previous French experiments in representative institutions were always too short-lived, being abbreviated by revolution, and were founded on too artificial a basis to afford material for judgment. But under the Third Republic they have been tried during a period of perfect peace and domestic tranquillity on a democratic foundation, under the most durable régime of the century, which never had a serious rival; and out of these favoring circumstances the Parliamentary system has emerged irretrievably discredited. The temperament of the French people is not the sole cause of its failure. A fundamental obstacle to thwart its working is its combination with a centralized administration constructed to be manipulated by one strong hand, and instead of modifying the defects of centralization Parliamentary Government aggravates them."

Going into further details and the effects of this centralization, as introduced by Napoleon, Mr. Bodley says:

> "If the Napoleonic fabric of centralization, which has survived all the vicissitudes of the century, were demolished, it would bring down with it every institution in France, with havoc more ruinous than that of 1789, and to build another structure another Napoleon would be needed. It may be that he planned his reconstruction on wrong lines, as M. Taine objects, and instead of strengthening the centralizing features of the old régime he would have done better to strew the land with autonomic institutions. But on his return from Egypt in 1799 ten years of revolution had made anarchy and chaos so complete that his genius alone could have saved the integral existence of France; and when mortals are endowed with superhuman power on rare occasions in the world's history they are not mild doctrinaires, nor would they be able to cope with the crises which produce them were their qualities those which befit benign constitutional organizers. It is, however, futile to dream of what Napoleon might have done, especially as subsequent events indicate that autonomic institutions would not have suited the French, while it is certain that the centralized system does conform to their wants and ideas. Proofs of this fact abound."

Individual opinion, Mr. Bodley shows, is often at variance with the present system. There are many good, honest, patriotic men in France whose hearts are sore when they witness existing conditions. Mr. Bodley is afraid that the pessimistic feeling is rife in France. To an Englishman loyal to his country or to an American who believes in his future, to hear an intelligent Frenchman and a political writer say "We are the worst-governed country in the world, or I will say, so as to hurt no one's feelings, one of the very worst," is to listen to the most depressing of opinions. Mr. Jules Lemaître said: "For twenty-seven years it has been a doubtful pleasure to be a Frenchman." Mr. Bodley intimates that distinction of class was never more marked than in the France of to-day. One argument used by those favoring general conscription was not so much to give the country soldiers as to bring about close relationship among all Frenchmen. But between the full private, who may be a Count, and his Corporal, who may be a peasant, there are no relationships save those military service enforces.

The various political parties in France are fully treated, and this particular topic, a most difficult one, is made clear. Differences are immense and apparently unreconcilable. The dynastic ones have nailed to their standards the mottoes of 200 years ago. With ultra conservatism there is opposition to the wildest utopianism, born only yesterday. The dread spirit of unrest remains, and the desire for change. Every party awaits its opportunity, any tumult in the street bringing to the front its advocate, who appeals to the very worst element, the Paris mob. Consider conditions as they exist to-day, and then read this extract taken from Mr. Bodley's last volume:

> "If the great mass of Parisians, who by their votes profess adherence to Socialism, composed an army of earnest enthusiasts impelled by reflection and experience to demand the reorganization of society, or even if they were directed by grave leaders, convinced of the scientific truth of definite doctrines, then the prospect of social and fiscal changes would be imminent. But the Socialist electorate of Paris is feared not as a serious section of the democracy, determined on organic reform, but as the inconstant party of disorder bent on revolution; they are the Internationalists of the Commune and the Boulangists of yesterday, not pursuing one steady doctrinal aim, but ready to join any movement which will lead to fighting in the street."

"France" we consider an important volume, to be read and studied by Americans, and more than that to be taken to heart. Our own imperfections are salient and need correction, for France has by no means the monopoly of inconsiderate action.

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*FRANCE. By John Edward Courtenay Bodley. Two volumes. London and New York: The Macmillan Company.

Simpson and Chloroform.*

James Young Simpson, with whose name the peculiar power of chloroform to deaden and banish pain will ever be associated, was born June 7, 1811, in the little village of Bathgate, in Linlithgowshire, where his father was the local baker. His early life was spent among villagers full of superstitious beliefs and among many so-called medical practices that, viewed in the light of advanced science, were at once strange and utterly irrational. It is possible that he was from such a cause as this driven for solace and recreation to archaeology and antiquarian research, which were so diverting and entertaining to him in later years. It has been said of him that he never knew an idle moment, and his exceeding activity and masterful energy lends the color of probability to this. His ruling passion was a thirst for knowledge, and while no special evidence exists, during his early school days, of a leaning toward the medical profession, associations formed by him at the Edinburgh University finally pointed the way and he entered upon it.

Simpson belongs to that fortunate class of men who fall under the right influence at the right moment and whose biography, as here presented by Dr. Gordon, makes interesting reading. Had other influences prevailed, the world had lost one of its greatest obstetricians.

His student days over, he entered upon a foreign tour to observe and study methods and practices there. He visited Paris, Liege, Brussels, London, Oxford, and Liverpool, where he incidentally met Miss Jessie Grindlay, who subsequently became his wife. In 1835 Simpson was elected one of the annual Presidents of the Royal Medical Society, and to his inaugural address on this occasion was largely due the recognition that he almost immediately received as an authority on obstetrics. Difficulties beset all young physicians, and Dr. Simpson was no exception to this rule, but he overcame them and triumphed over them, until honors thickened and practice grew, and he was in his thirty-sixth year, or in 1847, appointed Physician Accoucheur to the Queen for Scotland, a post which he retained until his death.

Meantime his principal work, that was to make him one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of medicine, had scarcely begun. It is almost impossible for us at the close of the nineteenth century to realize the operating conditions that existed in Simpson's time. Some idea may be conveyed when it is remembered that the operating theatre has been well compared to a butcher's shambles. Cleanliness was not considered important or necessary, and but little attention was paid to the patient's feelings, who was often held down by strong hands, while the surgeon's work was quickly done, despite the patient's screams. All this was a matter of observation with Simpson, and he never ceased to ask this question, Can nothing be done to prevent this suffering?

Indian hemp and mandrake had been used in the East; even alcohol and hypnotism or mesmerism became agents to deaden pain in medical practice, but it was not until 1800 that the first suggestion was made by Sir Humphrey Davy to produce anaesthesia by the inhalation of drugs. Davy found that nitrous oxide gas (laughing gas) relieved toothache and other pains, but he left the matter unfinished. Some thirty years later Faraday pointed out that the effects of ether when inhaled were similar to those of laughing gas. Dr. Simpson used ether in his practice, and in January, 1847, at the Edinburgh Medical School, first applied anaesthetics in obstetric cases. The inadequacy of ether was, however, soon perceived by him, and he set himself the task of discovering, if possible, some better substitute.

Many experiments were made without result, until a suggestion came from a Mr. Waldie of Liverpool to try chloroform, first discovered and described in 1831, and after first rejecting the substance as being too heavy and casting it aside, it was almost accidentally brought to light again and tried by Dr. Simpson and two of his friends and assistants, Drs. Keith and Duncan, on Nov. 4, 1847. On Nov. 15, in a paper read by Dr. Simpson before a medical society, he was able to report its use in more than fifty cases without the slightest bad result.

He was the one man who by his own individual effort established the practice of anaesthesia, by which countless thousands have benefited and countless thousands more will live to feel the benefit, and to him belongs the honor of it. He was a great power in bringing the practice of medicine out of the darkness of the Middle Ages that still rested upon it when his practice began. He was a man of high ideals, and his contributions to science, literature, and archaeology were many and varied. In 1866 he received a baronetcy at the hands of the Queen. His death took place on May 6, 1870, and he was deservedly honored by the placing of a memorial bust of him in Westminster Abbey alongside of memorials of Sir Humphrey Davy and other noted scientists.

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*SIR JAMES YOUNG SIMPSON AND CHLOROFORM. 1811-1870. With Portrait. By H. Laing Gordon. Masters of Medicine Series. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

HARPER & BROTHERS

WILL PUBLISH ON TUESDAY:

The Student's Motley. The Rise of the Dutch Republic. By **John Lothrop Motley.** Condensed, with Introduction and Notes and an Historical Sketch of the Dutch People from 1584 to 1897, by **William Elliot Griffis.** Profusely Illustrated. Crown 8vo, Cloth, $1 75.

In all the field of historical literature there is no more notable work than the late John Lothrop Motley's "Dutch Republic." Valuable and important as the book is in its original form, however, it should be even more so, from the student's point of view, in this edition, the result of Dr. Griffis's painstaking and judicious condensation of the book for the use of those who desire to have it in somewhat less cumbrous form. Dr. Griffis has done his work well, and has greatly increased the value of the history by his scholarly and able "sketch" of the Dutch people from 1584 to the present day, as well as by his introduction and his exhaustive notes.

A Little Sister to the Wilderness. A Novel. By **Lilian Bell,** Author of "From a Girl's Point of View," "The Love Affairs of an Old Maid," etc. New Edition. 16mo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 25.

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The Vintage. A Romance of the Greek War of Independence. By **E. F. Benson,** Author of "Limitations," "The Judgment Books," etc. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 50.

"The Vintage" is a story of adventure in the best sense of the term. Originally published as a serial in HARPER'S WEEKLY at a time when the eyes of the whole civilized world were turned upon Turkey and Greece, it attracted widespread attention because of its fidelity, virility, and rapidly shifting interest. In book form "The Vintage" is seen to be a compact, forceful, and absorbing story. The Greek and Turkish characters are extremely well portrayed; there are many thrilling incidents, with descriptive passages of remarkable power, and (most important of all) the love-story is wholly uncommon.

Elements of Literary Criticism. By **Charles F. Johnson,** Author of "English Words." 16mo, Cloth, 80 cents.

It is enough to say of this delightful book that it will be welcomed by readers of good judgment as perhaps as sensible and instructive an outline of the subject as could well be made. The author's views are healthy, genuine, and worthy of careful consideration. It is his aim to show that there are definite laws that govern literary production, definite reasons why one book is good and another poor, and definite standards of excellence which may be applied to all writing. The result of this aim is a book which constitutes a most valuable aid to the formation of sane literary taste and sound literary judgment

Harper & Brothers. New York and London

Tourgueneff.

His Letters to Eminent Frenchmen of His Time.*

Of living interest are the letters of Ivan Serguevitch Tourgueneff in the volume here under notice. Therein may be had short glimpses of his life in Russia, but the bulk of the correspondence has to do with his connection with that remarkable group of Frenchmen who were of the Paris of some thirty-five or forty years ago. Literary criticism Tourgueneff rarely indulges in, possibly because in familiar intercourse with his friends it would have been out of place. That he was a man of a "balanced character," without any extravagance of mood, these writers attest.

This correspondence was written in the most off-hand manner. As the editor expressed it, he was "no propagandist," either in politics or art, and had no particular hobby. In his quiet, natural way, as his works attest, his influence was all the stronger. Because Tourgueneff was dispassionate he had such a large and attentive audience. His warmest love, as shown in these letters, was for "that dear old boy," as he called him, who was Gustave Flaubert; it was much more than cameraderie.

When Tourgueneff first came to France he became acquainted with the Viardot family, and then he was only twenty-five and unknown in literature. Viardot, who was a literary man, had lived some time in Russia, and Mme. Viardot was a celebrated cantatrice. "These two artists were destined to produce a strong and lasting impression upon Tourgueneff's aesthetic nature." For forty years his intimacy with the Viardots continued. Mme. Andriëv, one of Tourgueneff's biographers, writes: "By their sympathy in his literary activity, by their devotion to art, by the freedom and sincerity of their opinions, they gave to Tourgueneff just that atmosphere which best harmonized with his character." Tourgueneff writes in his souvenirs: "I should certainly not have written 'Les Recits d'un Chasseur' if I had staid in Russia."

There were good reasons why Tourgueneff left Russia. The first reason was a political one, the other was that he suffered from the Russian climate. Tourgueneff explains it in this way: "Almost everything I saw about me distressed me, filled me with indignation and scorn. * * * I had either to submit, to walk meekly in the common rut, the beaten path, or tear myself away with one wrench. * * * I chose the latter course." That he suffered through this enforced separation from Russia is evident, and this natural feeling Edmond About, from his acquaintance with Tourgueneff, confirms.

In 1847 Louis Viardot, with Tourgueneff's aid, had made a translation of several of Gougol's works. Later on, with the co-operation of Tourgueneff, a translation of Pouschkine's "Fille du Capitaine" was made. In 1847 Tourgueneff's "Khor et Kalinytch" and "Recits d'un Chasseur" appeared, but all were unconscious of the future of the author.

Introduction to the leaders of French literature came about through the Viardots, and of the élite were Sainte Beuve, Gautier, Flaubert, the Goncourt brothers, Taine, Berthelot, Renan, Gavarni, and others. It was the habit of many of these men to meet at the Magny Restaurant, but his acquaintance with Flaubert was some time later. When away from Paris Tourgueneff wrote his many friends, and hence the letters found in this volume. Of all this correspondence, the letters written to Flaubert and Zola are only complete, but the whole series is of decided interest, as it begins with Tourgueneff's first literary appearance and ends with his death. Born at Orel, Nov. 9, 1813, Tourgueneff died at Boregival, near Paris, Sept. 3, 1883. There are more than two methods of spelling his name, and "Turgenieff" is the common, or English and American, way.

In 1851 Gounod was engrossed with his opera of "Sapho," the libretto having been written by Emile Augier. Gounod had just lost his brother, and the illustrious composer and his mother were the guests of Mme. Viardot, though the hostess was absent. Tourgueneff, writing to Mme. Viardot May 16, 1850, describes Gounod:

"It is a beautiful day to-day. Gounod has been walking all day in Blondureau wood in search of an idea; but inspiration, capricious as a woman, has not come, and he has arrived at nothing. At least that is what he tells himself. He will have his revenge to-morrow. At this moment he is lying on the bear-skin, in travail. He has a determination and tenacity about work which compel my admiration. To-day's barrenness makes him very unhappy; his sighs would almost blow one away, as he is incapable of rousing himself from his preoccupation. In his depression he falls foul of the libretto. I have tried to cheer him up, and think I've succeeded. It is very dangerous to let one's self go like that; one ends by folding one's hands and saying, 'Bother the whole thing.' I've listened to his complaints with a slight smile, for I know that all these little clouds disappear at the first breath of inspiration, and I am much flattered at being made the confidant of the small woes of creative genius. * * *"

In 1852 Tourgueneff was at St. Petersburg, and he writes to the Viardots of Gougol's death. Tourgueneff had published in The Moscow Gazette a short article on Gougol, (March, 1852.) The "Recits d'un Chasseur" had angered the Russian Government, and this eulogy of Gougol—though it had passed the censor—was made a pretext to put its author under arrest. He writes:

"I am under arrest, by the Emperor's order, in a house belonging to an officer of police, for having printed in a Moscow newspaper an article of a few lines on Gougol. This was only a pretext, the article being in [illegible] couldn't well have done otherwise. The fact is the authorities wished to put an end to all that was being said about Gougol's death, and they were not sorry at the same time to put a stopper on my literary activity."

A good many years afterward (1879) he tells Flaubert of this imprisonment, and how he passed his time when in confinement.

"You are not fond of walking, but you must force yourself to do it. I was once in prison in solitary confinement, for more than a month. My room was a small one, and the heat was intense. Twice a day I carried 104 cards, (two packs,) one by one, from one end of the room to the other. That made 208 turns—416 in the day; each turn took eight steps, which made it come to more than 3,300, nearly two kilometers! Let this ingenious calculation encourage you! If by chance I missed my walk, I had all the blood in my body concentrated in my head that day."

Attending the opening of the Chambers in 1865, he heard Louis Napoleon speak, and he writes Mme. Viardot about the Emperor:

"If one could classify voices as one does heads one would have said that it was a Swiss professor speaking—a professor of botany or numismatics. The speech in itself was very harmless, very peaceful in tone—and ambiguous, which goes without saying.

"The Empress wore a very ugly gown, but she has a great deal of grace and dignity. The Prince Imperial looks very delicate and devitalized. The Prince Napoleon, in general appearance, bears a real resemblance to Tiberius or Domitian. I was to have dined with him yesterday at Biscio's, but I refused that honor. I don't like him at all, and, besides, he talked with too much contempt of my poor Russians."

Tourgueneff, when in health, was devoted to hunting. He has an invitation to visit Croisset, but is afraid that another engagement will prevent it. He writes:

"Two years ago, in England, I made the acquaintance of a very pleasant fellow called Bullock, who had an extremely rich uncle, an old retired General, called Hall.

"Gen. Hall possessed—the finest partridge shooting in the whole of England!

"No less than that. But he was an original kind of man, who used to shoot quite alone, and only invited his nephew from time to time, and now he's dead and has left all his fortune, his name, and his shooting to his nephew. Now, lo and behold! the nephew has remembered me, and invited me to go and stay with him, and kill mountains of partridges, between the 9th and the 14th of September. In spite of my boundless passion for sport, the only pleasure which is left to me, I remembered my promise and gave an evasive answer, all the more so because I don't know if my gout will allow me such escapades. And indeed there is something shocking in an old graybeard like myself crossing the sea twice in order to pour a lot of lead into a lot of partridges."

This extract from a letter of Tourgueneff's was published in The Century Magazine, May 24, 1877, but as it is among the few direct criticisms of Tourgueneff, it is worthy of repetition. It was addressed to Daudet himself:

"I will confine myself to saying this one thing: The 'Nabab' is the most remarkable and at the same time the most unequal thing you have done yet. If one were to describe 'Froment et Risler' by a straight line, thus: ———————, the 'Nabab' would have to be described thus: 〰〰〰, and the highest points in the zigzag could only be reached by a talent of the first rank."

The little hint Tourgueneff gives "My Dear Old Boy" Flaubert, relative to a musical heroine in "L'Education Sentimentale" is well put:

"To begin with, according to your description of her, she ought to sing something else, and to sing it quite differently; second, a contralto voice does not seek its effects in high notes—in making the third note even higher than the two first; third, you ought to have specified, from a musical point of view, exactly what she sang, as, without that, the impression remains vague, and even just a little comic, which is not at all what you wished, is it?"

Another letter to Flaubert about Tolstoi shows how anxious was Tourgueneff to secure the success of his fellow-countryman.

"My dear old boy: You can't imagine how much pleasure your letter gave me, and all that you said about Tolstoi's novel. Your approval strengthens my own opinion of him. Yes, he's a very great man, and yet you have put your finger upon the weak spot. He has made for himself a system of philosophy mystical, childish, and uncompromising all at once, which has terribly spoiled his second novel, written after 'La Guerre et la Paix,' and in which also there are absolutely first-rate things. I don't know what our good friends, the critics, will say to it. (I have also sent 'La Guerre et la Paix' to Daudet and to Zola.) But for me the thing is settled: 'Flabertus dixit.' Nothing else matters."

Relying on Theophile Gautier's art discernment, Tourgueneff wants to know what the critic thinks of a certain picture. The letter was written May 19, 1872, and Gautier died in October of that same year.

"In my first visit to the Salon I fell in love with a picture by Blanchard, (No. 149, with the exceedingly bad title of 'Courtisane,') and I must say, though I have bought it, that it seems to me the most beautiful woman's figure in the whole Salon. But I appear to be the only person of this opinion. No one mentions it. The ladies think it ugly, &c. I confess this worries me a little. I need hardly tell you that I am not writing to beg you to puff it for me; I simply want your opinion of it, for with all your indulgence I realize the master in regard to criticism as well as literature."

Tourgueneff's letters to Georges Sand are many, and begin in 1871. For Georges Sand he had the greatest admiration and respect. In 1876, when in St. Petersburg, he wrote to the editor of the Novoe Vremya: "As I was passing through St. Petersburg I read the following words in one of your feuilletons, 'Georges Sand is dead.' * * * I had the happiness of knowing Georges Sand personally, and please do not look upon this as an empty phrase, for any one who was privileged to get close to that rare being may well consider himself highly favored." Later on, when the early enthusiasm about her writings had somewhat passed, [illegible] of poetic [illegible] of faith in the ideal." Georges Sand sends him a trinket, and he ships her from Paris "a little barrel of oysters."

Zola, the Goncourt brothers, Daudet, Maupassant, all appreciate Tourgueneff, and were grateful for the efforts he was always making to advance their interests, for there never was a man less jealous than was this Russian. Zola, describing his early struggles, says: "Not a single newspaper opened its columns to me; I was starving with hunger; mud was being thrown at me from all sides. It was then he introduced me to that great Russian public with whom I've ever since been so popular. * * * I had a great affection for Tourgueneff, and he had the same for me. He was a being of great rarity, with a mind distinguished for fairness and honesty, but not without a tinge of caprice."

The question is often asked, In what language did Tourgueneff write his works? The editor of this correspondence says: "Tourgueneff never allowed himself to write even the smallest of his works in any other language but Russian." Once he said, "I have never published a single line in anything but Russian; if I had I should not be an artist, but a scribbler beneath contempt. How can one possibly write in a foreign language, when, as it is, one finds it so difficult to express adequately, in one's native tongue even, all the thoughts and images which come crowding in upon me?" All well-educated Russians speak French, and Tourgueneff at an early age had had a French tutor. Associating with the most distinguished of French artists, probably his language was excellent, or Taine would not have written "his French was that of the salons of the eighteenth century," which, from such a high source, is indeed a compliment.

Perhaps it may never be permitted to man to understand the exact psychological condition of his brother, but a great deal of the inner nature, the finer quality of Tourgueneff, may be gathered from these letters.

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[*] Tourgueneff and His French Circle. Edited by E. Halperine-Kaminsky. Translated by Ethel M. Arnold. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

A Gauge of the Sale of Books.

A man experienced in handling books, who has recently changed his position from a publishing to a wholesale house, said a few days ago: "We are literally swamped with business just now. This place is the real index of what books are being read, not such cooked-up returns as appear in many of the literary periodicals. Here one tells by the measure; so many feet of Lord Tennyson sold to-day; so many yards of Howells, &c. I have learned more about what the dear public reads right here than any library or retail experience could tell me. For the books people pay money for are so much more certainly a reflection of taste."

The wholesale house, in fact, is an indispensable link between the publishing houses and the small dealers. Through this channel come all the innumerable orders for books concerning the publisher of which, or the title, or both, the dealer is uncertain. The country bookseller is very often a man of small education, ignorant of everything except the rudiments of his trade; and he does not as a rule find it necessary to supply himself with the trade journals, or with minute information concerning the new books. Therefore, when he gets an order from some customer for a book, for instance, "something about being happier, and published in Chicago," he does not trouble himself to follow up this vague clue, but transmits the order as it stands to the nearest wholesale house. And by an early post he gets his copy of Fletcher's "Happiness," and turns it over to his customer, with a calm consciousness of being equal to the situation.

A single day brings to the jobbing house dozens of such orders, which special people are employed to verify. In all these are orders for perhaps 100 or 200 different books, in various quantities. It is impossible for the house to keep on hand a stock sufficient to meet these demands. Another method for filling the orders is therefore adopted. A corps of boys is employed to collect the books wanted.

Each morning these boys start out "on the list," that is, make the round of the publishing houses. The books which they collect are deposited in boxes arranged for that purpose, at various points along the route, and are taken up by the wagons which follow the messengers. When the books have been received at the house, certain people are employed every afternoon in "setting up the table," or arranging the orders.

By this system it is easy to see how the actual demand for a book may be gauged. The wholesale houses carry only such books as are in demand, or as show a prospect of quick sale, except occasionally when they take an extra supply of some book that has not sold well, at an increased discount, and work it off by offering it at a rate much lower than the publisher's. These failures the publisher calls "plugs," whereas the opprobrious epithet applied by the jobbing house to the books which even its system fails to sell is "monument."

M. Eugene Muntz, in a letter to The Athenaeum, describes a torso of Minerva of Pentelic marble, which was acquired by the Museum of the Ecole des Beaux Arts in 1841. It came originally from the Villa Medici at Rome. Herr Furtwangler believes it was made for the eastern pediment of the Parthenon, from which the other sculptures went to the British Museum. It seems quite possible that Rome, as well as London, laid hands on many Athenian masterpieces.

There seems to be little improvement in Munkacsy's mental condition. Mme. Munkacsy writes that her husband's lucid intervals are but few, and that relapses always follow.

Hugo.

Further Passages from the New Volume of His Letters.*

[THIRD ARTICLE.]

Why is it that vanity, the most intolerable of all weaknesses in an Englishman, seems lovable in a Frenchman? When the Dauphin and the Dukes exalt the virtues of their horses and armor, "swapping lies," as Mark Twain would say, with easy lack of scruple, one smiles, but if poor Hotspur do but vaunt himself by a syllable one sympathizes with his father's quick reproof. Is it because the Frenchman is as generous to others as to himself, and flings his commendatory adjectives in handfuls upon everything which he admires, or is it because one sees that the failing which would betray an Englishman into self-satisfied inaction is with him a sharp spur to noble performance?

Whatsoever may be the reason, one is no more offended by Victor Hugo's self-gratulation than by his praise of others, and what compliments he could pen in his letters! He assured Lamartine that "La Chute d'un Ange" was one of his most majestic creations, and that never "had the breath of nature more deeply penetrated and more amply inspired a work of art, from the base to the summit, and in its minutest details." He wrote to George Sand:

> You continue your course full of light and inspiration; you scatter around you brilliant, generous, cruel, gentle, tender, haughty, smiling, consoling pages, and you know that, after all, the sympathies of every reader are with you as a writer, just as all minds are fascinated by your intellect.

But that was only the beginning. Years after, in 1875, he said to her:

> As a creator of masterpieces, you are the first among women; you have this unique position—you are the first woman, from the point of view of art, not only of our time, but of all time; you are the most powerful and the most charming writer that has been vouchsafed to your sex. You are an honor to your sex and to our country. Allow me to bow the knee before you and to kiss the hand which has written so many exquisite and noble books.

After reading such words as these, what does one care that he cried "What lofty philosophy, what profound intuition you have!" when Mr. Swinburne, writing in The Fortnightly in 1869, called him "the doer of the greatest things done, the giver of the greatest gifts given, among men in our time." One feels that he had taken to heart the adverse criticism of some passages of "L'homme qui Rit," and that the thing which really delighted him was the English poet's understanding of his intention and appreciation of his successes. It pleased Mr. Swinburne to cast behind him for the time his heritage of English thought and English historical knowledge and to regard the romance purely as picturing the battle of a human spirit with the world, the flesh, and the devil, in exact opposition to Mr. Harte's style of criticising "Les Misérables" by parody, and making it ludicrous by attributing French conduct to American puppets. Hugo's criticism of the Englishman's review, "In the great critic one sees the great poet," is perfect.

One of his innocent vanities was belief in his prophetic ability, founded chiefly upon his prediction that disunion would follow the execution of John Brown. Lowell had made Hosea Biglow declare during the Mexican war that it would not break his heart if "they take one way, we take t'other," and it was not wonderful that twelve years later a brilliant foreigner should perceive the lack of the cohesive spirit between the States of the two sections, especially as he was in constant communication with the abolitionists. Still, happy guesses are so very rare. What Englishman or what American would have allowed his friends to forget it if he had made one as good? In 1855 he prophesied the downfall of the Second Empire. The Crimean War was to be a second Russian campaign, Balaklava a second Beresina. In 1851 he prophesied the United States of Europe, and in 1870 he said that France would "accomplish her mission, the Continental republic, and dissolve in it." Even in this his prescience may be reasonably defended, for he gave the nations until the end of the century to accomplish their union, and he expressly said that the adoption of German as the language of the European federation would mean a delay of three hundred years. The French language was necessary for the perfect working of the miracle. Alas! Bismarckian common sense was too much for "the dreamer of dreams," as he playfully styled himself in writing to Deschenal.

Once at least Italian common sense was too much for him. Garibaldi wrote from Caprera in 1863:

> Dear Victor Hugo: I was sure of your co-operation; you must be sure of my gratitude.
>
> What you say is right, and I should like to have the million of souls which would enable me to dispense with the million of guns; I should like to see the universal agreement which would make war useless. Like you, I await with confidence the regeneration of peoples. But to realize truth without suffering, and to tread the triumphal path of justice without besprinkling it with human blood, is an ideal which has hitherto been sought in vain.

One would have liked to see the patient shrug with which this was received, and may be sure that it had no effect upon the recipient's views of Italian affairs or upon his future expressions of opinion in regard to them.

The Spiritualists have claimed Hugo as their own, as they have claimed nearly every man of prominence, and this fragment of a letter to Mme. de Gerardin shows that he allowed himself to dabble with that form of the delusion known as table-tipping. It is worth quoting as a revelation of the entire lack of spiritual pride which may coexist with mental vanity:

> The tables do in fact tell us some surprising things. How I should like to talk with you, and kiss your hands, your feet, or your wings! Did Paul Meurice tell you that a whole quasi-cosmogonical system, hatched by me and half committed to paper for twenty years, had been confirmed by the tables with splendid amplifications? We live in a mysterious landscape which opens out new prospects, and we think of you, to whom we owe this glimpse into another world.
>
> The tables enjoin on us silence and secrecy. You will therefore find nothing from them in the "Contemplations" with the exception of two details, of great importance, it is true, for which I have asked permission, (I underline these words,) and which I will indicate by a note.

Imagine Arnold, Lowell, or Bismarck "asking permission" of a dancing table!

---

*LETTERS OF VICTOR HUGO. Edited by Paul Meurice. Second Series. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Four Volumes of Verse.*

Ella Wheeler Wilcox has recently published a long poem entitled "Three Women." Mrs. Wilcox has chosen to adopt for this last work the metre made famous, if not popular, by Owen Meredith in "Lucille." This lends itself to a narrative poem such as "Three Women," but, as in the case of "Lucille," is too apt to tempt the poet into careless writing and infelicitous expressions. It also lacks strength, and after a time becomes exceedingly monotonous. Mrs. Wilcox has evidently been conscious of this last defect in her chosen metre, for she has interspersed through the poem, in the manner of Tennyson in "The Princess," several brief lyrics, which are more or less complementary to the general motif, and also a score of poems, including several rondeaus and some ballads, which are really better than the long narrative poem itself and make us regret all the more the defects of the longer poem.

In "Three Women" Mrs. Wilcox sings, or rather tells, of a dilettante wealthy young man, Maurice Somerville, who after long wandering comes on a Summer day to visit an old college friend, unpoetically named Roger Reese, in the latter's villa on Long Island Sound, where he dwells with his domestic but commonsense sister Ruth. Maurice, as might have been expected, falls in love, not with Ruth, his friend's sister, but with Mabel Lee, a fair young neighbor with a narrow mind, devoted to religious work, and with whom Roger Reese is himself in love. Maurice of course marries Mabel Lee and Roger breaks up his home and devotes himself to philanthropic work among the poor in New York. Maurice and Mabel have an unhappy married life, and, although the former strives from a sense of duty to prevent a rupture, his wife's absence at a woman's convention in Boston at the time of the death of their child finally makes him desperate, and he flies to Narragansett Pier, where he meets Zoe Travers, a handsome, wild, and untamed grass widow from the West.

He tears himself away from her fascinations to return to his wife and home at, presumably, Stamford on the Sound, but meets Mrs. Travers on the train, and the lurid picture of their drifting, after a dinner that night, into an abandoned life is painted as only Mrs. Wilcox can paint it. Roger then reappears on the scene, and after he has searched for the couple at the request of Mabel Lee, whom he still loves, and finds they have sailed for Europe together, he counsels Mabel Lee to divorce Maurice and marry him. But this pure, cold soul refuses even this boon to a friend, and some years after Ruth, the only "possible" person in the story, finds Maurice dying in a New York hospital—she meanwhile having become a nurse—from a wound inflicted by his mistress, Zoe Travers, who had very thoughtfully made away with herself afterward. Ruth effects a reconciliation between Maurice and his wife—and the curtain falls.

If Mrs. Wilcox had any idea of writing a new "Lucille" in this poem she has fallen very far short of her mark. The tone of the whole story is provincial and poor, and while it has occasional passages of much strength and some extremely clever renderings of old maxims, it is marred by provinciality of thought and atmosphere. There are also too frequent and sudden descents from pathos to bathos, and too strong contrasts of poetical thought and prosaic details. Such lines as the following are good examples of these faults:

"It quite turned her head
To be sent to the city of beans and brown bread,"

and

"He rose, and his head
Seemed as large and as light as an air-filled balloon,
While his limbs were like lead in the glare of the noon."

It cannot be denied that Mrs. Wilcox's description of what, as she says,

"Salt air and dry wine and the soft siren eyes
Of a woman can do under midsummer skies
To a man—"

is vivid in the extreme. She is unquestionably a past mistress in the art of the relation of matters which are generally touched lightly upon by all but poets of passion. Her picture of Zoe Travers the wanton is strongly drawn, and unquestionably the best in the poem.

"The Chords of Life" is the title of an attractively printed and bound little volume of poems by Charles H. Crandall, whose occasional verses and sonnets in the magazines during the past few years have attracted attention, and whose work is sufficiently good to entitle him to a place among the younger poets of America. Mr. Crandall has devoted much study to the sonnet, and his book entitled "Representative Sonnets by American Poets," with an essay on the sonnet, published in 1891, holds a high place in American libraries. In 1893 Mr. Crandall published a little collection of lyrics, songs, and sonnets entitled "Wayside Music," and the present volume is the sum of his poetical work since that time.

Mr. Crandall makes his home in the country, and his poetry naturally has a pastoral character. He rhymes easily, and his metre is invariably finished and correct. When this is said it is difficult to add much to a notice of his poems. They read prettily, but lack a certain strength and a certain inspiration which would make them dwell in memory or impel the average reader to memorize them. Of the sonnets, those entitled "In Midsummer," "May and June," and "One I Know" are the best. Some ten or twelve years ago Mr. Crandall wrote a little poem called "The Fair Copy Reader," which in delicacy of thought and perfectness of expression gave great promise for his future. We cannot say that his later work, finished and good as it is, has entirely fulfilled that promise.

Miss Josephine Marié a little while ago published a small volume entitled "Love Stronger Than Death," an exposition of the doctrine of the "Communion of Saints," as interpreted by the Roman Catholic Church. Miss Marié wrote the little book under the influence of a great sorrow caused by the death of a young relative, and the comfort which she obtained from her perfect faith in the doctrine of the Communion of Saints and in her study of Biblical and other authorities on the subject seems to have unconsciously inspired her to write so sympathetically and feelingly that her work was so well received as to make the publication of a second edition of the book necessary.

Miss Marié addresses herself to other than Roman Catholic readers, and endeavors to make those Protestants who are not convinced of the belief that the blessed in heaven hear and answer the loving prayers of those dear to them on earth that there are authority and reason for such belief. Whether she is successful or not would seem to be largely dependent upon the relative degree of faith and condition of mind of the individual reader, but the large and growing demand for her book would evidence that it has brought comfort to many a stricken soul. It is rarely that an inexperienced writer, and especially a woman who has had no particular training in the art of expression, produces so gracefully written and sympathetic a book.

Of younger English poets William Watson, who, with Stephen Phillips, belongs to what has been called "the School of the Bodley Head," has attracted a large share of attention in the English literary world of late. His last volume of poems, "The Hope of the World, and Other Poems," has recently appeared and is already being discussed at many a dinner table and in many a library both here and abroad. Mr. Watson, like Mr. Phillips, is a melodious singer, and his verse has a certain attractive and delightful spontaneity, but it lacks the strength of Phillips's verse, and especially the latter's lofty conception. It has good thought and some effective passages. Here is a good verse, for example, the first of the little poem entitled "The Unknown God":

"When, overarched by gorgeous height,
I wave my trivial self away;
When all I was to all men's sight
Shares the erasure of the day;
Then do I cast my cumbering load,
Then do I gain a sense of God."

---

*THREE WOMEN. By Ella Wheeler Wilcox. 8vo. Chicago: W. B. Conkey.

THE CHORDS OF LIFE. By Charles H. Crandall. 12mo. Printed for the Author, Farmingdale, Conn.

LOVE STRONGER THAN DEATH. By Josephine Marié. New York: The Cathedral Library Association.

THE HOPE OF THE WORLD AND OTHER POEMS. By William Watson. 8vo. New York and London: John Lane.

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Venice and Eugenie.

Written for The New York Times by
Mrs. Sherwood,
Author of "An Epistle to Posterity."

II.

Had I the tongue of men and angels I should try to describe the resistless charm of the Palace of the Doges, or the long line of columns which so splendidly holds up the Biblioteca Autica, magnificent structure of the sixteenth century, and the grand staircase where poor old Marino Faliero in his eightieth year was beheaded as a traitor. On the highest landing of these steps the Doges were crowned.

All the world was a picture in those days. No wonder that Titian and Tintoretto were possible. They had something to paint, those old fourteenth century people, when the world was all agitation, noise, passion, tyranny, and tumult, Emperors, Popes, Doges, Guelphs, and Ghibellines; when people dressed in purple and fine linen; when it was some dignity, honor, emolument, and grace to be a great man, either Senator, Soldier, Poet, Sculptor, or Painter. No man can enumerate the treasures of these palaces and churches. Venice has been so unlike other cities in her form of government—her curious, independent history, that long remarkable story of the Doges, her luxuriant school of art—it of course must be the casket of much that is almost incredibly curious. Venice was the home of the three arts of design, "while her streets, without noise or dust, are like the galleries of an architectural museum." Her workers in marble have covered the "Stones of Venice" not only with immortal cherub faces and splendid statues, but with an outcropping of beautiful marble vegetation, which consoles one for the green things which grow out of the earth in other towns.

The Accademia delle Belle Arte is rich in Titians. The "Presentation of the Virgin in the Temple" is wonderfully delightful. A dear little girl of six years, with her pretty hair braided down her back, trots up the grand staircase, on which stand the gorgeous priests, the magnificent citizens, the curious lookers-on. She carries with her all the unconscious grace of youth, all the sweet chubby outlines of a healthy childhood. She must be taken up and kissed for her sweet sincerity, her utter artlessness. Such was the painter's idea of the Virgin Mary in her childhood.

The grand vista of the temple and the glorious sky beyond, by the painter's art suggest the greatness of her future as she mounts ever upward; but now for the moment she is a sweet human child, better and dearer than anything else in the world. Here, too, is the grand "Assumption," one of the five great pictures of the world. It is the most religious picture! How the Virgin floats upward toward the majesty which dazzles and absorbs her! Copies are of no avail; they give no idea of such a picture. Near it hangs in sombre contrast the "Entombment." Death found the artist at work on this picture. The pencil did not fall from those industrious and clever fingers until Titian was ninety-nine years old, when the plague carried off the still vigorous man. He has been described as the "most happy, most fortunate, most healthy of his species, heaven having awarded him nothing but favors and felicities; a man who worthily enjoyed his good fortune. Very courteous, endowed with rare politeness, and with the sweetest ways and manners, he takes men well, and he takes life well."

Such a life seems to transcend humanity, it is almost godlike. Over this magnificent old age, however, the clouds began to gather. First, in the terrible sorrow of an unworthy son, the priest Pomponio Vicellio, who robbed him in his old age; secondly, as he saw his beloved Venice sink into that abyss of corruption and decay so powerfully pictured by the wretch Aretino, in whose base life the friendship of Titian seems the one redeeming thing.

The necessity of pleasure had extinguished the spirit of industry and enterprise in the Venetians during the century Titian filled, and nothing noble remained but their love of art. Titian must have been glad to die! Seeing his triumphant warrior city tending through "nonchalance and voluptuousness" to ruin. He knew that imagination would decline, that art would become insipid and circumscribed.

A modern writer speaks eloquently of that unique moment "between heroic and epicurean eras, when men, having conquered, stop to enjoy and adorn their lives." At this moment "blossoms the transient and delicate flower of art." Then flourish painters and sculptors. All adornment are called in "magnificently to enliven the senses and the intellect." Then, too, often comes that enervating luxury in which art declines as surely as a flower fades in an overheated room. Let us be grateful for those precious moments on the great clock of history which gave us Titian and Tintoretto.

One must go to Venice to appreciate Tintoretto, if indeed only to see the "Miracle of Tintoretto." It is one of those amazing pictures which are among the sensations of a lifetime. You need no catalogue to find it; it finds you, it runs to meet you. You need no extraordinary ability to admire; you are not required to have any knowledge of the art of painting; you are only required to look, to wonder, and worship. It is the story of the deliverance of a condemned slave by the intervention of the patron saint of Venice. This picture, a crowd without confusion, and movement without hurry, is a miracle, indeed, of color and power and commanding vigor of execution. The "Madonna of Cosmo and Damian," a "Paradise" in the Ducal Palace, the "Last Supper," the "Marriage in Cana," all wonderful pictures.

His best works are all at Venice. One comes here to see them. They call him the "Michel Angelo" of color, "Il Furioso," and a dozen other names; he is a hurricane, a tornado of genius, except that he has left no ruins, only beauty, behind him. His "Heaven and Hell," a tremendous picture in the church of Maria dell Orto, has in it an accidental likeness of Garibaldi in the seventh heaven, which delights the sexton, evidently a liberal Italian. It is said that even Titian paid Tintoretto the compliment of being jealous of him, but afterward became his admirer and friend. How serene, rich, and silvery is Paul Veronese after Tintoretta. It is like going from an American Autumn to an English Summer. He painted Venice in its patrician aspect. Those beautiful, calm women, so perfectly dressed; the splendid old men in brilliant robes, the gay scarlet housings, his balconies, and his blue skies, give these pictures wondrous charm. His "Venice Queen" in the Ducal Palace is one of these priceless gems.

All these defy description. Some forty of his pictures adorn the church. Of all these the "Miracle" seems to me still the miracle. Engravings falsify these pictures, copies almost ruin them. Mind, warmth, movement, vigor, impetuosity, and overwhelming richness of conception give the pictures of Tintoretto a place in your gallery of sensations which is unique. How many pictures Tintoretto painted is not given me to say. One must live as long as Titian did and possess the robustness of Tintoretto to even form a conception of the treasures of Venice. The accumulations of the Ducal Palace appall me as I attempt to recollect them.

Not that I am in danger of imagining more than I saw, but that I am in danger of forgetting everything in such a treasure house. That grand marble staircase, with its sculptures and its memories of processions which filled it with color and movement during the thirteenth and the agitated fourteenth and the luxurious fifteenth centuries—who can even imagine it? The splendid state saloons, with heavy gilded ceilings, whose upholsterers and painters and carvers were Tintoretto, Titian, Veronese, and Porderone, where Venice recorded herself at her proudest moment, her "unique moment" between ripeness and decay—the Ducal Palace holds these and more.

I am glad to mention a disappointment here, for one emotion becomes tiresome. The veiled picture of Marino Faliero, among the Doges, which has pointed so many morals, is very unobtrusive and not at all impressive. You search a long time amid that line of dingy portraits before finding it. It seems to encourage us Americans to make treason a very insignificant crime, in which we need no encouragement. We made several visits to the Lido, that home of Armenian learning and piety, and gave many a day to its renowned retirement. All readers will remember Lord Byron's connection with it, and the learned fathers include his handsome face with their own in their little photographic album of portraits. It was here that the energetic American traveler uttered the justly celebrated remark, "Show me everything you have got here in five minutes." Imagine the disgust of the old Armenian Bishop, proud of his convent and its treasures! A man of learning so vast that the ages seem to him scarcely long enough for inquiry, a man who regards Cheops as a modern incident and the discovery of America as a fly on the wall—how must he have regarded this superbly impertinent visitor? Let us hope that he banished him altogether from his mind.

But it is not alone to the art of Venice, as illustrated by pictures, that the visitor must bow. Her enamel and her mosaics are quite as wonderful. We must follow up the art of glass and pay a visit to the factories at Murano. The first fugitives who fled to the islands of the sea-girt city, and who made salt from its lagunes, brought the "art of glass" with them. An art which could be carried on the "tips of the fingers" and which depended on fancy, dexterity, and a little sand, could be easily transported; much more easily, alas! than the delicate fabric which they make can bear moving. In 1090 there are records of the skill of the Venetians in this delicate art. In 1291 the factories and furnaces increased so rapidly that they were banished to Murano, an island and suburb of the city.

These republican aristocrats dearly loved the achievements of the glassblowers and gave them peculiar privileges. The Council of Ten visited them officially day and night, but treated them with favor so long as they staid at home. A Muranese who taught his art to foreigners, however, was terribly punished. If he escaped with it to foreign lands he was followed and put to death.

The daughters of the foremen were permitted to wed with the patrician sons of Venice, and the Muranese were allowed to follow first after the Doge when he went out to wed the Adriatic. In the eleventh and twelfth centuries the Byzantine artists taught the secret of enamel in Venice. The mosaic work became then as famous as the blown glass. But this industry decayed with all else Venetian through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. About 1836 it began to revive, and to the well-known artistic lawyer Dr. Salviati, who may well be translated "Savior" of this beautiful art, does Venice owe the restoration of one of her ancient glories. Pictures are copied by these skillful workers in this imperishable material to the utmost perfection.

The Queen of England gave them large orders for the mausoleum at Frogmore, which were filled with success. They are now repairing the splendid mosaics of St. Mark's, some of which are almost in ruins. The next undertaking is to be the "Apocalypse," which was the grand work of the mosaicists of the fifteenth century, from cartoons of Titian, Tintoretto, and Paul Veronese. For this work the Venetian Government pays them 20,000f. a year.

The workers in glass have given a word to the language. Why is fiasco a synonym for failure? Because, essaying to make a goblet, the workman sometimes fails, and burying his long tube in the glass he makes a flask, which requires only a poorer head. Flask in Italian is fiasco. So fiasco (a flask) becomes the synonyman for failure.

Salviati has given much of his genius to the revival of blown glass, and now every well-furnished dinner table can boast some proof of his cultivated skill. The authorities in antique glass maintain that Salviati can to-day give you all the wonders and all the beauties of the once lost "art of glass" of the sixteenth century. He can give you at his famous shop in the corner of the Square of St. Mark's chandeliers which bear flowers in natural tints, growing from their pendent branches; goblets of ruby and opal, roses of sapphire and turquois, finger bowls with roots of water plants trailing through their sea-green waves, dessert plates with opaque mother of pearl centres fringed with transparent ruffles of rose color, lily-shaped vases, ice-frosted flagons, filigree decanters, and long-stemmed flower-like glasses, with jeweled serpents climbing to the brim. We all know what Salviati glass has become, the prettiest in the world.

But Angelo condescended at last to explain that we were to see Venice under the greatest and most singular advantage—under, indeed, the only mantle which can improve the Queen of the Adriatic, that of illumination, and that he had gondola and permit all ready for us—yes! We were to follow her and catch her beautiful profile all along the Grand Canal! A thing to see! And a place to see it in!

So the end came, and we were not so far from the royal cortege but that we could see Victor Emmanuel with Eugenie at his side float by in the track of the ages, through that long night of music and lime light and gondolas. The ugliest King and the most beautiful Empress in all the world—it was a fairy tale! We had seen her before on the deck of the Aigle—yes, Eugenie, in all her beauty, proud Empress of the French, had been moored on her yacht, the Aigle, in front of Danielli's Hotel. We saw her plainly walking up and down on its deck. One royalty after another had gathered there to accompany her to the opening of the Suez Canal. In the evening Victor Emmanuel gave a fete in her honor, and we were allowed to follow in our gondolas. The glittering procession, accompanied by music, airs from "Otello" and "I Duo Fosari," which breathed of Venice and her old renown, preceded us. It was a prolonged opera. "I am never merry when I hear sweet music," was the exquisite remark of Jessica, little ducat-stealing apostate, to her lover Lorenzo, "patines of bright gold," which her naughty little feet were running away from. I felt as the children say, "like crying" all through this splendid night, when the palace of Lucretia Borgia shone in blood-red light, and the Rialto was hung with jewels, and Santa Maria della Salute blushed in rose color, and the lofty tower of St. Mark's and the Statue of St. Theodore were in lavender. It was brilliant with the beauty of night, even all that was left in shadow, the waters of the canal, a mirror for all this loveliness, gave us back a strange ideal city, under the water! Oh! it was glorious; it was indeed; "Italian festa," as a model of the old Bucentoro, after one to which the old Doges used to go out to wed the Adriatic preceded the Empress and King, to image forth the fair woman who was so soon to bless the wedding of India and the West; nothing that was symbolic, nothing that was eloquent, was left out of this night. Poor woman, poor Eugenie, where is she now! Our lady of vicissitudes! She, in one year after all this splendor, was a fugitive from her throne, and I saw her again in her weeds, a childless widow, in London, at the time of the Queen's Jubilee, with a face on which sorrow had set its seal. Did she remember that brilliant evening at Venice, or the more imperial one at Ismailia, when, dressed as Catarina Cornaro, she opened the great ball with the Viceroy of Egypt! She had the splendid dress made in Venice from the famous picture.

What days! We had followed up Titian and Tintoretto in exploring the palaces of Venice, and doing or being done by its churches. Every hour in Venice is a festa. It is all music, picture, charm. As we began with Eugenie, we topped off with Frederic Prince of Prussia "going to Suez," and many another Prince now gone over to the majority. I am glad to have seen Eugenie in this supreme moment of her brilliant career. She is framed in my memory with that glorious Venetian company who have filled history and the drama, and none will have a stranger story to tell on the banks of the Styx than Eugenie, Empress of the French.

We were glad when that brilliant night was ended, so full was it of memories, "so full of hope, so full of heartbreak," we dreamed of Desdemona and the Moor, we seemed to see the Doges wedding the Adriatic, we went over the sorrows of the prisoners under the Piombi, and the terrible letter box, "the lion's wreath." Before us, gleaming, was the Lion of St. Mark's, with his paw on the world, and near him St. Theodore on his slippery crocodile. All around us was Venice! In interest and charm and novelty unequaled in the world!

Later on I was to hear from Lord Houghton's lips his account of meeting the beautiful Empress at Port

Said, where she asked him on board her yacht. The Empress Eugenie and the Emperor of Austria were the most distinguished guests of the Khedive on this occasion, but the Eastern monarch had asked Lord Houghton also to be his guest, and had given him a house and carriage at Cairo, paying all his expenses. In entering de Lesseps's "great ditch," the Empress led the way on the Aigle. The Empress said she only regretted not being able to go on to India, which had been the dream of her life. "Ah! how can your Queen have such a delightful dominion and not go there?" she said to Lord Houghton.

Abdul Kadir stood behind the Empress at the religious services. These had to be somewhat composite—a Moslem pulpit turned toward Mecca and a Catholic altar facing Rome. The Moslem began prayer with covered heads. The Catholic service followed, all heads uncovered. Only one pretty sentiment was uttered: "Our enterprise has but two enemies, Sand and Space." "This fete at Ismailia could not have cost less than £200,000," says Lord Houghton, "but the Viceroy has six or seven millions sterling of income, so he can stand it." It was poor Egypt that had to stand it! "I saw the waters of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean meet. Their respective fishes must have been rather astonished to make acquaintance with each other," wrote Lord Houghton. "How many wives has your Lordship?" asked of him the many-married Sultan. "I never had but one wife, your Majesty, but she was so nice I wished she was half a dozen," answered Lord Houghton.

No one could appreciate the Empress Eugenie better than Lord Houghton, and he described her as a gifted and amiable woman. "I belong," said she, "to the family of the Cid and the family of Don Quixote." She, however, did not know English literature as well as Spanish, for she told Lord Houghton that she admired his works more than those of Shakespeare! She was deceived in political matters, but he thought her errors were caused by noble and generous sentiments. Her great sorrows have been courageously borne; she has been on a level with her misfortunes.

Her starry dream changed into a horrible nightmare, but no woman deprived of her only child even has shown more dignity in her sorrow. The very excess of her misfortune has disarmed criticism, and when she passes through the city where she reigned with such consummate grace, there is a "truce of God" as one of her biographers says, between all parties and all the journals to avoid distressing her.

Truly Spanish in character, impassioned for religion and glory she loves all that is beautiful and chivalrous. She is very dear to Queen Victoria and to the Princess Beatrice. Her clear, firm handwriting does not even tremble beneath her weight of woe. She finds her present life almost that of a religious recluse, but she remembered the world and its duties well enough to send the pearls of Hortense to the Princess Letitia on her marriage to the Prince Amadeo, Duc d'Aosta, where I saw them worn at the wedding. How will Eugenie be remembered by posterity? "As the Bride of the Notre Dame? As the most beautiful woman in the world? As the Chatelaine of the Tuileries? As the courageous heroine of Orsini's bombs? As the Sister of Charity at the hospitals of St. Antoine? As the Juno reigning over an Olympus of Emperors and Kings at the exposition of 1867? No, as the mother who weeps and prays for the young boy who fell in Zululand"—such is the magnificent resume of Saint Armand.

But I shall remember a beautiful, tall figure, standing alone on the deck of a yacht, framed by Venice and the Adriatic, a Queen of Beauty, in her glorious prime, in 1869.

And I shall remember a sad face, framed with white hair and a black veil, in 1887, which still bore the peerless contour of that countenance which had once ruled the world of fashion—the fair, noble face of Eugenie. M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

When such a famous centre in Paris as the Cafe Riche comes under the auctioneer's hammer, the variety of objects, artistic or otherwise, to be disposed of attracts attention. In the catalogue there figure "twenty mosaics, after Forain's designs." Then come five paintings on canvas, these having decorated the ceilings, and executed by Felix Barrias, Doucet, Dubufe, R. Gilbert, and Rosset-Granger. Then follow "10,000 bottles of wine," and many kitchen ranges, with all the tin, copper, and other cooking utensils. How redolent of truffles must be all these relics of the Cafe Riche! And think if the old place is to be torn down, the ghosts of former bon vivants will still haunt it, and out of some casserole (like the jar in the Arabian Nights) there will come forth the sublimated spirit of some great chef de cuisine. As nothing ever is quite lost, and more particularly culinary genius, what is scattered around of the Cafe Riche will never "go to pot."

Mr. Henry James has taken a lease of the Lamb House at Rye, the Sussex cinque port in "Denis Duval's" country. The house was the seat of the Lamb family, both George I. and George II. having been entertained in it. What is even better is its present possession of a paneled staircase and two paneled rooms and a walled garden, which Mr. James may at leisure people with a company of characters much more agreeable than either monarch.

"Music for the Soul; Daily Readings for a Year from the Writings of the Rev. Alexander Maclaren," selected and arranged by the Rev. George Coates, has just been issued by A. C. Armstrong & Son. Certainly Dr. Alexander Maclaren's writings supply ample food for devotion and meditation.

Books Worth Reading Again.

"When a new book comes out, I read an old one."—Emerson.

VI.

The Diary of Philip Hone.*

This is surely one of the books which a discriminating public ought not to allow to sink into oblivion or be buried under the avalanche of new works constantly pouring from the press. It contains the story of a busy, useful, and interesting life, which had its full share of honors and appreciation at the hands of its contemporaries, and the study of which cannot fail to be of benefit to those of a later generation who are unfamiliar with the scenes which it depicts. To the student of American history it will prove a veritable mine of information. The writer of this Diary wielded a graphic pen, and he has furnished us an invaluable, ever-shifting panorama of life in New York City during the first half of the century now drawing to a close—its commercial interests, social gayeties, public functions, amusements, political contests, and the men who participated in them. Everything is set down with the utmost candor—for he little dreamed that his Diary would ever be published—and this constitutes the great charm of the book.

Philip Hone was born in Dutch Street, New York City, Oct. 25, 1780, and in his boyhood lived in a wooden house at the corner of Dutch and John Streets. At the age of seventeen he began his fight with the world for a living, and—O happy man!—at the age of forty he had accumulated a fortune and retired from business. For many years he lived in a house overlooking City Hall Park, 235 Broadway, just below Park Place, which was then considered up town. For this abode he paid $25,000. Owing to the inroads of business houses upon what was at that time a fashionable neighborhood, he was finally prevailed upon to part with it for $60,000, which he said was "a great deal of money." His house was one of the finest in the city, and was pointed out to strangers as an object of civic pride.

In 1826 Hone was elected Mayor of New York City, and during his independent and praiseworthy administration of the city's affairs he entertained lavishly. His home became the centre of the "social functions" of the time, and most of the distinguished foreigners who came to our shores brought letters of introduction to Philip Hone, and received from him a cordial welcome. He was the founder of the Clinton Hall Association and the Mercantile Library Association, and in the former his bust was placed—it is there to-day—by some of his contemporaries, without consulting him, a delicate mark of attention which affected him deeply. He was interested in many of the leading commercial enterprises and works of benevolence of his day, and showed himself a man of the highest public spirit at all times. The city had a population of 20,000 when he came into it, which increased to 500,000 before he left it, in 1851, in the seventy-first year of his age, and in this enormous growth and the various changes incident thereto he was an important factor.

The volume is rich in anecdote, and good ones, too, as the following will show:

"When Gen. Harrison, at that time Governor of the Indian Territory, was engaged with the chief in making the treaty of Vincennes, a misunderstanding arose, and Tecumseh gave the General the lie direct. The General was very indignant, and was with difficulty restrained from chastising him on the spot; this, however, would have been attended with consequences fatal to the pending negotiations, and he was prevailed upon to signify to Tecumseh, through the interpreter, that his offense was forgiven, and that he was allowed the privilege of being seated in the presence of the Governor, his great father. The haughty chief, throwing himself upon the ground, replied with scorn and indignation: 'I have no father but the glorious sun; the earth is my mother, and I will repose upon her bosom.'"

Between Philip Hone and Daniel Webster there existed the most confidential relations and a warm affection. The pages of the Diary abound with references to and anecdotes of the great expounder of the Constitution—delightful pen pictures of him as he appeared when off "dress parade," and in the privacy of his own home and the homes of his friends.

An amusing account is given of Webster's dilemma while in attendance at the Whig Convention which nominated Henry Clay in Baltimore, in 1844, when he found the hotels all full, could not get a room, and "had not where to lay his head" until a friend learned of Hone's presence at the principal hotel, took Webster there between 1 and 2 A. M. and aroused Hone, who joyfully welcomed the eminent statesman, and gladly shared his room with him. Great was his grief over the refusal of the Boston authorities to allow Webster's friends to use Faneuil Hall for the purpose of giving him a reception, at which he was to make an address, and at this day it seems almost incredible that the "cradle of liberty" could have been closed to Massachusetts' greatest man and favorite son. In 1845 he visited Webster at Marshfield, and of this visit he says:

"Our reception by the noble master of the mansion and his amiable, kind, ladylike wife, was everything that heart could wish for. In addition to his other great qualities, Mr. Webster is the very perfection of a host. At one moment instructive and eloquent, he delights his guests with the charms of his conversation; then, full of life and glee as a boy escaped from school, he sings songs, tells entertaining stories, and makes bad puns, in which his guests are not behind him * * * After breakfast Mr. Webster drove us over his extensive grounds down to the beach, where his boats were ready for a fishing excursion, which is one of his greatest enjoyments. Here was this wonderful man, on whose lips unsurpassed eloquence has so often hung, and whose influence has governed States, in a loose coat and trousers, with a most picturesque slouched hat which a Mexican bandit might have coveted. We had tolerably good sport for a couple of hours, but the sea was rough and I became very sick, and the Lord High Admiral was in the same condition. 'I don't wish it made public, Sir,' said I, 'but I am sick—very sick.' 'My case exactly,' said he, 'and I have tried to keep it secret, but it won't do, and we must go ashore.' We dined at 4:30, and here was the hero of the slouched hat dressed for dinner, presiding at his table with the grace and elegance of high breeding, enlivening by his cheerfulness and vivacity the hospitality of the feast, and mingling lessons of wisdom with unconsidered effusions of good humor."

Henry Clay figures almost as prominently in the Diary as Webster; in fact nearly all the political leaders of the time appear in these pages.

Hone was an ardent, uncompromising Whig; moreover, it was he who gave to that party this particular appellation.

Although a devout churchman, he led anything but an austere, ascetic life. He was a charming, thoroughgoing man of the world, who loved the good things of this life, had an abundance of them, and enjoyed them to the full. Yet withal he was a man of lofty purpose, of high ideals, and an encourager of all the nobler things which might contribute to the welfare of his day and generation—a thorough Christian gentleman. When, after twenty years of leisure, he was overwhelmed with financial misfortunes, he met them like the true man he was, and they did not impair his sweetness of disposition or his Christian faith.

Some of the newspapers of his day, and their editors, come in for very severe strictures at his hands, and although the name "yellow journalism" was not then current, the sensational methods now deplored were even then creeping in. The following showing the impetuosity of the early manhood of him who afterward became so famous, and illustrating the amenities of journalism, is interesting:

"While I was shaving this morning, at 8 o'clock, I witnessed from the front window an encounter in the street nearly opposite, between William C. Bryant and William L. Stone; the former one of the editors of The Evening Post and the latter the editor of The Commercial Advertiser. The former commenced the attack by striking Stone over the head with a cowhide. After a few blows the men clinched and the whip was wrested from Bryant and carried off by Stone. A crowd soon closed in and separated the combatants."

And here is his account of the famous quarrel between Webb and Bennett:

"There is an ill-looking, squinting man called Bennett, formerly connected with Webb in the publication of his paper, who is now editor of The Herald, one of the penny papers in which scandal is retailed to all who delight in it. This man and Webb are now bitter enemies. Webb attacked Bennett in Wall Street yesterday, beat him and knocked him down."

The Diary contains a graphic description of the great fire of 1835, which destroyed half of the First Ward of New York City, resulting in the loss of between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000, and reducing thousands of well-to-do people to poverty. This fire was seen in New Haven and Philadelphia.

Hone was a great lover of the theatre and the opera, and his notes upon the first appearance of the famous stars of the past are of rare interest. The elder Booth, Wallack, and Edwin Forrest, among Americans; Kean, Charles Mathews, Macready, Ole Bull, Fanny Ellsler, the famous dancer; Ellen Tree, Jenny Lind, and the Kembles, father and daughter—all are here and all receive full treatment at his hands. His vivid descriptions of the theatrical riots and the animosity displayed toward some of the English actors sound very strange to the polite ears of to-day. Most of these foreign celebrities he entertained at his home. Fanny Kemble made an ill return for his kindness by holding up to ridicule in her book the dinner which he gave in her honor. He forgave her, however, and they afterward became good friends. Capt. Marryat paid him a visit, but he did not take to the sailor author. Capt. Marryat gave great offense to the people in the northern part of this State by an injudicious toast at a public dinner in Toronto, in which he complimented the Captain and crew of an English vessel which had sunk an American steamboat. The people of Lewiston were so incensed that they called a public meeting and made a bonfire into which they cast every copy of the Captain's books there was in the town. Dickens he greatly admired, and the Diary contains voluminous notes of the first visit of Dickens and his wife to this country. But great was his disgust when "Martin Chuzzlewit" appeared, and although he had been Dickens's valiant defender against the wrath of Americans over the "American Notes," when he had read the former work he enters his opinion of it in his Diary, calls Dickens a "scamp," gives his reasons for doing so, and never again refers to the author of the immortal "Pickwick."

Public and private entertainments, the foremost citizens of the community, political campaigns, the nullification excitement, Andrew Jackson's war on the Bank of the United States, the abolition agitation, the annexation of Texas, the Somers mutiny—one of the most interesting and exciting episodes in the history of the American navy—ample details of all these were duly recorded, but lack of space prevents further quotation. In the introduction Mr. Tuckerman gives an admirably condensed account of the life of Philip Hone, supplying some of the links missing in the Diary. The work has been edited with rare critical judgment, and the first volume contains a portrait of Mr. Hone, which shows him to have been an extremely handsome and distinguished-looking man. J. FRANCIS.

Brooklyn, Feb. 19, 1898.

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*THE DIARY OF PHILIP HONE—1828-1851. Edited, with an Introduction, by Bayard Tuckerman. 2 vols. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. [illegible]

Authors At Home.

XIX.

William Dean Howells in Central Park South.

As one looks out of the front windows of the apartment in Central Park South in which William Dean Howells has his city home and workshop, he cannot keep from thinking that the choice of this particular place must have been due to an unerring intuition. It is appropriate and suggestive, as it is in the midst of still and busy life. To the right flows the great artery of fashion and wealth—Fifth Avenue—and on the left is Sixth Avenue, the turgid and feverish artery of traffic. In front is a quiet corner of Central Park, rugged and retired as a bit of valley amid the Berkshire Hills, and where sombre spruces and white-limbed birches give color to the fancy. Here are all the elements of life, the life of nature and of man that the novelist analyzes and portrays; and here, too, is the quiet nook for which that unknown poet sighed in the early days of English literature—"with the grene leaves whisp'ring overhede and the streete cryes all about."

It is from such an outpost, stationed on the border of the animate and inanimate worlds, that Mr. Howells looks out upon both, and selects from each scenes and lives, color and incident, sky and circumstance, as setting for a new picture that will teach some striking truth, suggest some new point of view, or embalm some transient phase in the endless human struggle. His field of labor and of study is around him always. If he needs a bit of nature he goes northward amid these unfrequented glades of the Park, which lies like a great patch of primeval forest amid the maze of noisy streets. If he needs life for a picture of a Silas Lapham or a Bartley Hubbard or a Dryfoos or a Margaret Vance, he turns southward, where the brawling, seething metropolis still offers untold treasure for the quiet eye of observation.

While one is still musing on these things, the novelist himself, the magician who creates all this imaginary life that will be more enduring than the clamorous real life about him, enters quietly as if he had just parted from the society of ideal spirits not yet clothed in verisimilitude and sent forth to walk forever in the familiar paths of men. The reticence befitting such a distinguished assembly is still upon him as he seats himself, after a friendly hand grasp, and looks inquiringly at his visitor. One can scarcely avoid feeling somewhat like a humble "study" in presence of a realistic novelist. In Mr. Howells's glance one feels that introspective power which stamps upon the brain a "negative" that may be taken out some day and "developed," and the "study" represented by one trait or peculiarity sent hobbling down the corridors of time like an intellectual hunchback. Such may be the fate the visitor is challenging, but the reward of talking with the novelist is more than compensation.

Mr. Howells by no means permits his visitor to put all the questions. He was once a newspaper reporter himself, and has not forgotten than gentle inquisitorial art. He hardly finishes replying to one inquiry before he puts another, and such a probing one that again one feels himself being turned into "copy" or splashed out into a bit of "color." But the author puts one at ease again by asking, in a tone which recalls that "wind-harp stop" of Beaton's, for his opinion upon a certain class of writers, just as if his view were something the author could no longer get along without. Suddenly one forgets himself entirely and listens to a delightful and varied literary chat that touches lightly but surely upon a vast range of subjects—from Venice to Chicago, from classicism to realism, and from Tolstoi, Flaubert, and de Maupassant, to the writer of the latest short story with a naturalistic turn. He leaves with one the impression that he is always watching, like a hothouse gardener, for the efflorescence of some rare exotic, and expects to see a de Maupassant in America some day.

Another impression that Mr. Howells leaves with one is that he is not the least like the traditional conception of the man of letters. This may be due to a popular misconception of what a real author should look like, or to the fact that authorship, as everything else, has become a business, and that the successful writer is merely a successful man of affairs who studies literary "markets" and "demands" and sets himself to work to supply them. Be this as it may, the only immemorial signs of authorship that are visible in Mr. Howells's personal appearance are a tendency of the thin hair to fall over the brow and the studious inclination of the head. Surely a naturalistic writer need not be otherwise than natural; and it has been demonstrated by many "modern instances" that long hair and eccentricity cannot make genius or even a good minor poet.

The workshop is also businesslike and fitted up for earnest tasks and not for brooding. Does it look out upon that charming corner of the Park? No! The view might prove too alluring; and then the whir of traffic, even in Central Park South, is distractingly noisy. The study is in the rear of the apartment, opening upon a noiseless court, and in clear days is flooded by sunlight in the morning hours, when the author does most of his writing. His working library, consisting of three modest cases, is drawn close about him with the volumes he most cherishes within easy reach of his hand, and at one side stands that most unideal of devices for putting into words the figments of the brain—a typewriter. Mr. Howells explains that the bulk of his library has not been taken out of storage, as it is so much trouble to move books from house to house; and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for the presence of the [illegible] [illegible].

"I find," said he, "that I can get along quite nicely with a few cases of books. I have selected all that I absolutely need, the volumes that I want to read over and over again, and the works that I most frequently consult, and have found that three cases can hold them. They are my necessary tools. The others I should also like to have within reach, but it would be a great bother to move them about. I long for them frequently, and I may grow desperate some day and bring them here to add much confusion and but little aid to my work.

"I may as well confess that I use the typewriter," he continued. "Nearly every one who sees it in my study asks, with ill-concealed skepticism, if I can compose on it. I can. It is my friend, and it would be my dearest friend if it would only write in sight. I want to see the last word written. If I can't see that, it is of no use to see anything else. All my difficult work is, therefore, done with the pencil or pen. When I come to a place where it is easy sailing I turn to the typewriter and dash away with a good sense of dispatch and bodily comfort."

In response to an inquiry as to his method of writing, Mr. Howells said: "I don't believe in inspiration, nor do I wait for the mood. If we are writing as a business, we can't afford to be idle while the mood delays its coming; and if we did wait, the mood might come at a time when we could not write. I find it a perfectly practicable thing to sit down at my desk and go to work as regularly as if I were in a mercantile or banking office. More, I think, can be accomplished in this way than is possible by sporadic effort. I believe in the inspiration of hard work. If the thing is in you, you can work it out by patient and methodical application.

"Is the result as good? Why, yes. I should say it is generally better. It is certainly more even, and has a higher general level. As for occasional soarings, the muse may come just as often, probably more often, to the man who is toiling always than to him who dreams and waits to be aroused. My plan is to choose my topics, select the characters I want for the story, choose my locality and time, and then go to work, and do the best I can.

"I was once so far the victim of the mood habit that like most writers I thought I could compose best at night. This habit I had acquired in my newspaper experience and it stuck to me. When I went to Venice as Consul, however, I found that I had more leisure in the mornings, and so I gradually got to doing my literary work in the early part of the day. I was somewhat astonished to find that the quality of my work was fully as good as any I had been able to do at night. Since then I have given up the mornings to my regular tasks. In the afternoon I do a little, and now and then some work at night.

Goethe, who has said so many deeply true things, says that beginnings are difficult. My labor and pain comes at the start. Sometimes, even with the whole plot pretty well in hand, and the characters ready for the curtain calls, I find a beginning well-nigh impossible. I write and tear up. I fill a sheet with ideas that soon seem to me inane, and I destroy it and begin again. After a while the clearing up comes, and I go on smoothly enough."

"Do you find that the work that has cost you most is the best?"

"Not always. This may not seem to fit altogether my theory of the inspiration of hard work, but it is true that what seems to have required little effort is frequently better than that which demanded a great deal. I believe, however, that good, conscientious work costs more, and is, in the main, the best, as it should be.

"I think," said Mr. Howells, in answer to a question as to how far an author's estimate of his own work coincides with that of the public, "that as a rule public opinion agrees with the author upon the merit of his work. There are, of course, many notable exceptions, which every one can recall. In my own experience I have found that the comparative estimate I had set upon my work has been confirmed by my readers. Sometimes we like certain of our own books overmuch, but our real judgments are rarely far astray. I am too fond, perhaps, of "A Modern Instance," but I do not consider it my best book. I took great pleasure in writing it, and it aroused a sharp interest that was stimulating. The book I consider as probably my best has also been the most popular one—"A Hazard of New Fortunes." I strove hard over that story and felt that I was doing as good work as I was capable of, but the public received it when it was coming out as a serial with quiet indifference. When it appeared in book form I felt that it would fall stillborn, but it soon became quite popular, and twice as many copies of it have been sold as of any one of my other novels."

"Do you work out your stories completely before beginning to write them?"

"Not unless the story is a very short one. I generally content myself with choosing the phase of life or the subject that I wish to illustrate, select the scene where the plot is to be developed, sketch out in mind the principal characters, and then plunge into the work. Most books write themselves when you are once fairly started, and I trust to the plot unfolding itself as there may be need. With the portraiture of character it is quite otherwise, and a good deal of reflection is necessary, or at least advisable. Novel writing now is an entirely different thing from what it was even a few years ago. It is no longer a story that we want to read, but a strong and suggestive delineation of character or a portrayal of life. Look at the books that have succeeded best in recent years—"Tess," "The Christian," Hardy's [illegible] works, the stories of [illegible], "Anna Karenina," and all of the creations of the titanic mind of Tolstoi. They are not novels according to the old traditions. They vividly portray a certain kind of life or sketch in enduring lineaments the picture of certain types. The modern reader no longer looks at the end of a book to see if 'they live happily forever.' We read novels now for the matter in them, and, since we do not care so much for the story, we can read them twice and thrice if they are worthy, just as we do books on history or philosophy."

Mr. Howells is a devout believer in the future greatness of the American school of fiction, and he sees in some of the young writers of the day promise of the dawn of that brighter time.

"America is rich in material which needs only skilled workmen. It is admitted that our genius for short story telling is equal to that of the French, who were long supposed to be the best writers of the 'conte.' We have done some work that will bear comparison with that of Daudet, Coppee, or de Maupassant. It is not much as yet, but our writers have not been long in the field. They have a life far richer and more varied than the life that these masters portrayed, and ought to win as high a degree of success. That they will I do not believe there is any reasonable doubt.

"I do not know if there will be a well-defined school of American writers. There is room for a number of such schools. Our country is so extensive and our National life so diverse that the writers of each section could form a school for the portrayal of its characteristic social traits. The field is already occupied by a large number of meritorious workers. It might seem invidious to single out one or two, but I may mention such writers as Fuller, who wrote "The Cliff Dwellers"; Owen Wister, who is doing such excellent work in the West; Cahan, who has written so instructively and appreciatively of the east side life in this city, and Allen, Fox, Page, and Harris, who are utilizing some of the exhaustless treasures of the Southern field. Many will follow, and I see no reason for doubting that in fiction America will have as rich a literature as any country of the world."

When asked about his own swelling list of works, Mr. Howells said:

"I shall add another novel to my list next year. It will be published in serial form, and I am now engaged on it. This method of publication makes a writer seem much more prolific than he is. However, a friend who made a bibliography of me last year counted up as many as seventy-two titles."

When asked why he did not use the dramatic form more frequently, he said:

"I generally write one short farce a year, although I failed to do so in 1897. Writing plays is not profitable, and I find that I get as much from my farce used as literature as I should if it were acted on the stage for a year. These farces are acted quite frequently by amateurs in this country and in England, and the English, who are great respecters of the letter of the law, always ask permission and pay for the privilege, but in this country nothing is said about compensation."

Mr. Howells spends his Summers in New England or in the upper part of this State, but his work does not pause. He avails himself of new scenes and new faces to gather fresh observations and impressions, and returns in the Autumn laden with material for a Winter of prolific labor.

A Library of Books Under Censure.

Happy have been Roman Catholic authors whose volumes have had the approval of the Church; but those who have been without it are now to have a chance. Probably the most remarkable library in the world will shortly be founded by the Italian Government in Florence. Its books will consist solely of those which have incurred the censure of the Sacred Congregation of the Index. The Vatican has protested, but in vain. "The books are improper," the Vatican declares; "and the establishment of such a collection would be an affront rather against public morality than against the discipline of the Church." The reply of the Government is of uncertain compliment. "Such a library chronologically arranged would show the broadening evolution of the Church, and draw attention to the lines on which distinction had been wisely made." There is a growing feeling among the younger generation of Italian writers that, so far as literature per se is concerned, his Holiness is not a good judge.

The Rev. Pelham Burn is an English rector having in charge the cure of souls at St. Peter's Church, Mancroft, Norwich. For the convenience of the choir the Rev. Pelham Burn wanted certain changes made in the church, notably the lowering of the floor. Now, it just happens that in this choir there lie the mortal remains of Sir Thomas Browne, the writer of that ever famous book "Religio Medici." On that account St. Peter's Church was regarded as a sacred place, and there came to Mancroft many a pilgrim. When Mr. Burn was asked if "he did not feel some respect for the last resting place of Sir Thomas Browne," his answer was facetious. "Yes, he is buried there. We shall probably see him again." The words the rector used were so delightfully comic, this idea of raking up Sir Thomas Browne's bones, that all hands present indulged in a loud and side-splitting guffaw. Certainly the rector's reply was flippant and in the worst possible taste. Let us hope that the higher English Church authorities will resent any such desecration.

Byron as a Boy.

His Mother's Influence—His School Days and Mary Chaworth.

For a more complete understanding of Lord Byron, not so much relative to his poetry as to the man himself, Mr. Rowland E. Prothero's article, "The Childhood and School Days of Byron," in The Nineteenth Century may be referred to. Mr. Prothero tells us a great deal of Byron as a boy, and the influence his mother had in shaping his character.

In the latest issue of Blackwood, Mr. J. M. Bulloch, in "The Gay Gordons," gives his article this sub-title, "A Study of Inherited Prestige," and from the Gordons, "gay" or otherwise, came Lord Byron's mother. These Gordons were a fighting race, with certain eccentricities. "From his father, and the Byrons," Mr. Prothero writes, "Lord Byron, together with a love of the sea and of adventure, inherited his hot passions, extravagance, and defiant self-will." But he was even more than that the child of his mother. To her he owed, besides his constitutional tendency to fatness, his irritability, jealousy, and caprice, his family pride, and personal vanity, his melancholy, his superstition, and in part the religious creed against which his heart revolted."

Catharine Gordon of Gight, who was born in 1765, had the Stewart blood in her veins. Her father had committed suicide. Catharine was brought up by her grandmother, Lady Gight, "a penurious, illiterate woman, who, however, was careful that her granddaughter was better educated than herself."

> "Miss Catharine Gordon was a young lady who had her full share of feminine vanity. At the age of thirty-five she was a stout, dumpy, coarse-looking woman, awkward in her movements, provincial in her accent and manner. But as her son was vain of his personal appearance, and especially of his hands, neck, and ears, so she, when other charms had vanished, clung to her pride in her arms and hands. She exhausted the patience of Stewartson, the artist, who in 1806, after forty sittings, painted her portrait, by her anxiety to have a particular turn in her elbow exhibited in the most pleasing light. Of her ancestry she was, to use her son's expression, as 'proud as Lucifer,' looked down upon the Byron family, and regarded the Duke of Gordon as an inferior member of her clan. Born and bred in the strictest Calvinism of the day, a superstitious believer in ghosts, prophecies, and fortune telling, she was subject to fits of melancholy, which her misfortunes intensified. In later life, at any rate, her temper was ungovernable, her language, when excited, unrestrained, her love of gossip insatiable. Capricious in her moods, she flew from one extreme to the other, passing, for the slightest cause, from passionate affection to equally passionate resentment."

Mr. Prothero copies a letter of Lady Byron's, written in 1809, to a fox-hunting neighbor, which reaches to the extreme height of vituperation. Poor woman, she had, however, enough to make her irritable, for her husband was a brute. Not only was he wicked, but he wasted her money, and yet she seems to have adored this worthless man. Her son, Lord Byron, had not the least perception of the value of money, and his expenditures were reckless. Because Lord Byron was heavily in debt and away from home, she lived at Newstead, so as to keep creditors at bay, but when an upholsterer "put in an execution for debts contracted by her son in furnishing Newstead, she saw herself beggared, since all her worldly possessions were liable to seizure."

Of Capt. John Byron, Lord Byron's father, the history is well known. When Catharine Gordon married him on the 13th of March, 1785, he was head over ears in debt, and certainly he took a wife because he thought she had money. What available means his wife had in her own right were soon spent, and the two had to go to France until some arrangement with debtors could be brought about. In 1788 the Byrons returned to England, and on the 22d of January, 1788, in a house in Hollis Street, London, her only child, George Gordon, afterward the sixth Lord Byron, was born. There were, however, expectations, for between her boy and the peerage there was really but one life, that of a great uncle, who was an invalid and was then an oldish man.

After the birth of her child, Mrs. Byron Gordon lived at Aberdeen. Her husband by a prior marriage had a daughter, Augusta, and his second wife was called upon to support both children. When Capt. Byron died, in 1791, all his widow had was some £122 a year, out of which she had to lodge, clothe, and feed her son and herself, and to provide for his education. Mr. Prothero writes: "For a woman as proud as Lucifer, and, still worse, for one who had many small vanities, the trial was severe, and the circumstances of her short married life and of her prolonged struggle with poverty should never be forgotten in any fair estimate of her much-abused character."

Lord Byron's earliest days must have been passed in many different lodgings, and so his training was lax. The general characteristics of the boy are fairly represented by his various biographers, and he did not differ from other lads. He is described as "courageous, quarrelsome, resentful, sensitive, abounding in animal spirits, eager to excel in sports, adverse to study, full of mischief." There are many stories of George's early pranks, and one is that when in company with his mother on a visit to Lady Abercrombie, Byron was missed. Then a scream was heard, and an object "clad in a boy's coat and hat shot out of a window. * * * Byron had dressed a pillow in his clothes, and, with a shriek, launched it from the room above, in hope of persuading his mother that he had accidentally fallen." He was indeed "the little deevil Geordie Byron."

In 1798, by the death of William Lord Byron George became heir to the property. Then came the change in his life. It is not true that Byron's lameness was attributable to any neglect on the part of his mother. Orthopoedic science was almost in its infancy at the close of the last century. With what poor means she had Mrs. Byron did her best for her crippled son. In London John Hunter had been consulted, and such assistance as trussmakers could furnish was called in. If the lameness was alleviated for a while, it increased in time, due to Byron himself, who refused to wear any mechanical appliances. A Dr. Laurie, who attended the lad, wrote to Mrs. Byron in 1801: "I much fear his extreme inattention will counteract any exertion on my part to make him better. I have only to add that with proper care and bandaging his foot may still be greatly recovered; but any delay further than the present vacation would render it folly to undertake it." So came about Byron's permanent lameness.

The Newstead estate gave £850 of rental, barely sufficient to keep the abbey and the farm buildings in repair. Through the Duke of Portland Mrs. Byron obtained a pension of £300, the reasons for giving her that sum being "her relationship to the families of Byron and Gordon." Lord Carlisle was the boy's guardian, and his duties could not have been pleasant. He is said to have neglected Byron. Mr. Prothero writes: "A very short acquaintance with Mrs. Byron, who, besides her noisy manners, had an unrefined appearance, * * * had probably convinced him that he could be of little service to her son unless he were prepared to assume entire charge of the boy. He can scarcely be blamed for rejecting such an alternative."

Hanson was the family lawyer, and his two sons have left reminiscences of Byron which are worthy of record, for Byron was staying during his holidays with them.

> "Newton Hanson says that 'there could not be a nicer-looking boy than he was at the age of ten and a half.' He speaks with admiration, apart from the boy's lameness, of his good figure, broad chest, and amazing length of arm. Nor was Byron's physical infirmity a bar to his activity. All the morning, indeed, he lay on the sofa, absorbed in a book, but, once at play, he was as nimble as any of the party, always the first to reach the top of the pyramid which John Hunter had erected in the garden. In the presence of strangers he was shy, but with Mr. Hanson he was always at his ease and tractable. He was subject to fits of nervous agitation, when, if any one approached him, he would scream out: 'Don't come near me! I have a devil.' His irritability of temper, which showed itself in his habit of gnawing his nails, sometimes exploded in violent rages. On one occasion, having quarreled with the cook, he rushed into the hall, snatched a gun, which was hanging over the fireplace, pointed it at her, and pulled the trigger. The gun was loaded, and the woman's cap was riddled with the shot. For this act he was very properly horsewhipped by Mr. Hanson. It is probably to this incident that Byron referred when he said: 'My ostensible temper has certainly improved in later years, but I shudder, and must, to my latest hour, regret the consequence of it and my passions combined. One event—but no matter; there are others not much better to think of also, and to them I give the preference.'

There is a story of some rough play between Lord Portsmouth and the boy, when Portsmouth pulled Byron's ear. The boy picked up a shell and hurled it at Lord Portsmouth's head, missing him and breaking the glass of the conservatory. Mrs. Hanson wanted Byron to make peace, but Byron kept saying: "But I did throw it on purpose. I will teach a fool of an Earl to pull another noble's ear."

Hanson in 1799 wrote a letter to Mrs. Byron, informing her that George had been maltreated by a servant in her employ, and that the woman, as the boy had told him, "was perpetually beating him." Mrs. Byron did not leave a pleasant impression on the Hanson boys. They said she was "very fickle in her manner toward Byron, boxing his ears and bursting out into violent ejaculations of disgust when she caught him biting his nails; but that on the whole they were very fond of one another." When Byron went back to school his mother quarreled with the master, and wanted to take George away, but Lord Carlisle interfered. In 1801 Byron went to Harrow and remained there till July, 1805. The poet's life at Harrow has been fully told, though some new facts are presented.

Mrs. Byron, either through necessity or because she was an uncomfortable person to live with, was constantly on the move from 1801 till 1808; then she rented a house at Burgage Manor, at Southwell. Byron gave trouble at Harrow, and declared he would not stay there unless one of the masters who had him under his charge was changed for another he approved of, and Byron carried his point. In 1803 Drury, the head master, complained of Byron's negligence, his bad temper, his irregularities, but seemed to have presaged his talent. In September, 1803, the boy left Harrow, for he was smitten with the charms of Mary Chaworth, and Mrs. Byron wrote to Hanson:

> "You may well be surprised, and so may Dr. Drury, that Byron is not returned to Harrow. But the truth is, I cannot get him to return to school, though I have done all in my power for six weeks past. He has no indisposition that I know of but love, desperate love, the worst of all maladies in my opinion. In short, the boy is distractedly in love with Miss Chaworth, and he has not been with me three weeks all the time he has been in this country, but spent all his time at Annesley.
>
> "If my son was of a proper age, and the lady disengaged, it is the last of all connections that I would wish to take place; it has given me much uneasiness. To prevent all trouble in future I am determined he shall not come here again till Easter; therefore I beg you will find some proper situation for him at the next holidays. I don't care what I pay. I wish Dr. Drury would keep him.
>
> "I shall go over to Newstead to-morrow and make a last effort to get him to town."

In January, 1804, Byron was sent back to Harrow, and his conduct showed improvement. Mr. Prothero writes that Byron's life at home was a most unhappy one, rendered so by "the increased violence of his mother's furious temper." Byron did not want to stay with his mother, and confided his troubles to his half-sister Augusta, asking her to so manage matters that he might go to the Hansons. She writes: "My opinion is that as they (Mrs. Byron and Lord Byron) cannot agree, they had better be separated, for such eternal scenes of wrangling are enough to spoil the very best temper and disposition in the universe." Byron then spent his Christmas holidays (1804 and 1805) with the Hansons. Byron was not willing to return to Harrow, but wanted to enter a university. He was too young, only sixteen. Dr. Drury would have been glad to get rid of him, and wrote to that effect: "During his last residence at Harrow his conduct gave me much trouble and uneasiness." Lord Carlisle would not, however, hear of it, and so Byron went again to Harrow, where he remained till July, 1805. There was a change, however, in the school, for now Butler was Byron's master. His conduct showed a marked improvement, which was noted by Lord Carlisle. Mrs. Byron wrote of her son: "He is a turbulent, unruly boy, that wants to be emancipated from all restraints; his sentiments are, however, noble."

Mr. Prothero says that "at this period of his life and throughout his whole career there is evidence that Byron had in him the making of a fine character." At Harrow he still gave trouble. He did not get along with Butler, who, in 1805, became head master. Then came Cambridge, too much money, an idle, dissolute life, and "the temptations that beset a lad of seventeen." Augusta must have lost respect for her brother, for she describes him as living "in idleness and ill humor with the world," (1807.) Mr. Prothero's conclusion of this sketch of Byron's early life and of his mother's bad management is: "Byron's character deteriorated; he went from bad to worse until ambition of literary fame or political distinction stirred him again to effort."

Prof. Channing's New History.[*]

Prof. Channing comes forward with his "Students' History of the United States" at a time when there is great need of just such a work to fill the niche long vacant in the history department of our educational institutions. The associations of colleges and preparatory schools have strongly advocated the adoption of better methods of teaching and studying the important topic of American history. In the past it has been the plan to place the study of such history in the earlier school years, so that at graduation from high or normal school, and often from college, students, while well posted in foreign history, were deficient in the most important features of the history of their own country. Prof. Channing's admirably prepared work, while arranged to serve the plans of the educational associations for instruction in United States history in the last year in the high school, is also well adapted to the needs of lower grades by the omission of the more difficult topics, or it can be used in normal schools and colleges by the addition of collateral reading and written work.

An instructive introduction deals with "The Land and Its Resources," and this is followed by fourteen chapters under the heads of "Discovery and Exploration," "Colonization," "Colonial History," "Intercolonial Union," "Independence," "The Constitution," "Federalist Supremacy," "Jeffersonian Republicanism," "War and Peace," "National Democracy," "Slavery in the Territories," "Secession," "Civil War," and "National Development." The book is prefaced with a list of historical works suitable for various sized school libraries; a chronological table of the dates of the most important events in United States history; a perspective of United States history, and a very interesting and instructive article entitled "Suggestions to Teachers," by Anna Boynton Thompson of the Thayer Academy, South Braintree, Mass. At the commencement of each chapter is a brief list of books for consultation while that chapter is under consideration. These lists are grouped under the headings of general readings, special accounts, maps, sources, bibliography, and illustrative material, the latter embracing works of fiction, poems, and ballads. Fifty-one maps, many of them colored, are special features of the work. Many of these are reproductions of maps made by the earlier explorers and cartographers, such as Columbus, Cabot, La Cosa, and Behaim; others show the territorial acquisitions and decadal density of population. Over one hundred portraits, views, and reproductions of rare documents, superior in character to those found in any similar work, complete the illustrative features of the book. Superior paper, excellent presswork, and tasteful binding make the appearance of the work of an unusually high order.

The author has devoted over 450 of the 600 pages comprised in the book to the period since the movement which resulted in the separation of the Colonies from the British Empire and the formation of a republican form of government. In doing this he has omitted much interesting historical material, such as details of military history, descriptions of Colonial life, anecdotes of the heroes of Colonial and Revolutionary days, and romantic features of the Indian struggles against foreign supremacy. But these omissions can be safely made, for the elementary school histories with which the student is supposed to be familiar before taking up this work as a rule adequately treat these topics. In fact, the work is devoted almost entirely to a thorough consideration of the political history of our country, its development and growth in time of peace, and the achievements of its statesmen, inventors, scientists, authors, merchants, and educators. The civil war is given unusual space and attention, and that period, so important in our political and Constitutional history, is treated in a manner worthy of that stupendous conflict. While the work covers the period including the election of President McKinley, it is to be regretted that the author has not seen fit to give more space to the currency question and the details of the notable campaign of the Autumn of 1896. It is also noticeable that, while excellent portraits of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Thomas adorn the pages of the book, there is no likeness of any of the brave men of genius who led the Confederate armies to be found anywhere in the book. A group of Southern Generals, showing the faces of Lee, Jackson, Johnston, Longstreet, and Hill, would not be inappropriate in a work intended to impartially portray history. We also find portraits of Buchanan, Hancock, and Cleveland, but none of Frémont, Meade, or McKinley. We also have portraits of inventors which include Whitney and McCormick, but omit Morse, Bell, and Edison.

A Poet in Exile.

From the "Letters of Victor Hugo."

I live near the sea in a house built sixty years ago by an English privateer and called Hauteville House. I, a representative of the people and an exiled soldier of the French Republic, pay droit de poulage every year to the Queen of England, sovereign lady of the Channel Islands, as Duchess of Normandy and my feudal suzerain. This is one of the curious results of exile.

I live a retired life here with my wife, my daughter, and my two sons, Charles and François. A few exiles have joined me, and we make a family party. Every Tuesday I give a dinner to fifteen little children, chosen from among the most poverty-stricken of the island, and my family and I wait on them; I try by this means to give this feudal country an idea of equality and fraternity. Every now and then a friend crosses the sea and pays me a visit. These are our gala days. I have some dogs, some birds, some flowers. I hope next year to have a small carriage and a horse. My pecuniary circumstances, which had been brought to a very low ebb by the coup d'état, have been somewhat improved by my book "Les Misérables." I get up early, I go to bed early, I work all day, I walk by the sea, I have a sort of natural armchair in a rock for writing at a beautiful spot called Firmain Bay; I do not read the seven hundred and forty articles published against me during the last three months (and counted by my publishers) in the Catholic newspapers of Belgium, Italy, Austria, and Spain. I am very fond of the worthy, hard-working little people among whom I live, and I think they are rather fond of me, too. I do not smoke, I eat roast beef like an Englishman, and I drink beer like a German; which does not prevent the España, a clerical newspaper of Madrid, from asserting that Victor Hugo does not exist, and that the real author of "Les Misérables" is called Satan.

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[*] STUDENTS' HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Edward Channing, Professor of History in Harvard University. With maps and illustrations. Crown 8vo. New York and London: The Macmillan Company. 1898.

Sales at Auction.

Prices in New York, Boston, London, and Edinburgh.

Bangs & Co. sold on Feb. 11 the library of the late Lewis F. Montanye of this city, who was well known as a coin collector. His collection of coins was dispersed several years ago, and the few coins he retained were sold last week with the library, among the 359 lots of which were many interesting books and pamphlets relating to New York. The latter sold very well, as, indeed, they should, for local matter is scarce and largely in demand.

A complete set of the Common Council Manuals, edited for many years by Valentine, bought by Mr. Gordon for $119. There were twenty-eight volumes in all, ranging in date from 1841 to 1866 and from 1868 to 1870. There was, of course, no Manual issued in 1867, the year of Mr. Valentine's death. The rarest of the Manuals is, as those who have endeavored to secure it know too well, the volume for 1841. It is rarely sold separately at auction, and has a value of about $15. The catalogue said that the set was "believed to be perfect, though not warranted to contain every map and plate." It is possible, however, to guarantee that a set is perfect, as an index for the earlier volumes was issued with the Manual for 1863.

Map by Nicolas Vischer, with colored view of "Nieuw Amsterdam." $16. Bought by J. F. Sabin. Another map, the view of "New Jorck," being in black. $11.50. Bought by J. F. Sabin.

"Petition of the Continental Congress." Directed to "his Majesty by the Committee of Safety of the Colony of New York." New York, 1776. Seven pages. $13.50. Bought by George D. Smith.

Dawson's "Sons of Liberty in New York," New York, (privately printed,) 1859. $22. Bought by Judge Arnold. This copy was extra illustrated with twenty-one portraits and plates.

Riker's "Annals of Newton," New York, 1852. $15.50. Bought by "Jersey."

Riker's "Harlem," New York, 1881. $20. Bought by "Jersey."

Francis's "Old New York," New York, 1865. Large paper, with A. L. S. of Dr. Francis inserted. $12. Bought by Union Club.

Military order dated July 11, 1782, and signed by George Washington. $23.50. Bought by J. F. Sabin. "Permission is hereby granted to one Quarter Master and two Non Commissioned Officers to proceed from New York to Elizabethtown and from thence by the shortest route to Philadelphia," &c. Framed, with wax seal.

Printed document, dated Feb. 10, 1790, and signed by Washington. $17. Bought by George D. Smith. The appointment of Thomas Benbury as Collector of Port of Edenton, N. C. Framed.

C. F. Libbie & Co. sold in Boston on Feb. 8 and 9 the musical collection of the late Alexander W. Thayer, together with some miscellaneous books from the Thayer and other libraries. Prices were as follows:

"American Harmony," Newburyport, 1771-4, two volumes, $10.

Billings's "New England Psalm Singer," Boston, 1770, $19. The curious frontispiece and eight preliminary and 108 pages of music were engraved by Paul Revere. Eight pages were lacking after Page 80, but the book is rare in any condition, the present being, it is stated, one of three known copies.

Clusa's "Sermones Notabiles et Formales," &c., printed by Peter Drach in Speyer about 1470, $10.25.

Cotton's "Singing of Psalms," London, 1647, $10.50; Brinley's, $12.50.

Cotton's "Bloody Tenent," London, 1647, $24.50; Menzies's, $60; Brinley's, (bound by Bedford,) $50, and later in Ives sale, $52.50; Barlow's $40.

Luther's "Sermons," Augspurg and Wittemberg, 1520-29, twenty-five volumes, $20.

Revolutionary Orderly Book, a quarto volume of 130 leaves, being the daily record from Aug. 10, 1779, to April 20, 1780, of Col. Thomas Mixon's regiment in the Hudson River campaign, and at different times in the brigades of Gen. Mixon, Gen. Howe, and Gen. Heath, $27.

Bangs & Co. sold, on Feb. 14 and 15, a large number of interesting books, including Brandt's "Ship of Fools," 1570; Chaucer's "Works," 1558; Coleridge's "Poems," 1796; Gower's "Confessio," 1532; Keats's "Endymion," 1818; Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," 1848, and two rare examples of Zell's press, probably printed about 1470. On Feb. 16, 17, and 18 they sold a small collection of books, among which were many first and early editions of Lamb, Burns, and Goldsmith, disposed of "by order of an amateur bibliographer, who abandons the chase." The "amateur bibliographer," who, from the book plates in the volumes seems to be Frank Evans Marshall, had been fortunate enough to secure several of the rarer Lamb books, one of them being a unique copy of "the first and only separate edition known in book form" of the unsuccessful farce "Mr. H.; or, Beware a Bad Name."

The little play in this form is of such rarity that Lamb bibliographers, however industrious, have never seen or written about it. Even Brinley, who possessed many early American editions of native and foreign plays, did not have the farce, which was first played in Philadelphia on Saturday, Sept. 20, 1811, and published by Carey in 1813. This copy was bound by Zaehnsdorf in brown morocco, and was sold to Dodd, Mead & Co. for $98. Though it was said to be "the only copy known," the notoriety attached to its sale at public auction may cause other copies to be brought to light. It does not seem possible that only one copy exists of the edition, no matter how limited it may have been. Other important prices were:

The first published map of New York, by Visscher, $16.

Caesar's "Commentaries," from the Aldus press, 1512. Calf, with Wodhull arms in gold on side. $15.50. Bought by George D. Smith. This copy fetched £11 in the Wodhull sale.

Chaucer's "Works," London, (printed by R. Kele,) n. d., but about 1558. Old calf, (rebacked.) $45. Bought by George D. Smith. This was the third collected edition, and, according to the Grolier Club's "Original and Early Editions," appears with four different imprints in the colophon—Toye, Kele, Bonham, and Petit—and seems to have been their joint undertaking. It was once thought to have been printed prior to the John Reynes edition of 1542, but the best recent authorities place it between the editions of 1542 and 1561.

Coleridge's "Poems on Various Subjects," London, 1796. Bound in calf by Tout. The first edition. $19. Bought by Mr. Emmet. Foote's copy, morocco, by Riviere, A. L. S. of Coleridge's inserted, brought $22.50. Adee's, (the Beckford copy,) $13.

Dickens's "Memoirs of Joseph Grimaldi," London, 1838. Two volumes. Portrait spotted. $6.50.

Donne's "Poems," London, 1633. Half calf. The first edition. $10.75. Bought by George D. Smith. Foote's, bound by Ruban, $60; Bierstadt's, $18.

Fielding's "Tom Jones," London, 1749. The first edition. Six volumes. $18.30.

Gower's "Confessio Amantis," London, 1532. Bound in morocco, by Lloyd. Slightly worm-holed. $70. Bought by Cooley. The first edition was printed by Caxton in 1483. This, the second edition, was issued by Thomas Berthelette, who printed the third edition in 1534. Adee's copy, crimson morocco, by Hering, brought $140.

Keats's "Endymion," London, 1818. The first edition. Bound by Tout in calf. $29. Bought by G. H. Richmond & Co.

Charles the First's copy of a Liturgy, 1594, with his arms on the sides. $10. Bought by Mr. Julius.

Marlowe's "Edward the Second," London, 1622. $11. Bought by George D. Smith. This was Chalmers's copy.

Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," London, 1726. The first edition. Two volumes. $8. Bought by "Chad."

Swinburne's "Poems and Ballads," London, 1866-78. Two volumes. First edition of the second series, but second edition of the first. $7.40.

Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," London, 1848. First edition. Bound by Grieve. $125. Bought by "Geneva."—"Irish Sketch Book," 1843. Two volumes, original covers. $26. Bought by George D. Smith.—"Henry Esmond," 1852. Three volumes. Half red morocco, by Pawson and Nicholson. $15. Bought by G. H. Richmond & Co.—"The Newcomes," 1844-5. Two volumes. $14. Bought by George D. Smith.—"The Virginians," 1858-9. Two volumes. $8. Bought by George D. Smith.—"Mrs. Perkins's Ball," London, 1847. Bound by Grieve. $22. Bought by G. H. Richmond & Co.—"Loving Ballad of Lord Bateman," London, 1839. Original covers. $35. Bought by G. H. Richmond & Co. In addition, a number of American first editions of Thackeray and many books relating to the novelist were sold.

Lamb's "John Woodvil," London, 1802. First edition. Original covers, uncut. $16.50. Bought by George D. Smith. Foote's, bound by Stikeman, $25.

Lamb's "Satan in Search of a Wife," London, 1831. Bound in red morocco by Zaehnsdorf. $18. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. Foote, $25.

Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare," London, 1810. The second edition. Two volumes. $6. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

Lamb's "Elia," Philadelphia, 1828. First series. Original boards. $10.50. Bought by George D. Smith.—"Elia," Philadelphia, 1828. Second series. $14. Bought by George D. Smith.

"Original Letters of Sir John Falstaff," London, 1796, $10.50. Bought by George D. Smith. Lamb is supposed to have been associated with White in the writing of the "Letters." Foote's copy, presented by Lamb to James Chaffin, brought $52.50.

Aldrich's "Ballad of Baby Bell," New York, 1859, first edition, $7. Bought by George G. Smith.

Goldsmith's "Life of Richard Nash," London, 1762, large paper, $30. Bought by George D. Smith. Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," Philadelphia, 1772, two volumes in one, original sheep, $32. Bought by George D. Smith. This was the first American edition. Copies of forty other editions of the "Vicar" were sold, mostly for small sums, for the collecting of every edition of a book is not profitable, in an auction sense, at least.

Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans," Philadelphia, 1826, two volumes, $11.50. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co.

Southey's copy of "The Golden Book of Marcus Aurelius," London, 1546, $7.50. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co.

A. L. S. of Poe, dated Richmond, Jan. 21, 1835, $10.50. Bought by W. R. Benjamin.—A. L. S. of Poe, dated New York, Aug. 10, 1847, $16. Bought by W. R. Benjamin.

The price of Beauvais tapestry is always augmenting. At a recent sale at the Hotel Drouot a set of furniture, consisting of ten fauteuils, with hanging to match, all of Beauvais tapestry, brought 59,100 francs. This furniture, &c., had been bought in 1871, and 1,800 francs had been paid for it. Not very long ago a superb set of furniture covered with Beauvais tapestry was sold for [illegible] francs, and there is one collection for which [illegible] francs has been offered and declined.

There have been few collections of engravings noticed by us which contained better works than those brought together by the Earl of [illegible] and sold recently in London. The prints were in line, mezzotint, and stipple. The following were among the most remarkable: Romney's "Henrietta," Countess of Warwick, engraved by J. R. Smith, sold for 50gs.; "Girl With a Bowl of Milk," after Hoppner, proof before letters, 51gs.; "John Curran," after Sir T. Lawrence, by Smith, first state, 42gs.; Angelica Kaufmann's "Duchess of Devonshire," by Dickinson, printed in colors, 63gs.; "Mrs. Duff," after Cosway, by J. Agar, in colors, 37gs.; "Mrs. Russel Manners," by R. Cooper, after Stroeckling, proof in colors, 82gs.; Mrs. Jordan as "Hypolita," after Hoppner, by J. Jones, 25gs.; and a large number of portraits of Russian, French, and German notabilities, in a portfolio, 41gs. Among some drawings in various media by past masters were a half-length figure of a woman, by Hoppner, signed with the artist's initials, 185gs.; portraits of Mary Queen of Scots and Francis II., in the style of Clouet, 105gs.; and six portraits in similar style of French noblemen, £162.

Proof engravings of the works of Rosa Bonheur and Landseer brought large prices recently at Manchester. "Children of the Mist," £43; "The Stag at Bay," signed by the artist and engraver, £76; a pair, "Night" and "Morning," also signed by the artist and engraver, £114; "Odin," £52; "A Deer Pass," £42; "Not Caught Yet," £48, and "Dignity and Impudence," £40. The above are all engraved by T. Landseer, A. R. A. Other examples after the same artist were: "Hunters at Grass," engraved by C. G. Lewis, £72; "The Monarch of the Glen," £61; "The Challenge," engraved by John Burnet, proof before letters, £37; "Bolton Abbey," engraved by S. Cousins, R. A., dated 1837, 51 guineas. Included in the collection after Rosa Bonheur were: "The Horse Fair," engraved by T. Landseer, £35; "Rosa Bonheur and the Bull," by Cousins, £15 10s.; "Denizens of the Highlands," by T. Landseer, £20, and "Morning in the Highlands," by C. G. Lewis, £28.

In a recent sale in London the following rare objects were disposed of: A circular tortoiseshell box, the lid inlaid with a miniature portrait of a lady in white dress and headdress, signed Sicardi, 1770, 80 guineas; a larger tortoiseshell box, the lid inlaid with a miniature portrait of Mme. le Brun, the hat with feather and blue riband, signed Vestier, 1785, 240 guineas; a circular miniature portrait of a lady of the Court of Louis XV., in white dress with blue ribands and robe, £20; a portrait of Talleyrand, in plum-colored coat and waistcoat, signed Augustin, 1818, à Paris, 70 guineas; a portrait of a lady with curling brown hair, in Empire costume, signed Pennequin, £68; a pair of Louis XV. candelabra, of bronze and ormolu, with figures of infant Bacchanals bearing cornucopiae branches of two lights each, 18 inches high, 70 guineas; a bronze equestrian statuette of the Duc de Guise, by E. de Nieuwerkerke, 1843, 22 inches high, 20 guineas; a pair of large oviform Sèvres vases, gros bleu and gold, painted with Lady Jane Grey refusing the crown and Mary Queen of Scots and Lord Darnley, by Leber, landscape and figures in four large medallions, 35 inches high, 42 guineas; a circular Sheraton table, of inlaid mahogany and satinwood, 42 inches dimaeter, 20 guineas; a pair of old Chelsea figures of a gentleman with bagpipes and a lady with a guitar, seated in pierced white and gold arbor, 12 inches high, 28 guineas; a Louis XVI. carved and gilt wood screen, surmounted by a basket of flowers and open scroll ornament, with a panel of old French tapestry, 54 inches high, 34 guineas; a set of four old Chelsea porcelain female figures, with attributes illustrating the quarters of the globe, 13 inches high, 58 guineas; a Louis XV. small cartel clock, by Balthazar, in ormolu case chased with foliage and laurel festoons in relief, and a barometer en suite, 50 guineas.

A collection of rare engravings and drawings has been sold in London, in which the following were the most important prints and sketches: A set of the four sporting prints by W. Woollett, after Stubbs, with large margins, £10; portrait of her Grace the Duchess of Richmond, after Downman, by T. Burke, in colors, very fine and rare, £8 8s.; Lady Rushout and daughter, after A. Kaufmann, by T. Burke, in red, very choice impression, with large margin, extremely rare in this condition, £32 10s.; two examples from the "Cries of London," after F. Wheatley, both finely printed in colors, "Do You Want Any Matches?" by Cardon, £20, and "Sweet China Oranges," by Schiavonetti, £19 5s., and a series of seventy-seven lots of drawings by T. Rowlandson, varying from about 5 inches by 4 inches to 16 inches by 19 inches, were offered in one lot, and brought £250.

At a sale in London some rare books were disposed of. The Biblia Sacra Latina, a fourteenth century manuscript on thin vellum, written in a beautifully distinct and minute Gothic letter, with a few initial letters illuminated in gold and colors, £14 5s.; "Mirror for Magistrates, Newly Enlarged," with the suppressed dedication to the Earl of Nottingham, £9 16s.; Williamson and Howlett, "Oriental Field Sports," &c., with forty large and finely colored plates, 1819, £10; Sir Thomas More, "Workes," first edition, 1557, with the "Youthful Poems," but wanting two leaves, £10 10s.; L. A. Muratori, "Rerum Italicarum Scriptores," &c., 1723-51, thirty volumes, £26; D. Roberts, "Views in the Holy Land, Egypt, and Nubia," 1842-9, six volumes with 247 plates, colored in imitation of the original drawings, £31 10s.; Houbraken and Vertue, "Heads of Illustrious Persons of Great Britain," 1756, large paper, £7 10s.; F. Blomefield, "Topographical History of the County of Norfolk," 1805-10, in eleven volumes, on large paper, the "Rising" copy, with a number of extra plates, drawings, &c., inserted, £20, and Sir W. Dugdale, "Monasticon Anglicanum," 1817-30, £16.

In a collection of old and modern books sold in London the following were the remarkable ones: "Galerie Impériale Royale au Belvedère à Vienne," 1821-8, a fine copy on large vellum paper—£16 5s.; a copy of the "Bugge" Bible, 1549, with the first leaf in fac simile—£8 12s.; "British Gallery of Pictures from the Old Masters in Great Britain," with descriptions by Tresham and Ottley, 1818, the plates colored and mounted like drawings—£18 10s.; John Gould, "Monograph of the Trochilidae, or Family of Humming Birds," 1861—£25; J. B. Silvestre, "Universal Palaeography," translated by Sir F. R. Madden, 1850—£12 5s.; "The Great Boke of Statutes" printed by W. Myddylton about 1543—£12; Sir R. Strange, "Collection of Historical Prints," with original impressions of the fifty fine plates—£17 10s.; J. M. W. Turner, "Picturesque Views of England and Wales," with descriptions by H. E. Lloyd, 1838, the Turner pictures on India paper—£32; A. C. Swinburne, "Laus Veneris," 1866, first edition, in the original sheets—£18 "Description de l'Egypte," &c., publié par les Ordres de Napoléon de Grand, 1809-28—£22 5s.; Raphael, "Loggie del Vaticano," Rome, 1772, thirty-one large and finely-colored plates by Savorelli and Ottaviani—£17 10s.; a copy of the fine Utrecht Missal, printed on vellum by "Wolffgango Hopyllo," 1507, with numerous large woodcut initials, &c.—£17 10s.; M. Drayton, "The Tragicall Legend of Robert, Duke of Normandy," 1596—£21; a presumably unique copy of a book from the press of Robert Wyer, "The Trayne and Polyce of Warre," circa 1525, twenty-seven leaves, wanting title page—£25 10s.; "Historie de Richard sans Peur," printed at Paris by S. Calvarin, bound by Padeloup, and from the library of Giradot de Préfond—£15; and a fairly good copy of Tyndale's version of the "Newe Testament in Englishe," printed by W. Powell, 1549—£15 15s.

The following pictures were sold recently in London: "The Landscape of the Young Waltonians," by John Constable, which brought 400 guineas. The six pictures by Stanhope A. Forbes brought a total of 174 guineas, the principal example of this artist, "Going to Market," painted in 1889, selling for 73 guineas; an Autumnal view of Caversham, by Vicat Cole, 130 guineas; T. Creswick, "Coming from Church," 95 guineas; H. B. W. Davis, "Cattle in a Stream, Evening," painted in 1884, 120 guineas; E. Croft's "The Guard," 54 guineas; T. Faed, "The School Board in the North—What Shall I Write?" 115 guineas; Sir John Gilbert, "Ready, Waiting for the Command" 225 guineas; F. Goodall, "The Overflow of the Nile," 1885, 64 guineas; Sir E. Landseer, "Deer Stalking," 62 guineas; a Welsh landscape with sheep, the joint production of F. R. Lee and T. S. Cooper, 185 guineas; J. Linnell, shepherds and sheep, 77 guineas; two examples of Verboeckhoven, goat, sheep, and poultry, 92 guineas, and sheep, donkey, and poultry, 140 guineas; A. W. Hunt, "A Welsh Stream," 105 guineas, and Alfred Parsons, "On Shannon's Shore," the picture to which a medal was awarded in Paris in 1889, 50 guineas.

The Deane Sale in Boston.

C. F. Libbie & Co. announce that the first part of the library of the late Charles Deane will be sold by them on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, March 8, 9, and 10. The second part will be dispersed on March 29, 30, and 31.

The sale will be a remarkable one, for in the library, which is so largely American in character, are two of the rarest books known to the collectors of Americana—Robert Cushman's "Sermon" and "A Brief Relation of the Discovery and Plantation of New England." Neither of these has ever been sold publicly in the United States. Mr. Deane's copy of the "Sermon" was purchased at private sale from Henry Stevens. It was formerly Crowninshield's. His copy of the "Brief Relation" was apparently the one sold at auction in London in November, 1872, in one of Stevens's several sales. It then brought £12 15s., but will sell in March for a much larger sum. The "Sermons" may sell as high as $1,000.

Of the "Sermons" only five copies seem to be in existence. The Bodleian (Oxford, England,) and Yale University Libraries have copies, and there is one in the possession of Edward Ayer of Chicago. Still another was disposed of privately in this city recently to, it is believed, E. D. Church, the collector. The "Brief Relation" is not quite as rare, and eight or ten copies of it, perhaps, are known. The Lenox has one, which was once owned by Edward A. Crowninshield, who was one of the earliest American collectors of books relating to this country.

G. W. Dillingham announces, among other books, "A Pedigree in Pawn;" by Arthur Henry Veysey, author of "A Cheque for Three Thousand," "Two Odd Girls," by John A. Peters, "The Twentieth Century Cook Book," by Mrs. C. F. Moritz and Miss Adele Kuhn and "With Gyves of Gold, or Regeneration," by Henry and Herbert Bowers.

Prof. McGiffert.

His Book on the Apostolic Age Now the Subject of Controversy.*

This is perhaps the most notable volume which has thus far appeared in the "International Library" series—notable not on account of any heresy it may contain, but solely by reason of its very high order of scholarship and the truly remarkable critical powers of the author it reveals. For critical accuracy, deep and discriminating scholarship, and freedom of utterance this book must take rank among the very best examples of the higher criticism in this country and in Europe. There can be no doubt that in this young professor (Dr. McGiffert is not yet thirty-seven years old) America has a scholar of the very highest order. This much can be said, should be said, and we think will be said by all candid and competent critics. There is to be seen everywhere in this volume unmistakable evidence of deep study, careful consideration, and a most uncommon argumentative skill. We emphasize especially the critical character of this work, for we think it is as a critic more than a historian that Prof. McGiffert strikes his clearest note of distinction.

But it should be at once added that his work as a critic is at all times positive and constructive. There is not one destructive word uttered nor one negative note sounded throughout the volume. If this statement be true, and we challenge contradiction, what is one to think of the heresy talk of the past week, and especially of this extract from an editorial in a morning paper: "It is not Volney and Tom Paine who are assailing the strongholds of religious orthodoxy, it is Dr. Briggs and Dr. McGiffert, its appointed defenders, who are surrendering the citadel to infidelity." The writer of that extract either has not read Dr. McGiffert's book or is wholly incompetent to understand and appreciate its purpose and scope. We say this not as an advocate, but as a critic, and in defense not of Dr. McGiffert's orthodoxy, but of true constructive scholarship and honest, positive thought. But let us see what is the gravamen of the charges brought against our author. It is, so far as we can understand, that he denies the sacrificial character and the divine institution of the Lord's Supper.

But what is this charge founded upon? It is founded upon a statement in a footnote and not in the body of the work. But even here the whole purpose and spirit of the note, which is entirely constructive, is misinterpreted. Dr. McGiffert, in this note, is stopping by the way to refute Prof. Gardner's position that St. Paul and not Jesus instituted the Lord's Supper. This is the real point to the note. It is true that our author goes on to explain—rather gratuitously, so we think—what he believes to have been in the mind of the Christ when He used the words "This is my body" and "This is my blood of the new covenant which is shed for many." Prof. McGiffert says, "It was apparently not the institution of a *memorial* feast [the italics are ours] that the Lord had in mind, so much as the announcement of His impending *death*, and the assurance that it would result not in evil but in good to His disciples." Now, taking these words as an expression of the professor's own views of the Lord's Supper, what are we to understand from them?

Plainly that the last supper was intended by Christ's words to have a sacrificial, rather than a memorial, character, which is a very high orthodox view indeed. But this whole question is relegated by the author to a footnote as being irrelevant, or at least subordinate, to the main discussion, and no candid critic goes to a footnote to get the main purpose and scope of a book. Let the heresy seekers turn to the body of the book, Page 306, and again to Pages 536 and 540, inclusive, if they honestly desire to know how Prof. McGiffert deals with the subject of the Lord's Supper. In these passaegs he shows clearly that, whatever the origin of the Lord's Supper might have been, it soon came to have in the Apostolic Church a distinctly sacrificial character. We quote:

> "In condemning their conduct, Paul reminds them in solemn words of the meaning of the Lord's Supper. The bread is the Lord's body and the cup is the new covenant in His blood. So often as they eat of this bread and drink of this cup they so show the Lord's death till He come." (Page 306.) This shows plainly enough that Dr. McGiffert recognises the Lord's Supper as an essential feature of the primitive Apostolic Church. Again, "It was under these circumstances that Paul reminded them that the commemoration of Christ's death was the chief purpose of the meal, and not the eating and drinking for their own sakes. * * * The principle thus voiced by Paul is of far-reaching significance. It means logically of the doing away of the simple and informal character of the Lord's Supper and of the identification of that supper with every meal eaten by Christians and the substitution of a specific and formal religious service, in which eating and drinking are purely symbolic acts. Thus a ceremonial rite takes the place of a real meal, and a line is drawn between the sacred and the secular."

That is the character of Prof. McGiffert's discussion of the Lord's Supper as a critical historian, not as a theologian. It is his judgment of the place and character of the Lord's Supper in the Apostolic Church. And this is what his critics, on the hunt for heresy, should consider rather than a footnote. But it should be repeated that even in the footnote the professor gives much more emphasis to the sacrificial character of the Lord's Supper than to his view as to what was in the mind of Christ. This is the passage in the footnote which seems to have given the greatest offense: "There is no indication in our sources that in these early days the Lord's Supper was thought of as a continuation of or a substitute for the Jewish Passover, or that any paschal significance whatever attached to it."

The professor, it will be noticed, is not in this passage saying what he does or does not believe or think about the Lord's Supper. He is simply giving his judgment as a historical critic in regard to the belief of the immediate disciples of Jesus concerning the Lord's Supper. But all this is a very small part, and certainly not the most important part, of Prof. McGiffert's book, and it is a great pity and a real injustice that such undue emphasis should have been forced upon it.

Prof. McGiffert shows his powers at their best, we think, in his masterly treatment of the Acts and in his magnificant defense of the Pauline authorship of the Epistle to the Colossians. His statement of the view that the Acts could not have been written by Luke is regarded everywhere—in Europe as well as in this country—as the most powerful utterance yet delivered upon this subject, and Prof. Ramsay of Scotland felt called upon at once to make a reply in defense of his own position in favor of the Lukan authorship. We cannot go into that discussion, except briefly to state the grounds of difference between these two scholars. Prof. Ramsay holds in his book "St. Paul the Traveler and Roman Citizen" that the Acts was written by St. Luke, and is therefore authentic history, and to be accepted as such upon the word of the author without further inquiry. Prof. McGiffert does not believe that the author of the "Acts" was either one of the actors or the friend and companion of an actor. He therefore in every instance goes behind the statement of the author of the "sources" of his information or knowledge.

It is here that the American professor shows his masterful hand and suggests his thorough German training, and it is here, we think, that the Scotch professor is wanting. Prof. Ramsay's book is very fragmentary and has not increased his reputation as a scholar. It does not impress one as the result of an original purpose; it is like the second thought of a scholar who finds himself in possession of a large store of knowledge left over from some other guest. Prof. Ramsay says in the preface that he was urged to write this book. This is a frank but an unfortunate admission, as it reveals the fact that the impulse to write came from without rather than from within himself. We mention this work of Prof. Ramsay for the reason that he is the most distinguished critic of Prof. McGiffert's book. But Dr. McGiffert's work is distinctly of a higher order than Prof. Ramsay's, and he is to be classed with such writers as his great master, Harnack, and especially Weizsalker, whose great book, "The Apostolic Age of the Christian Church," covers the same ground.

The impression that Dr. McGiffert's book leaves on the mind is positive, constructive, and in every way helpful to a better understanding of the beginnings of Christianity. Especially does the book bring out in vivid colors the great Apostle St. Paul. No one, we think, after reading this book can fail to have a fuller knowledge and a keener sense of St. Paul's great personality and of his wonderful work in giving form and character to the Apostolic Church. And then there are throughout this book tokens of the author's feeling that he is dealing with men who were under the special and personal influence of a divine revelation—a revelation such as the world had never known before. This feeling colors and should color his treatment of their words and their acts. He does not share his criticism of the New Testament books, but he does not deal with them from the rationalistic standpoint, and there is nothing anywhere expressed or suggested that can awaken skeptical thought. The book, in short, is the very best example of a positive, constructive historical criticism.

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*A HISTORY OF CHRISTIANITY IN THE APOSTOLIC AGE. By Arthur Cushman McGiffert, Ph. D., D. D., Washburn Professor of Church History in the Union Theological Seminary, New York. Charles Scribner's Sons. 8vo. Pp. xii., 681. [illegible]

Phil Robinson's Outdoor Book.*

Everybody remembers Mrs. Barbauld's story of "Eyes and No Eyes"; or, to put it more correctly, everybody remembers Charles Kingsley's delightful telling of that quaint, prim tale. The priggish little hero, with his observant eyes, is dull of vision compared with the author of "In Garden, Orchard, and Spinney."

Mr. Robinson knows the little folk in fur and feathers as intimately as if he were Br'er Rabbit himself; but, unlike that worthy, he knows them only to bless them, to feed them in their famines, and to help them out of their difficulties. He has lived not only close to the heart of Nature, but much with books; so that the record of his observations is charming in style and rich in literary allusion and quotation.

His orchard, garden, and spinney are, as we might guess from the "spinney," English. It is pleasant to make friends with some English birds and animals unfamiliar to us, and interesting to note points wherein others well known are unlike their American cousins. The story of the Rooks is particularly delightful—a very human novelette. We envy our English friends such neighbors. From much observation Mr. Robinson concludes that squirrels do not unearth the nuts they are so frantically eager to bury, but that they at once lose the recollection of these hiding places. It seems scarcely possible that they should remember all the spots of their buried treasures; but again and again have we seen squirrels, even when the ground is covered with snow, go with unerring directness to the place of a long buried nut, scratch away the snow, and dig out the morsel. How they do it, who can tell? They seem to possess a nut sense, like the "meat sense" of the titmouse. The English squirrels seem to have lost this instinct; but why do they not lose the other half, the instinct of storing the provision which they never seek? The "marsh-tit" has the same habit of useless industry, its only idea being "to get all the food it can out of sight."

From certain gruesome incidents recently reported it appears that our children are learning their first lessons of cruelty at school. Instead of killing and dissecting cats in their presence, teachers should train them to loving observation of living animals. That "reverence for the lowest," without which nobility of character is impossible, is beautifully revealed in the book before us. Its motto might well be:

> "He prayeth best who loveth best
> All things both great and small."

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*IN GARDEN, ORCHARD, AND SPINNEY. By Phil Robinson. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. [illegible]

* * *

George Barrie & Son of Philadelphia promise a timely book in their Memoir Series, "Private Lives of Emperor William II. and His Consort and Secret History of the Court of Berlin," by Henry W. Fischer. Mr. Fischer has been writing about royalty in the magazines and newspapers for the last ten years. He has also co-operated in an English translation of Von Moltke's works, published by the Harpers, of which Kaiser William approved. Of the "Private Lives" it may be said that facts in this book were furnished by a lady who for many years held a confidential position at Court, and is among the visitors at the Neues Palais and Schloss even now. The book will be thoroughly up to date, including incidents that happened at the beginning of this year. Mr. Fischer has spent a year in writing it. It was finished, according to contract, on the 31st of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock midnight.

* * *

The house of E. P. Dutton & Co., which publishes many books for children, has a juvenile corps of readers. The reports of some of these youthful critics are remarkable in diction and spelling, but they are always to the point. A personsonal friend of the firm, who has a large family of youngsters, took home a manuscript the other day to read to them. His wife did the reading. On the following morning he made his report. He said: "My wife hadn't finished the first chapter before every one of them was asleep." It is needless to say that the book was not accepted.

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SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

FOR MARCH NOW READY.

"THE WORKERS—In the West." Walter A. Wyckoff, the college man who became a day-laborer, nearyl starved on the streets of Chicago, hunting for work. He begins the account in the March Scribner. Each installment to contain from 8 to 10 drawings made on the scenes referred to by W. R. Leigh.

THE STORY OF THE REVOLUTION. Senator Lodge's description of the writing of the Declaration and his characterization of Jefferson in the *March Scribner* should be read by every American. 17 of the Scribner Revolutionary pictures now on exhibition throughout the country are reproduced in this installment.

THOMAS NELSON PAGE'S Serial, "RED ROCK" tells in this installment of the beginning of the Ku-Klux spirit and of the complications in the love story. Illustrated by Clinedinst.

THE SHORT STORIES are by Octave Thanet (illustrated by A. B. Frost,) T. R. Sullivan and Marie Upton. Dr. Charles A. Briggs's "The Romance of a Cash Book" is the story of his discovery of an important American historic document.

HOME-LIFE IN POMPEII as it was on the day of the great eruption is shown by the recent discovery of the house of one A. Vettius, which is described in this number by E. Neville-Rolfe, British Consul at Naples. Numerous special photographs were made for the article.

THE POEMS are by the late H. C. Bunner, Rosamund Marriott Watson, Margaret E. Sangster, Elizabeth W. Fiske, Elizabeth B. Pitman and J. Russell Taylor, who wrote "The Posing of Vivette" in the Christmas Scribner.

GREIFFENHAGEN'S Judgment of Paris and Sargent's portrait of Henry G. Marquand are discussed in The Field of Art by Kenyon Cox, William Walton, and Russell Sturgis—with reproductions of the paintings.

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London Literary Letter.

Written for The New York Times by
William L. Alden,
Author of "Shooting Stars as Observed from the Sixth Column of
The New York Times."

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Is the literary agent a benefit to authors, or is he not? This question is occasionally discussed by letter writers to the daily newspapers, in the same futile way that the questions of establishing an English Academy or the desirability of suppressing the discount bookseller are discussed. Nobody ever receives the slightest benefit from these discussions, but they seem to relieve the minds of the letter writers. As to the literary agent, it might occur to an intelligent man that if the author derived no benefit from the literary agent the latter would speedily cease to exist. Unquestionably, there are publishers who think that this would be a desirable consummation. That fact alone shows that the literary agent is useful to authors. A publisher never approves of anything that puts money into the pockets of the author. If an author receives high prices for his work the average publisher suffers acutely. This is not because the publisher is a grasping person. It is because he has the greatest good of the author at heart; and he fears that an author who makes money enough to warrant him in eating meat once a week will cease to be an artist and will become a mere literary tradesman.

The literary agent accomplishes for the author what the trade union accomplishes for the workman. Take the case of Messrs. A. P. Watt & Son, who are the leading literary agents in London. There is scarcely an author of established reputation or of undeniable popularity who does not place his affairs in the hands of the Messrs. Watt. They have, so to speak, a monopoly of manuscripts. The result is that when a magazine editor wants a serial or a short story from a man whose name will attract readers he must apply to the Messrs. Watt; and unless he is willing to pay the price demanded he cannot have his story. It is the universal testimony of authors who deal with Messrs. Watt & Son that they now receive better prices than they would have received if they had undertaken the sale of their own manuscripts. Furthermore, they have saved themselves a great deal of trouble and vexation. To send a manuscript to the literary agent and wash one's hands of it until it appears in print and the price is collected and handed over to the author, is infinitely preferable to sending a manuscript to an editor, and, when it is returned, repeating the experience. The literary agent has made authorship a vastly more peaceful as well as more profitable calling than it could have been without him. The percentage that is paid to him for his service is small in comparison with the increased gains that he brings to the author.

Naturally, the editor and the publisher do not look upon the work of the literary agent with the same complacency as does the author. This, however, is a mistake on the part of the editor of a magazine, whatever it may be on the part of a book publisher. An editor can now order from the literary agent any sort of work that he may desire, with the certainty that it will be forthcoming at once. Instead of writing to this or that author for a serial story, and then being obliged to accept what the author sends him, the editor can apply to the literary agent for a dozen serials; examine them, and accept the one which pleases him best. Under the old system this could not have been done, and the improvement in the literary quality of our magazines since the advent of the literary agent is indirectly the work of the latter.

Literary agencies have been attempted at intervals for many years, but until Messrs. Watt & Son entered the field they were uniformly failures. I remember that fully a quarter of a century ago Miss Olive Logan and Mr. Wirt Sykes attempted to establish such an agency in New York. The earlier literary agents failed because they took whatever manuscripts were offered to them, and, as was inevitable, nine-tenths of them were unsalable. Editors had good reason for assuming that a manuscript offered to them by a literary agent must be worthless. But Mr. Watt made it his rule to handle manuscripts only for such authors as he had reason to believe would do good work. To-day, when Messrs. Watt & Son offer a manuscript to an editor the presumption is that it is worth buying. This is the whole secret of the success of the Watt agency. There are other literary agents who pursue the same plan; but Messrs. Watt & Son, having been first in the field, have, as has been said, obtained almost a monopoly of the manuscripts of the best-known English writers.

The only improvement, from an author's point of view, that I could wish Messrs. Watt to make would be to try the effect of a strike. If they were to announce that they would hereafter raise the prices of all manuscripts, say, 50 per cent., and would deal with no author who would not pledge himself to work only two hours a day, the British author would soon become as prosperous and as idle as the British trades-unionist. I am convinced that authors need a two hours' law quite as much as the workman needs his eight hours' law; and Messrs. Watt, who virtually stand to the author in the place of a trade union, ought to bring the thing about. The output of manuscripts should be reduced, just as the cunning coal monopolist reduces the output of the mines. Literature could readily be raised to the level of the coal business if the trade union methods and the methods of mine owners were to be followed. I can't see why they should not be followed. I hold that an author is in no way inferior to the workman, and that literature ought to be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the day when the author will be a prosperous and happy man.

Among forthcoming books we are to have a novel by George Egerton called "The Wheels of God." It is not supposed to have anything to do with cycling, and it is earnestly to be hoped that it will not be devoted purely to physiological eccentricities. George Egerton could do admirable work, and has done not a little that fairly merits that classification; only she will insist upon discussing what is delicately called the sexual problem, and the public has grown heartily tired of that sort of thing. Mr. Stanley Weyman's "Shrewsbury" is just out. It originally appeared as a serial in The Idler, where I read it with care, as I read everything that Mr. Weyman writes. It was interesting and clever, for it was Mr. Weyman's; but it did not seem to me to be as interesting as his previous books. His next book, "The Castle Inn," which was begun last month in The Cornhill, will, however—unless I am greatly mistaken—prove to be the best English historical novel that has been written since "Henry Esmond." Certainly the first half dozen chapters are admirable, and the book promises to prove that Mr. Weyman can write of England as well as he can write of France.

There is shortly to be a new volume of short stories by Mr. Hardy; and it is said that his new novel is almost ready. We are told that in it he returns to his earlier manner. I do not know that the public is to be congratulated on this. "Tess" and "Jude" were regarded by certain people as not quite fit for young persons; but they certainly were far more interesting to the average reader than were any of Mr. Hardy's previous books. I doubt if a return to the manner and matter of "The Return of the Native" and "Far from the Madding Crowd" will increase the interest of the new book.

Le Gallienne is soon to publish the "Romance of Zion Chapel." M. Le Gallienne has several times preached in the pulpits of dissenting sects, and probably he knows a good deal about the ways of the people who attended "Zion Chapel." I have not much hopes of him as a novelist, however. His "Quest of the Golden Girl" certainly sold well, but so did the translation of Zola's "Terre" before it was suppressed. M. Le Gallienne seems to be a little uncertain whether he is a poet, a theologian, or a novelist. Let us, however, be thankful for one thing—the title of his new novel is not blasphemous.

Mr. David Christie Murray is emulating Zola in taking up the defense of Dreyfus. He lectured last week at the Egyptian Hall—the place that Artemus Ward thought would have been improved if the Egyptians, when they built it, had paid more attention to ventilation. Mr. Murray illustrated his lecture by a magic lantern, which gave a fac simile of the writing on which Dreyfus was pronounced guilty, and also of the genuine writing of the man. It is the general opinion that Mr. Murray, if he did not establish that the incriminating writing was not the work of Dreyfus, certainly furnished excellent reason for doubting its genuineness.

It is perhaps not quite fair to say that Mr. Murray is imitating Zola. The imitation consists in the fact that he followed Zola's example in defending a man who, in the opinion of most people outside of France, was condemned as a spy simply because he was a Jew. The impulse that has led Mr. Murray to come to the defense of Dreyfus is a noble one. He may be mistaken, and Dreyfus, after all, may have been a spy; but Mr. Murray will deserve all the credit which is due to a generous and warm-hearted espousal of a cause that he believes to be just.

Mr. Zangwill's forthcoming novel is to be, like his first great success, a Jewish story. It is Mr. Zangwill's peculiar field, and he is wise in returning to it. He is apparently desirous to be known as leader among the people of his faith and nation; and there ought to be a future in such a career. We have had Jews without number who have been great in various walks of life; but a Jew who became great as a Jewish leader has not appeared for many centuries. Mr. Zangwill takes great interest in the project of colonizing Palestine with Jews, and he recently attended the congress called to consider the subject. I do not know what his opinions are as to the matter, but his presence at the congress meant that he intends to do more than write stories of the Ghetto.

Mr. Hall Caine is dramatizing "The Christian." It can easily be made a good melodrama. It is very nearly that in its present shape. But there is something incongruous in the thought of Mr. Hall Caine proceeding to write for the stage—that wicked place which was virtually the ruin of his heroine, Glory. Let us hope that he, too, will not become demoralized. We could endure the demoralization of Glory, for we could remember that she never did and never could exist, but if Mr. Caine should be led by his association with the theatre to imitate the ways of the frivolous and worldly, and to attend midnight balls given by hospital nurses, we should indeed have reason to mourn.

W. L. ALDEN.

People who have read the French journals of ten or twenty years ago will probably remember the name of Mme. d'Aghonne, which appeared under the title of a certain class of feuilletons, which might be said to suggest the presence of a French "Duchess." Mme. d'Aghonne was a prolific writer, and was read with great zeal for the moment by the Parisian shopkeepers, clerks, dressmakers, and milliners, but, like all literature of its class, hers did not last. She is now seventy-[illegible] years old, and was found the other day in a half-starved condition in her rooms, at [illegible] Rue de Courcelles, in Levallois-Perret, where she has lived for the last four years. As her success as a novelist waned, she secluded herself more and more. The indifference of the public seemed to be breaking her heart, and the old woman sought relief in absinthe. She is now in the hospital, being carefully tended by the daughters of those who used to revel in her stories. And she says to her attendants: "Why, look at me now, and then just imagine how it was when, not so very long ago, I could gain more than 100f. an hour by my pen."

De Amicis's "On Blue Water."*

In issuing a new edition of the works of Edmondo de Amicis the publishers have added "On Blue Water" as a companion to the "Holland" and "Spain." And it may be said in passing that in point of typographical merit the work is as worthy of the publishers as the matter contained is of the writer. To those who have read the "Holland" and "Spain" there is little need to add even a word of inducement for the present work. "On Blue Water" is, as its title suggests, the simple story of a voyage made by the author on board one of the steamers running between Italy and South America, and is unique in that it chronicles the characteristics of a variety of types taken from both the saloon and the steerage, not one of which is specified by name.

From the sailing of the ship at Genoa to the landing in the harbor of Montevideo, the picture presented is an ever-changing kaleidoscope of form and color—vital, vivid, picturesque. As one sits in his easy chair, curtained from the chilling wind, one may sail with the ship through the beautiful blue waters of the Mediterranean out into the broad Atlantic, and, crossing the equator, float down under the Southern Cross to the land of the pomegranate and the paradise bird.

The scene opens at the wharf at Genoa. Time, twilight. The city, with its myriad lights scintillating like stars, forms the background of the picture. In the immediate foreground passes the procession of passengers "going aboard"—a countless variety of human types of men, of women, of children—of the high-born and the lowly, of age and infancy, of luxury and want, of joy and sorrow, of expectation and dejection; while stretching beyond one sees in prospective the picturesque outlines of the various water-craft, the red glow of the sails, the colored light shining like beacons high on the shipping; and over all the vaulted heavens flushed with its deep-toned after-glow of an Italian sunset. Through this gleaming path the stately steamer, pulsating with the resistless tide of human life, glides out into the limitless, the unknown.

With his facile and fecund pen, M. Amicis describes life aboard—life in its multitudinous phases; its incident, its adventure, its pleasure, its danger, its humor, its pathos, its morality, its philosophy, its psychology, its sociology; in short, its every ramification of condition and quality. And all is done in the graceful style of this most impressionable, imaginative, keenly observant writer. Opening the book at random, with but a moment of time to spare, one may enjoy a mental picture at once refreshing and suggestive. And whether rejoicing with the humble parents of the little "Galileo," the baby born at sea, or standing in the shadows at midnight as the body of the old peasant is lowered to its "wandering grave"; whether feeling the heat of a tropical sun or realizing the awful grandeur of a storm on a tropical sea, one is charmed by the brilliancy of an imagination expansive as the horizon itself, and finds food for thought in the optimistic, altruistic impulse underlying every experience, radiating from every description. The very keynote of the writer's talent seems to be an ever-ready ability to transform, to embellish his impressions. For example:

"The sea is on fire!—all turned to the water. The ship was indeed sailing over a burning sea. Splashing from her sides myriads of topaz lights, handfuls of diamonds; and leaving behind her, like a sheet of molten gold, a long streak of liquid phosphorus, which seemed to issue from her stern as from a flaming mine. Here there was gold, there there was silver. * * * But close by us the water burned, a beauteous thing to see, a corruscation of intertwining flashes of fire, a quivering sweep of little stars and suns that rushed at the ship and tumbled back again, that leaped and fell, but disappeared not, giving the waves transparent splendor, as if lighted from below by the fabled stars of Pluto and Proserpina that gleam at the centre of the earth. * * *

"But what was our wonder when after an hour of this there came a school of dolphins swimming and darting in the midst of this fire, and leaping around the ship as if to vie with our joy. Then it was nothing but one whirl of sparks of fiery foam and blazing spray—a dance of constellations, a madness of splendor.

"It was a charming night. * * * To the west, among myriads of stars, arose the zodiacal light, in form of a huge, whitish pyramid, the apex almost reaching the zenith, and the circuit embracing a quarter of the horizon. The track of the Milky Way between the Scorpion and the Centaur and the four flaming diamonds of the Southern Cross stood out clear and vivid.

"Falling stars, seeming larger than with us, from this clear atmosphere, were seen on every side like shooting rockets, which streaked the sky with silvery red and blue and golden light. So clear was the sky that the ship with every black spar and shroud and rope was sharply drawn upon it; and looking from the piazzetta there were stars among the yards, the lifts, the braces, and stars reflected by the glassy sea; so that we seemed to move along in an airy bark amid the splendors of the firmament."

But land ho! The journey is ended! The day of departure has dawned! The great ship has dropped her anchors, and, with her mighty pulses calmed, her stately stride stilled, she lies at rest—her mission mercifully fulfilled, her duty nobly done.

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*ON BLUE WATER. By Edmondo de Amicis. Translated by J. B. Brown. With 60 illustrations. 8vo. $2.25. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Hiawatha.

Longfellow's Poem and the Founding of the Iroquois League.

When Longfellow wrote the "Song of Hiawatha" he worked with the delight and the uncertainty of a discoverer. Schoolcraft and other writers had collected and made available a great mass of Indian legends, but most of their books were literary material rather than literature, and as the public did not go searching through the bulky, repetitious volumes, it was impossible to tell whether native American mythology would prove popular or not when put in more attractive form. Nevertheless, the newness of his subject fascinated Longfellow, and the abundance of his material almost bewildered him, when he first began planning out the poem. The Indian demigod, Manabozo, Michabou, Chiabo, Tarenyawagon, or Hiawatha, took so many different forms and had so many adventures that it was difficult to decide on a definite character and to select just enough incidents to form a progressive hero tale, within the boundaries of art. To have availed himself of half the interesting legends would have made a contradictory as well as an unwieldy book, and so, when his work was completed, there were still many Hiawatha stories which he had not retold.

The traditions which he chose, as he explained in a note to the poem, are those which were current among the Chippewas or Ojibways on Lake Superior, but all the Northern tribes had similar legends, and the name Hiawatha appears to have come from the Iroquois, who pronounced it Hi-a-wat-ha, and interpreted it as "the very wise man," or as "he who seeks the wampum belt." Longfellow at first intended to use Manabozo, the Ojibway name, but finally chose Hiawatha instead, as more musical. Then, too, the character which the Iroquois gave to their hero was far more dignified than that of Manabozo, who seems to have been more of a trickster and magician than a serious leader and teacher like Hiawatha, and the poet blended the two conceptions, keeping the adventurous spirit of Manabozo and the high-mindedness of Hiawatha.

The legend of Hiawatha's discovery of wampum is interesting as an example of how the Iroquois traced almost everything of importance back to him. The wampum memory system is one of the most remarkable developments among the American Indians, and quite as important as the picture writing, answering the same need of some permanent record, though it was Hiawatha's thinking out of picture writing which Longfellow used:

In those days, said Hiawatha,
"Lo, how all things fade and perish!
From the memory of the old men
Pass away the great traditions,

* * * * * * *

Wise men speak; their words of wisdom
Perish in the ears that hear them,
Do not reach the generations
That, as yet unborn, are waiting
In the great mysterious darkness
Of the speechless days that shall be!"

* * * * * * *

From his pouch he took his colors,
Took his paints of different colors,
On the smooth bark of the birch tree
Painted many shapes and figures,
And each figure had a meaning,
Each some word or thought suggested.

The foundation of the league of the five nations is a favorite theme of Iroquois myth. The actual history of its foundation is unknown, although Schoolcraft thought that according to the most trustworthy reports it occurred about 1539, or, as the Indians put it, "one age, the length of a man's life, before the white people came into the country," meaning before the Dutch began their explorations in 1609. This final and strong confederacy was probably the outgrowth of a less clearly defined association which had been on and off between the nations from some much earlier date, but Indian chronology is so untrustworthy that there is no way of telling whether the Hiawatha myths refer to the first beginning of the union or to its completion. Longfellow chose the latter era, bringing in the black-robed Christian priests to take Hiawatha's place among his people, but the Iroquois give no such assurance as to date, contenting themselves with letting their hero sail away in his white canoe and vanish, when his work is done.

According to Onondaga belief, Tarenyawagon, the "Holder of the Heavens," was one of the lesser gods; he watched over the five nations, teaching them all that they knew and appearing among them opportunely to set them right when they had gone astray. At last—perhaps because they went astray so often—he resolved to put on human form and teach them how to live. He appeared among the Onondagas, who called him Hiawatha and revered him as an unusually just and thoughtful man. He soon gained great power in their councils, though he kept no sign about him of his former state except the magic canoe in which, as Tarenyawagon, he had sailed from hill to hill through the air and glided without effort through the water. To be quite as other men, he married, but his wife takes little part in the story, apparently giving up her place to their daughter, whom Hiawatha loved more than anything else on earth. The years passed in a life that was quiet and apparently ordinary except that it was so full of wisdom and kindness, and Hiawatha came to be an old man and the head of the Onondaga Government.

Then there was an alarm from the neighboring nations; fierce tribes had come down from the north and were devastating the country, killing men, women, and children as they came, and Hiawatha was called to attend a council and help to plan a campaign of defense. He agreed to go, but delayed, for he had a great foreboding of ill. The messengers came again for him, and finally a third time; then he launched his magic canoe and started on the journey, taking his daughter with him, perhaps because he dared not leave her behind when he had such a prescience of misfortune. They arrived safely at the place of the council, but just as they stepped on shore, something dark, formless, and ominous appeared in the sky; every one saw that it was rushing swiftly down, and every one except Hiawatha and his daughter ran away; but Hiawatha stood quiet and waited, bidding his daughter do the same, for he knew that they were waiting the will of God, from which there could be no escape. The dark cloud took form as it descended, spreading out the wings of a bird and falling upon the girl with such force that it crushed and killed her, killing itself at the same time and burying its beak and talons in the earth. Hiawatha grieved inconsolably, but as one who is not surprised. It was the unknown price which he had known that he must pay before he could be of service to his people, and when the time for addressing the council came he did so calmly, like a wise man of any age or race. His speech, as Schoolcraft translated it from the oral traditions of the Indians, was quite modern and devoid of rhetoric:

"Friends and Brothers: You are members of many tribes. You have come from a great distance. The voice of war has roused you up. You are afraid for your homes, your wives, and your children. You tremble for your safety. Believe me, I am one with you. We have one common object. To oppose these hordes of northern tribes singly and alone would prove certain destruction. We must unite ourselves into one band of brothers. We must have but one voice, one fire, one pipe, and one war club. This will give us strength. If our warriors are united, they can defeat the enemy and drive them from our land. You [the Mohawks] who are sitting under the shadow of the Great Tree whose roots sink deep into the earth, shall be the first nation, because you are warlike and mighty. You [the Oneidas] who incline your bodies against the Everlasting Stone that cannot be moved shall be the second nation, because you always give wise council. You [the Onondagas] who have your habitations at the foot of the Great Hills and are overshadowed by their crags, shall be the third nation, because you are all greatly gifted in speech. You [the Senecas] whose dwelling is in the Dark Forest and whose home is everywhere shall be the fourth nation, because of your superior cunning in hunting. And you [the Cayugas] who live in the Open Country, and possess much wisdom, shall be the fifth nation, because you understand better the art of raising corn and beans and making cabins. Brothers, if we unite in this bond, the Great Spirit will smile upon us and we shall be free, prosperous, and happy; but if we remain as we are, we shall be subject to his frown. We shall be enslaved, ruined, perhaps annihilated forever.

"Brothers: These are the words of Hiawatha. Let them sink into your hearts."

After deliberating, the council decided to found a league, as Hiawatha advised, and, to denote the character and closeness of their union, they employed the symbol of a single council house or lodge (the long house) to represent their whole territory. This gave them the name among themselves of Aguinushioni, for which the French substituted Iroquois, a word supposed to have been derived from a Huron word meaning to smoke. On the completion of the league, Hiawatha felt that his mission on earth was accomplished, and he bade farewell to the council in a speech much like the first except that he warns the nations to let no new members into their union to sow the seeds of jealousy; and then, declaring that the great Master of Breath called him, he stepped into his canoe and glided away through air that grew tremulous with music as he passed. From this legend, although he used no other part of it, Longfellow took the beautiful ending of his song:

On the shore stood Hiawatha,
Turned and waved his hand at parting;
On the clear and luminous water
Launched his birch canoe for sailing,
From the pebbles on the margin
Shoved it forth into the water;
Whispered to it, "Westward! Westward!"
And with speed it darted forward.

* * * * * * *

Sailed into the fiery sunset,
Sailed into the purple vapors,

* * * * * * *

To the Islands of the Blessed,
To the Kingdom of Ponemah,
To the Land of the Hereafter!

Linton.

Memorial Exhibition of His Works at the Century Association.

The memorial exhibition of the works of William J. Linton at the Century Association yesterday, to-day, and Sunday, consists of books and pamphlets which he had edited, written, and illustrated, and in some cases had set up in type, printed, sewed, and covered with his own hands without any assistance. These are arranged in flat cases in chronological order, and if many of his productions are not included in the collection, yet his characteristic labors in various lines can well be judged by those embraced within the dates of 1839 and 1896.

The first title is that of "The National—A Library for the People," edited by W. J. Linton, with engravings; London, J. Watson, publisher and printer, 1839. It only existed for six months. The next date, 1841, gives a small 16mo "Life of Thomas Paine," by Linton, the portrait also by his hand, and the printer the same Watson who was so persecuted and prosecuted in Chartist times. "Bob Thin; or, The Poor House Fugitive," verse by Linton, an 8vo, the engravings from drawings made on the wood by T. Gibson, W. Bell Scott, and E. Duncan, and all engraved by Linton, the date being 1845. The copy here shown has a peculiar interest, it having been sent to George Sand, per Mazzini, and has his writing to that effect. We have "The Lover's Stratagem and Other Tales," with upward of 100 illustrations, by Linton, 1849. The poem of "The Water Nymph" was written by Linton. "The Plaint of Freedom," verses in praise of Milton, Cromwell, and Hampden, was also written by him and privately printed in 1852.

From 1851 to 1855 was published a monthly magazine called "The English Republic," edited by W. J. Linton. A second line, half title, varied thus: "God and the People," "A Series of Tracts," "A Newspaper and Review," &c. A woodcut on the title page represents a flag flying on a high peak. The flag was composed of three horizontal stripes of blue, white, and green. Portraits of Reformers were the other illustrations. Watson published the early volumes. The final issues were printed and published by Linton at Brantwood, Coniston, Windermere, Westmoreland, which home Linton eventually sold to Mr. Ruskin.

In 1860 the Art Union of London published a quarto volume of "Thirty Pictures of Deceased British Artists," engraved by W. J. Linton. Several of these were also drawn on wood by Linton. "The Ferns of the English Lake Country," drawn and engraved by W. J. Linton, was published at Windermere, 1861. He also colored each figure in this copy. The same year was published "Shakespeare: His Birthplace and Its Neighborhood," illustrated by Linton. "Claribel and Other Poems," written and with many lovely little cuts, by the same hand, appeared in 1865.

The next date shows probably Mr. Linton's first effort at pamphleteering in this country. It bears the title, "Ireland for the Irish; Rhymes and Reasons Against Landlordism, with a Preface on Fenianism and Republicanism," by W. J. Linton, 1867; The American News Company. This was followed by "The House that Tweed Built," with humorous cuts. "The American Odyssey—Adventures of Ulysses and Other Political Skits," Tichnor & Fields of Boston, was published in 1868. "The Flower and the Star and Other Stories for Children," written and illustrated by W. J. Linton, came next, and then during the interval from 1868 to 1876 appeared "Editorial Rights," "Pot-Pourri," and "England to America, a New Year's Greeting," inscribed "to William Cullen Bryant and the members of the Century in acknowledgment of courtesies received by an English member."

George Bell of London published in 1878 "The Poets of America. Selections from One Hundred American Poets from 1776 to 1876," by W. J. Linton, with a portrait of Walt Whitman by W. J. L. "Some Practical Hints on Wood Engraving, for the Instruction of Reviewers and the Public," with engravings by Linton, was published in Boston, 1879. In the same year Mr. Linton printed at his "Appledore Press," near New Haven, "James Watson, a Memoir, and Ever Honored for His Worthiness." This was republished at Manchester, England, 1880, a living tribute to his noble friend. A thin quarto contains illustrations to Bryant's "Flood of Years," drawn and composed by W. J. Linton, with the artist's interpretation of his own designs. "Impromptu; Done in Three Hours; 1878," is written on this copy by Linton. Then follow a number of pamphlets, "Translations—Hugo, Beranger, Mickiewicz," "Broadway Ballads," "Dean Stanley," "The Prince's Noses," "A Modern Idyl," (of various dates;) "Wood Engraving in America," a quarto volume, in 1882.

In this year also Mr. Linton published by subscription, in 225 copies, handsomely printed at his press and illustrated, "Golden Apples of Hesperides; Poems Not Found in the Collections." In 1883 was published in Boston "Rare Poems of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," collected and edited, with notes and engravings, by W. J. Linton. "Wood Engraving, a Manual of Instruction," appeared in London in 1884, an 8vo. The folio in the case of the "Masters of Wood Engraving, New Haven, 1886," is one of three copies set up and printed, two pages at a time, on his little press at Appledore. The numerous cuts were printed separately, and each one laid down in its proper place by his own hand. One of these copies he took to England (now in the British Museum) to serve as "copy" to induce a London publisher to undertake the printing of the work, which was finally issued there in 1888, a magnificent elephant folio, and a monument to the knowledge, skill, and industry of Mr. Linton, who spent nearly two years in London preparing it for the press.

In 1889 he printed fifty copies at Appledore of "Love Lore," a small square book. The same year "Poems and Translations" was published in London. In 1891 a London house got out a volume of selections from the volumes of the "English Republic," (the Linton contributions,) edited by Kineton Parkes. "Stories After Nature," by Charles Wells, with preface by Linton, soon followed. The year 1892 seems to have been a busy one at the little press of Appledore. "Heliconundrums — Parodies on the Shadow of Words," twenty-five copies; "Catoninetales, a Domestic Epic, by Hattie Brown, a Young Lady of Color, Lately Deceased at the Age of 14"; "Religion of Organization"; "To Govern Well Is to Train Up a Nation in True Wisdom and Virtue," (Milton;) "The Formation of a Nation is Religion," (Mazzini;) "The Song of a Republic," and "Moralities," all bear the date of 1892. "European Republicans, Mazzini and His Friends," London, 1893, and the "Life of Whittier" bore the date of 1893, in London and New York. "Three-Score-and-Ten, 1820-1890," some souvenirs of his own, was published here in 1894, and in 1895 he issued a prospectus proposing to publish by subscription one hundred copies of "Love Lore and Other Early and Late Poems," by himself. This was duly printed, and with engravings made one of the prettiest issues from his press.

Finally will be noticed a number of small pamphlets in gray paper covers and bearing these titles and dates: "Text of Scripture," with illustrations, 1880; "Wisdom of Aesop," 1880; "Songs, Sonnets, and Epigrams," by A.W., (1495,) 1882; "Heart Easings"; "Catullus, with Variations," in dispraise of woman, being thirty variations of the one verse, twenty-five copies, 1886; "Wind Falls," 1883; "Definitions," 1890; "Darwin Probabilities," a review of his "Descent of Man," and "Darwiniads," 1892-3. "Moralities" came in 1892, "Times and Seasons" in 1894, "Of a Mollusc (in the Beginning)" in 1895, "A Republic, the Meaning of the Word," in 1896, and the sad but philosophic "Ultima Verba," 1896. These were all written and printed by himself in editions of twenty-five or fifty copies, and sent to friends, with a friendly word and sometimes with an additional verse or sketch.

On the walls will be found in water colors a "landscape" dated 1866; "A Bunch of Withered Grapes," 1867; a "Sunset After a Storm," and a portrait of himself, half life size, a remarkable piece of execution, done about 1873-4. Numerous proof impressions from his engravings for books, magazines, and illustrated newspapers are also on the walls and well show his remarkable skill in that line, one series being of Edwin Booth in various characters, presented to Mr. Booth by Mr. Linton, and now lent by The Players. There are also portraits in oil of Mr. Linton painted by E. Wood Perry in 1884 and 1896, and one by T. W. Wood of 1894. S. P. A.

Books Received.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

Renascent Christianity. By a Clergyman. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

The Bible References of John Ruskin. By Mary and Ellen Gibbs. 12mo. New York: Henry Frowde. $1.25.

POETRY.

Random Rimes—Medical and Miscellaneous. By N. W. and J. P. Rand. 16mo. Boston: Otis Clapp & Son. $1.

FICTION.

The Caxtons. By Lord Lytton. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

The Red Neighborhood. By Maria Louise Poole. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

The Story of Evangelina Cisneros. Told by Herself. Introduction by Julian Hawthorne. 12mo. New York: Continental Publishing Company. $1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Law and Politics in the Middle Ages. By Edward Jenks. 8vo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Thirty Years of American Finance. By Alexander Dana Noyes. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

Modern France—1789-1895. By André Lebon. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

The Language of Light; or, The Mirror of Truth. By Terrence Duffy. 12mo. San Francisco: Terrence Duffy.

For Love of Country. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

JAMES MACPHERSON.—Consulting Landscape Gardener, Trenton, N. J. $10 per day and expenses secures the best work. Grouping in sequence if desired, and a saving.

LONDON WEEKLY CIRCULAR OF SCARCE English Books just issued. Send for it. H. W. HAGEMANN, 160 5th Ave., N. Y.

[illegible]

[illegible] of The [illegible] Saturday Review.

"King Washington"—Judge Dykman's Material.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"King Washington," by Adelaide Skeel and William H. Brearley, will rank among the best of the late historical romances. The plot is well conceived, the incidents follow each other with sufficient rapidity, and the interest is sustained throughout the story.

The historic houses and places are located with accuracy, and the historic events are correctly described. There is one erroneous statement, however, which is quite unimportant. On Page 21 it is said: "The owner of the forge, one Deacon Brewster, a Puritan, was a stanch patriot, and the links of the famous chain that was thrown across the Hudson were made here under his express directions." The chain was made at the Stirling Iron Works, about twenty-five miles back of West Point, by Peter Townsend.

As another edition of this delightful romance will certainly be called for, I hope the authors will pardon me for suggesting the propriety of weaving into the story an account of the address to the army by Major John Armstrong in March, 1783, a few months before the letter of Col. Nicola to Gen. Washington. That would bring in an account of the celebrated temple where Washington read his reply to Armstrong's address at a meeting of the officers and soldiers called for that purpose. That addition would constitute a very interesting chapter in the next edition. I have a picture of the temple, and some other material which will be valuable if my suggestion is adopted, and which I will be glad to furnish to the authors. J. O. DYKMAN.

White Plains, Feb. 21, 1898.

What Children Get from Books.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been accustomed to be largely guided in my literary choices by the articles in THE NEW YORK TIMES ever since the year 1875, when I came to America as a young girl, and have usually found my confidence well placed. The discussion of "Children's Reading" especially appeals to me. Being the only child in an invalid's household in my young days, my opportunities for browsing in an old-fashioned library were quite extensive. I will speak of my personal experience, because it is possible that it may give the hint by which the difficulties on either side of the problem may be overcome.

One side appears to base its arguments on the idea that all reading written especially for children, is inferior to that designed for the adult reader. Any one familiar with the best literature for children will acknowledge that there are countless gems, both as regards style and matter. Take, for example, Kipling's child stories, (which, by the way, reverse the general order of things, and furnish comparisons for adult writers on serious subjects sometimes.) Take "The Nürnberg Stone," or "Moufflon," or the "Little Earl," from Ouida's "Bimbi," (by no means to be confounded with her writings for adults, although there she has many gems in the mud;) take some of the poetry of Stevenson or Eugene Field, or, later, Laura Richards and others; take the scientific articles written for St. Nicholas, Youth's Companion, or Harper's Round Table—marvels of clearness and enticingly pointing to paths of deeper knowledge—to say nothing of historical or semi-historic stories, as, for example, "Master Skylark," and there will be not only present entertainment, but also the sine qua non of all children's literature—the inspiration to go further, to dig deeper.

The other side believes that children's appreciation should not be forced, and would trust to the evolution of a sound literary taste without going beyond the juvenile literature of to-day, which is certainly most excellent. This, however, is not sufficient. If I may again make a personal reference, at the age of sixteen there was a copy of "Sartor Resartus" in the house, and although I had then read omnivorously books of all sorts that had come in my way, I did not think of attempting that, until a passage was given to me to read by a favorite cousin, who at the same time praised highly the chapter entitled "The Everlasting Yea" and the preceding one. From that single impulse dated my reading, in after years, of all of Carlyle's works.

I may add, too, that such impulses commonly lie dormant for a time. Very young children can appreciate the poetry of great poets, although they should not be overdosed with it. They need their nonsense verses, too. Little tastes of the great authors as tidbits, while the bread and butter of literature is supplied by the writers most nearly suited to the child's age, so as to give a ready command of written language, will be sufficient to give glimpses of wider countries beyond. Do not most children prefer to play outside the garden gate, and will they not be proud to be able to enjoy papa's or mamma's book?

There have been children who knew Elia's "Dissertation on Roast Pig" as soon as they knew the word "pork," and who enjoyed the evolution of the sofa in Cowper's "Task," his story of his three pet hares, "Lines to My Mother's Picture," and many extracts from his other poems, before they were eight years old; and yet there was a children's book shelf, with Mrs. Trimmer's "History of the Robins," Grimm's "Fairy Tales," "Swiss Family Robinson," and Mrs. [illegible]

In conclusion, if the reader [illegible] let us say, "The [illegible]" let the [illegible] boy or girl read aloud the chapter [illegible] times, and that other containing John Gray's last talk to his school children. I (I tremble here before hostile critics) my honest conviction is that "The Heavenly Twins" is an exquisite prose poem, and could be read to and enjoyed by children, quite irrespective of the book itself, which certainly would not be desirable for their reading during the period of unformed literary taste. Indeed, this dictum might be extended to all books of the class known as "novels written with a purpose." In all such cases the literary style becomes secondary, if the "purpose" be strong enough.

Giving tastes of the best of the current literature, and at the same time saying "you will enjoy this book so much better if you wait a few years than if you read it now," will create a progressive standard in the child's mind, and implant a want, a need, which only good literature will supply. In this way the child's mind is broadened. It is time enough to go into special training later, when special bents of character and tastes begin to make their appearance.

The true province of home reading is to make the boy or the girl possessor of that general information that tells more in after life than all the learning of the schools.

MAY MACKINTOSH, Pd. M.

Weehawken, N. J., Feb. 8, 1898.

A Word for Miss Alcott.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In compliance with a request of my young niece, who for her age has a fine discriminating taste in literature, I beg the privilege of saying through your columns a few words in defense of Louisa M. Alcott.

In the first article upon "Books That Separate Parents from Children," printed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW on Jan. 8, Miss Alcott's were among the condemned, notwithstanding when her charming stories were first published mothers and daughters united in reading them with pleasurable interest. She was the pioneer in the delineation of sprightly young-girl life, brim full of animal spirits, yet overflowing with a desire to be true and brave and helpful. There is a pure, healthy tone to all of her books, embodying, as they do, examples of unselfishness, cheerfulness, and hopefulness in spite of disappointments and misfortunes. I am sure no young girl could read them without a more eager desire to take up her share of life's duties, whether at the fireside or elsewhere. Certainly they are more worthy of being read than numerous other books that have been recommended in later letters upon literature for children.

To exclude "Little Women," "Little Men," &c., and include in any list the Elsie books seems to me quite out of plumb in building up the literary structure for children. In my opinion, Elsie Dinsmore is an unnatural, self-righteous little prig, and when she takes upon herself the conversion of her grandmother the culmination is reached. True, the Good Book says, "And a little child shall lead them," but sweetly, childishly, unconsciously, not with the air of a martyr and a set face of resignation, as if barely able to pass her saintly little life in the midst of such ungodly surroundings.

In conclusion, please allow me to say how much I enjoy reading THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. A kind friend sends it to me, and living, as I do, far from any intellectual atmosphere, it helps to keep me in touch with the brain activities of the world. It was a satisfaction to me to have my views confirmed concerning secular lives of Christ by a distinguished New York theologian. Even Edwin Arnold, in his artistically beautiful poem, "The Light of the World," has not given us the story of the Christ, nor made us feel the majesty of the God in Him, as does the simple, stately language of the Gospels.

Mrs. Sherwood, in her sketches of persons and places, describes them so vividly, and so impresses us with her charming, magnetic personality, that we feel, in reading them, that we are having a delightful visit from her, and wish it were not to be finished soon. M. L. S.

Ellenburg, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1898.

Books of Verse for Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are at least five collections of verse which may be meant by "J. B.'s" "The Child's Book of Poetry," and none of them is very new. First, and also latest, is Mr. Andrew Lang's "Poetry Book," a perfect treasury of ballads and songs; second, Miss Agnes Repplier's "A Book of Famous Verse," differing little except in size from Mr. Lang's; third, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge's "Ballads and Lyrics"; fourth, Dr. Samuel Elliot's "Poetry for Children," which ranges from Jane Taylor, Mary Howitt, and "Aunt Effie" to Wordsworth and Holmes and Spencer—Spencer of "Llewellyn and His Dog," not Spenser with two "s's"; and fifth, "Hymns for Mothers and Children," which contains not only "O, Those Little, Those Little Blue Shoes," but "My Baby" and "Lullaby," by the same author; Miss Muloch's "Alice," Leigh Hunt's seven couplets, "An Angel in the House"; Wither's "Rocking Hymn," and, in short, some two hundred pieces, covering the ground between Mother Goose and Shakespeare. The first of these books is published by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co., the next three by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and the last by Messrs. Walker & Wise. As it appeared in 1860, it is possibly out of print.

Thanks for the assignation of Mr. Mere- [illegible]

[illegible] would be [illegible] of the novels. The [illegible] one, but even [illegible] the reader for anything but a repetition of [illegible] M. G.

[illegible], Feb. 12, 1898.

A Little Girl's List.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been reading your lists of books for children with great interest. Although I am a little girl, I would like to name a few fine books which I did not see in the lists. Cooper's "Leather Stocking Tales" and his "Spy" are among the best books that were ever written. Another fine book of the Revolution is Kennedy's "Horse Shoe Robinson."

Other nice books are "Lady Jane," (Jamison;) "Sarah Crewe," (Burnett;) "The Young Marooners," (Goulding;) "Canadian Settlers," (Marryat;) "Desert Home" and "Boy Hunters," (Mayne Reid,) and last, but not least, is "Stories Told to a Child," by Jean Ingelow. S. E. B.

Clarkton, Halifax County, Va., Feb. 19, 1898.

Good Short Stories.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

William M. Morse asks in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for short stories. Being in the habit of reading aloud at home, we would suggest the following, and might name many others: Robert Louis Stevenson's stories, under the titles of "The New Arabian Nights," "The Dynamiter," "The Merry Men," and others; any of Mary Wilkins's stories, such as "The New England Nun," and others; Irving's "Alhambra" and "Sketch Book"; Thackeray's short stories and Rudyard Kipling's short stories. Though not admirers of Ouida, we like "The Dog of Flanders" and "The Branch of White Lilacs." CHARLES J. BATES.

New York, Feb. 14, 1898.

Conversation.

Advice to Wall Flowers Who Are Gifted but Silent.

Eyes and Ears to be Kept Open.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would you have the goodness either to send the following letter to Miss A. E. S. or publish it for her benefit? A. B.

New York, Feb. 21, 1898.

Miss A. E. S.: Your case interests me greatly because I have been a fellow-sufferer. I know very well indeed how you feel. I fancy you are young and unused to society, but your letter is well expressed and shows that you are not stupid. May I diagnose your case and suggest a remedy? I believe you to be suffering from want of confidence in yourself, self-consciousness, and a desultory habit of mind which is a common result of our flood of books and modern cramming method of education. I would recommend for the correction of these things, first, a little of the mental or Christian science philosophy of life; second, the cultivation of memory, observation, and concentration. Learn to think—by which I mean, to have an opinion and a reason for your opinion.

One individual opinion, even though you may alter it upon hearing it take form in words for the first time, is worth dozens of borrowed opinions in inspiring confidence in self. The person who comes at his opinions by thought is open-minded and never becomes opinionated, like the one whose view is colored by prejudice. Next, observe; see the humor, the pathos of things. Life is full of interesting details if we go about with eyes and ears open. To aid this and to aid memory an excellent idea is to keep a diary, putting down impressions, thoughts, bits of good talk you have heard, situations of interest which reveal character. Then, having got something within that is your own, to help express it fill your mind with the best literature. Nothing brings facility of expression and a good vocabulary like this imbibing of the best. When a thing is well expressed notice the words used, the beauty of form; not to repeat, but to enrich the storehouse of your sub-conscious mind, whence these things issue, worked over by your own brain until they are yours indeed. Letters are particularly stimulating to easy expression, being colloquial in form. It is amazing with what fluency the right words come after reading letters like those which passed between Emerson and Carlyle.

There are many books which help our judgment by telling us what to notice; for instance, "How to Judge a Picture," by Van Dyke; "How to Understand Music," by Mathews, &c. In brief, listen with attention and intelligent interest, speak from conviction and a well-stored mind without being didactic. Remember the pleasant things, the humorous things, the kindly things, leaving painful things, personalities, which are nothing more, all complaints, and malicious things aside, and I think you will in time find this life full to overflowing with subjects for conversation, and with practice and knowledge you will have to restrain rather than cultivate your desire to express them. Sincerely, A SYMPATHIZER.

"Recipes for Conversation."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see on Page 114 (second page) of to-day's REVIEW a letter of pathetic inquiry from a "wall flower" on how to acquire the gift of conversation, and I hope she derived a great deal of help from the remarks of "E. L. C." The letter writer asks you what to read, and if you will allow me, I should like to name a book written by Prof. Mahaffy and published by Putnam, called "The Principles of the Art of Conversation," in which I think that "A. E. S." will find much to interest. It is altogether a charming book, the work of a scholar, and written with admirable ease and polish. As the work of one of the foremost men among a people who are the best conversationalists in the world, it will be readily assumed to be of some interest. With the genial wit of his country, he dedicates the book "to my silent friends," so that he may be said to have had "wall flowers" in his eye. If I may presume to add a word, it would be to say to "A. E. S."—"Take advantage of every proper opportunity everywhere of exchanging remarks." Prof. Mahaffy speaks of the late Isaac Butt, and the charm of his conversation—a rare talker, and who talked with everybody—in a street car to whoever was next him, alike to an old woman with her market basket on her lap, or to a Q. C. I know how it was, for I have sat beside him, and shall never forget that I was scarcely seated when he made a remark to me on something passing on the street, and went on with absolute ease, and as if we had been talking together for an hour.

When "A. E. S." feels diffident and uncertain, she should think of the Scotch Captain at the battle of Camperdown, who could not make out the Admiral's signal, and, throwing the signal book on the deck, gave the order, "Up wi' the helm, and gang i' the middle o't." Take the risk of making a blunder, and sail right in. If a blunder should be made, it will be quite understood and abundantly forgiven. Like a good Scotch collie, whenever he sees an assembly of his kind, be it a consultation or a fight, he, like the Captain, puts up his helm and ganges right i' the middle o't. Practice, practice, practice. And be not overwise. This admirable book I have referred to is my apology for giving unasked-for advice. A. B.

Irvington, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1898.

Too Much Self-Consciousness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read the letter from "A. E. S." and your replies, both of which have interested me; the letter, because the initials were once my own, and because in my youth I suffered somewhat from the same difficulty of not being a ready talker. The remedies suggested are very good, as far as they go, but I do not think you have struck the keynote. I should say from my own experience, and from long observation, that the main difficulty lies in too much self-consciousness, too great a desire to please, and imagining that whatever she says will be weighed and measured by those who listen; too great an aversion to saying what she knows will be very commonplace.

The world is made up mostly of commonplaces. There are many people in the world, and each one occupies a very small space, and so long as we do not seriously violate the proprieties, very little at best is thought of what we say or do. This may not be very flattering to one's self-love, but to turn the tables and look the other way, how much does this same young woman remember of what others say, so that they are not positively silly and ridiculous? If they show an amiable disposition to make others comfortable, although lacking wit and brilliancy, they are generally pronounced "nice." I should like to help this young lady, and I am sure I could if I could reach her.

One more consoling thought—Time will work wonders in this respect. It is not many years since I was congratulating myself upon the greater facility with which I could express myself, when, lo! it came upon me that I had heard something of the garrulousness of age, so that the serenity was not altogether without alloy. But such is life, and I am encouragingly,

A. E. S. + A.

Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1898.

Too Many Awful Warnings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If not too late I hope you will discourage your correspondent "A. E. S." from trying to learn the "art of conversation." We have too many and horrid examples of those given over to much learning in that direction to wish to advise others to turn in that way. I think she is far from "stupid and ignorant," in that she has expressed herself so clearly in writing of what she feels is her bête noire. "Silence is golden," and that her vocabulary is limited is fortunate, I think. She may learn the "art of pleasing" is in being a good listener. Reading THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, too, will give us food for thought, if not the gift of language, for which make us truly thankful is the wish of

MARY ANN.

Troy, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1898.

One of Mr. Alden's Compliments.

From The Critic.

Mr. W. L. Alden, who was at one time the humorous editorial writer of THE NEW YORK TIMES, is now writing literary letters from London to that paper. The second of these, which appeared last week, is more interesting than the first. Mr. Alden says that Mr. Rider Haggard has apparently decided to abandon Africa, and that his next book is to be "a story of modern civilized life, without a person in it with a complexion darker than that of an authorized British brunette." Mr. Haggard, continues Mr. Alden, "has been immensely successful in selling his novels; and of course this has made many people say that they are rubbish. I wish I could write that sort of rubbish." Just how much of a compliment does Mr. Alden intend by this statement? Does he mean to admit that Mr. Haggard writes rubbish, and that for pecuniary reasons he would like to write the same instead of some other kind of rubbish, or does he mean that it is not rubbish, and that he wishes that he wrote as well as Mr. Haggard? Of course, Mr. Alden writes a hundred per cent. better than Mr. Haggard; so I am at a loss to get at his real meaning.

Many Topics.

Comment in Letters Selected from the Editor's Daily Mails.

Dr. Muhlenberg.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to express my appreciation of the excellent quality of the articles printed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW.

I particularly enjoyed, in your last issue, the article by Joel Chandler Harris on "Impartial Civil War Histories" and Mr. Francis's review of "The Life and Work of Dr. Muhlenberg," by Sister Anne Ayres. Since reading his article I have read the book, and I beg to assure other readers of THE REVIEW that the very high praise he bestowed upon that work is wholly deserved in every way. What a lovely character is there delineated—this wonderful man of God, who by his very sincerity of purpose and, to quote Mr. Francis, "true altruistic devotion to the welfare of his fellow-men" drew to his side not only the poor and needy for succor, but the rich and powerful, who were glad of the privilege to aid him in his philanthropic work, influenced not a little, doubtless, by the fact that he had spent all his own private fortune for the same purpose.

And the beautiful friendship which existed between the saintly Doctor and that "merchant prince" Robert B. Minturn, to whom he refers in one place as "the poor man's friend and mine"—how clearly it is all depicted! Here is the text of the sermon the good Doctor preached at his friend's funeral, at which Bishop Potter officiated—taken from the prophet Micah, vi., 8—"He hath showed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" Here is the sermon, doubtless the shortest on record, consisting simply of three words emphatically uttered: "So did he!" Nothing more. Yet what an eloquent sermon! Robert B. Minturn, Cyrus Curtiss, John David Wolfe, Adam Norrie, Samuel Babcock—read this book and learn how these Christian men of wealth gave with the utmost liberality not only of their means but their time and personal interest to the various works of benevolence inaugurated by Dr. Muhlenberg, and then you cannot believe that the rich are indifferent to the welfare of their less fortunate fellows.

I wish I had a Fortunatus purse. I would circulate this book far and wide, holding up this character as an exemplar for the youth of our land, as an inspiration to higher things and an Evangel on the "Responsibility of Wealth," and I am sure it would bear an abundant harvest. A. C.

Flushing, L. I., Feb. 14, 1898.

A Dead Past, Not a Living Present.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your words on "Quo Vadis" have interested me very much, especially as, not capable of appreciating its much-proclaimed excellences, I had begun to count myself a perfect stupid.

Interesting as are Mommsen and Gibbon and the other books referred to, I didn't have to look beyond the encyclopedia to "verify his facts." The bathing scene in the garden, however, I referred to Susannah and the Elders, slightly modified to suit the purposes of the novelist. It belongs to Egypt, where the Apocrypha was probably written, where garden baths from sluices in the Nile would not be uncommon. Was it true to Rome with her many public baths, with houses fitted up with private baths inside the house, as some of them show? Is it appropriate to that civilization or to ours?

The picture of Paul evidently wasn't meant for a caricature, and it fails of truth. What is its value? His language, except when he quotes from the Paul of Scripture, is not equal to the conversation of a modern minister. The pain of the story is too extended for pathos. Love is too long-drawn to be lovely. No humor, no light touches, relieve the tension.

The real truth of a historical novel or drama is the truth of atmosphere, where we can "live and move and have our being." The only way this has ever been done in literature was for the author to look through his own time into the past. He is here, though the telescope of truth points there. This is the excellence of Shakespeare's, Browning's, historical dramas, of Scott's novels. We can forgive any mere violation of past fact, usually have to many, if they are done for present purposes. It seemed to me that the author of "Quo Vadis" had gone too conscientiously into the past to make it alive and eternal. It is a "dead past," not a "living present."

Syracuse, Feb. 8, 1898. J. K. C.

Nero and Petronius.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES'S very valuable SATURDAY REVIEW is sent me by a New York friend, and greatly enjoyed. I have been especially interested in the varied opinions therein expressed as to the merits of "Quo Vadis." Since Prof. Peck thinks the author generally correct as to the historical character of the book, I wish he had touched upon two points on which a number of my friends and myself differ. I beg that you will illuminate these doubtful matters for us.

First—Was Nero really a person of literary, poetic, and artistic gifts? I mean, did he compose or write anything of merit? As you have said, Sienkiewicz makes almost a caricature of him as he represents him posing for applause. But in my limited reading I find no mention among historians of his art as a poet or singer, but simply that he had a taste for art, and excelled in athletics.

Second—My friends think that Petronius was always sarcastic in praising Nero; that he thought him a monkey only, and without talent. I contend that several expressions of Petronius out of the presence of the tyrant proved that he did award him talent, as when he tells his nephew that the verses were "not so bad," &c., and again he spoke of his singing as good. I have not the book at hand to quote from.

I should be greatly obliged if you will give us your opinion on these two points. I enjoy all of THE REVIEW, Mrs. Sherwood's letter included. J. I. H.

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 20, 1898.

[About all that can be said for the literary and artistic accomplishments of Nero is probably contained in the following passage from Harper's Classical Dictionary, edited by Prof. Peck: "The education of Nero was carefully attended to in his youth. He was placed under the care of the philosopher Seneca, and appears to have applied himself with considerable perseverance to study. He is said to have made great progress in Greek, of which he gave a specimen in his sixteenth year by pleading in that tongue the rights of the Rhodians and of the inhabitants of Ilium"—statements founded on the accounts given by Tacitus and Suetonius.—Ed.]

Thomas Otway's Plays.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I suppose you will think I am rather late, but really THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW contains so much good reading matter that a hard-working fellow like myself finds it difficult to get through with it in time and give it the attention it deserves. Especially is this true of your REVIEW of Jan. 22, the reading of which I only finished yesterday. As a reader of your paper since 1858—except for a few months in 1894, when I came very near joining the great majority—I beg to offer my sincere congratulations on your success, and to assure you that I, like all your readers, find in your REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART everything that could be desired. I look forward for each issue with pleasure, and read it with delight.

But I have a grievance—not a grievance, exactly. Let me explain. Mrs. Sherwood, in her interesting paper in THE REVIEW of Jan. 22, says that Thomas Otway's plays are obscene, vulgar, and unwholesome," and includes in her denunciation "Venice Preserved." Now, it so happens that the first time I ever attended a theatre "Venice Preserved" was the play performed. It was at the old Broadway Theatre, near Pearl Street. Forrest was then at the height of his fame, and he, Conway, and Mme. Ponisi, personated the principal characters, Pierre, Jaffier, and Belvedere, respectively. Being the first play I had ever seen, it of course impressed me wonderfully. I afterward bought a copy of the play, learned it nearly all by heart, have a vivid recollection of it, and cannot remember what scene of it Mrs. Sherwood could class as "indecent and vulgar." Some scenes of Shakespeare's immortal productions are to my mind more indecent than any in "Venice Preserved." D.

Brooklyn, Feb. 9, 1898.

[Strictly decent plays could scarcely have been written in the time of Otway and succeeded. But Otway's own age—surely never accused of being a prudish one—resented some of his writings. Sidney Lee, writing of his "The Soldier's Fortune," says: "Its coarseness exceeded that of the most dissolute productions of the day." Otway tried to defend it against charges of indecency, but not with much success. "Venice Preserved" is Otway's chief work—about the only one now remembered. His Antonio, the lascivious Senator in that play, was drawn as a repulsive portrait of Shaftesbury.—ED.]

Lotos Club Exhibitions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW I observe in the Art World contribution a mention of the monthly picture exhibition given by the Lotos Club. In default of acquaintance with any member of that club will you kindly inform me, through your paper, of the proper method of obtaining a card of admission to such exhibition?

Your SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART is well worth the price for the reviews it contains of art matters alone, not to mention its literary features. J. E. S.

Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 30, 1898.

[Our correspondent might address a note to the Art Committee of the Lotos Club, or apply to any member of such committee.—Ed.]

Two Questions Answered.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you please answer the following questions in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW:

First—What was the original language in which Dr. Nansen wrote "Farthest North"?

Second—Of what nationality is Mr. Jeremiah Curtin, the translator of "Quo Vadis"?

C. A. WHARTON.

Newark, N. J., Feb. 10, 1898.

[1. Nansen's "Farthest North" was originally written in Norwegian.

2. Mr. Jeremiah Curtin was born in Wisconsin.—ED.]

Two Books on Imperial Rome.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May two more be added to the excellent list of books illustrative of "Quo Vadis"? Allie's "Formation of Christendom," prepared for theological students by its author at the request of Cardinal Newman, is an admirable summary of whatsoever may be gathered from historical and patristic sources in regard to the conditions of life in Rome at the time when the Apostles entered the capital. Signor Lanciani's "Ruins and Excavations of Ancient Rome" gives detailed descriptions of the insulae, and also of the gardens and palaces of Nero, and of the fire by which the ground was left vacant for the imperial architect. The same author's "Pagan and Christian Rome" gives a much better idea of the imperial splendors than can be gathered from any novel. CAROLUS.

Roxbury, Mass., Feb. 7, 1898.

Aurochs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"What sort of animal in appearance was the aurochs?" doubtless many have asked themselves on reading the account of Ursus's struggle with the Lithuanian beast in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. In editions illustrating the scene a fair idea is conveyed, but many have read the account of it in editions not illustrated.

A visit to the Museum of Natural History (Seventy-seventh Street and Columbus Avenue) will repay those who are desirous of seeing a real specimen of the animal. It is immediately on the left of the entrance—a stuffed aurochs—and directly across from it is a North American bison, or buffalo, with which interesting comparison can be made.

The aurochs here exhibited does not appear as strong and stubborn about the neck and head as the buffalo; it does not seem to be as ugly a customer as the latter, but doubtless the one in Nero's amphitheatre was the giant of a ferocious herd.

J. T. LEWIS.

New York, Feb. 21, 1898.

Andre's Capture—A Letter from Judge Dykman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the reminiscences of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, published in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Feb. 12, 1898, it is said: "Her mother was Margaret Livingston, whose father, Col. James Livingston, was the officer who at West Point fired the shot into the Vulture which led to that vessel going down the river and André's journey near Tarrytown, where he was captured."

That statement is entirely erroneous. In the first place, when the Vulture was fired into at the time referred to, she was lying off Teller's Point, more than fifteen miles below West Point. Col. Livingston was then at Verplanck's Point, of which place he had the command. He sent to Col. Lamb at West Point for the ammunition, and furnished the cannon which was drawn to Croton, and from there to the end of Teller's Point, and fired toward the Vulture.

J. O. DYKMAN.

White Plains, Feb. 21, 1898.

Reviews of Kipling.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly tell me whether there has ever been a review of any of Mr. Kipling's works in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW? If so, when, and whether I can obtain the issues.

I am interested in making a collection of criticisms of his works and of news items concerning both them and him. Any information you can give me in this regard will be greatly appreciated.

NATHAN GIFFIN.

New York, Feb. 19, 1898.

[A general critical article on Kipling's writings was printed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 11, 1897. It was written by Prof. Barrett Wendell of Harvard. "Captains Courageous" was noticed at length in THE REVIEW of Oct. 16, 1897. Copies of the Dec. 11 number may still be had, and one soiled, blue-penciled copy of the Oct. 16 number.—ED.]

Some Recent Articles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You are entitled to the gratitude of all right-thinking people for the good you are doing in the publication of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. I read it with increasing pleasure each week, and do all I can to bring it to the notice of others who may not know of it.

Your correspondent "A. K. B.'s" letter in to-day's issue is worthy of high commendation, especially in its estimate of "Quo Vadis." I agree very heartily with "A. K. B." that England is to be honored for the small sale the book has had there, and the same sentiment can, I think, be expressed in regard to "Trilby."

If any one is anxious to delve into the horrors and revolting details of the cruelties practiced in Nero's time, he can find all he wants in history, and is welcome to it, as far as I am concerned. Canon Farrar's "Early Days of Christianity," in the opening chapters, gives an account of those days sufficient to satisfy most readers.

The careful criticism of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps's "Story of Jesus Christ" in a recent issue of THE REVIEW should be read and pondered over by all readers. A truer and infinitely more beautiful "Story of Jesus Christ" may be read in a book that is supposed to be very well known among civilized people—the New Testament—than will ever be found in Mrs. Ward's book, or in "Ben Hur," "Barabbas," et id genus omne.

As to "Books Worth Reading Again," all of Parkman's works will bear reading again and again, and the history of this continent cannot be learned more delightfully than from them. His "California and Oregon Trail" is as absorbingly interesting a book of its kind as I know of.

In fiction, I venture to suggest that if, instead of the thousand and one abominations that thrust their indecencies before us at every elevated station and ferry newsstand and at the book counters of the great dry goods stores, our young women would buy and read Miss Mulock's "John Halifax, Gentleman," and Helen Hunt Jackson's "Ramona," the circulation of the "yellow journals" would fall off tremendously and THE NEW YORK TIMES would double the number of its readers—"A consummation devoutly to be wished." H. C. M.

Brooklyn, Feb. 5, 1898.

"The Paris Art Commissionership."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your suggestion in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Feb. 19, of the nomination of an Art Commissioner to the coming Paris Exposition, is timely. I, as one of your readers, would take the liberty of mentioning the names of two gentlemen who stand pre-eminent in the American art world—men who have encouraged our home artists more than any other citizens and given to our rich art collectors an example of patriotism well worth imitating. These two American art patrons are Mr. Thomas B. Clark and Mr. William S. Evans.

Either of these two gentlemen who will be able to accept the Commissionership for 1900 would well represent our artists abroad; take as much pride and interest in seeing them recognized at the coming exposition as they have striven to do at home.

Availing myself of the opportunity, I express to you my admiration for your very interesting and useful SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. I read it with much pleasure and profit. H. W.

New York, Feb. 18, 1898.

Not Spoiled by Hawthorne.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thanks to your suggestion in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, that I read Hawthorne's "Twice Told Tales," &c., but as a rule I prefer a new author to the second reading of an old one, and am not so "spoiled" but that I can appreciate the modern writers whose tales are as meritorious as are those of T. B. Aldrich, R. H. Davis, Frank R. Stockton, Robert Barr, Brander Matthews, Octave Thanet, and Mary E. Wilkins. I find all of these "entertaining and instructive."

WILLIAM M. MORSE.

Lawrence, Mass., Feb. 13, 1898.

"Memoirs and Reminiscences."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following passage from the editorial article entitled "Memoirs and Reminiscences" in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Feb. 12 has recalled some lines of verse. Your passage is as follows:

> "But the pity of it all is that so many noble and exalted lives remain and must remain unrecorded—those full and resolute souls which have kept the world strong and made life beautiful, of whom the records are lost and even the very names forgotten beyond recall."

The lines are these:

"For the most loved are they
Of whom Fame speaks not with her clarion voice
In regal halls. The shades o'erhang their way,
The vale with its deep fountains is their choice,
And gentle hearts rejoice
Around their steps till silently they die
As a stream shrinks from Summer's burning eye.

"And the world knows not then—
Not then nor ever—what pure thoughts are fled.
Yet these are they who on the souls of men
Come back when Night her folding wing hath spread,
The long-remembered dead.
But not with thee might aught save glory dwell—
Fade fast away, thou shore of Asphodel.

New York, Feb. 13, 1898. P.

Knowledge Easily Reached.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to say that I have been a reader and an admirer of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW from its commencement. It is an admirable publication, bringing much valuable literary knowledge within easy reach of the people. A. W. HAZEN.

Middletown, Conn., Feb. 9, 1898.

Not Yet Sorry.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to say that I subscribed for THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW about a month ago, and I want by this letter to express to you my satisfaction at having done so. I will not attempt to give the many reasons for this, but will only say that the weekly coming of it to our home is a pleasure, and we consider it as enjoyable and useful as any paper or magazine which we receive. Our reading of the publications of the day is quite extensive, including some of the foreign publications. We are very glad to testify to its worth, and have called it to the attention of several of our reading friends.

FRANK E. BROWN.

Concord, N. H., Feb. 15, 1898.

Women Interested.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just returned from an earnest discussion of "Juvenile Literature" in Boston. Several of our representative women are intensely interested in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. T. W.

Salem, Mass., Feb. 18, 1898.

A Reader's Satisfaction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Yesterday's THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW reached the highest mark of the series for sustained interest, charm, and strength.

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1898. M. C.

Liked in Boston.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You may like to know that one of the foremost men of letters in Boston—one of the foremost in America in fact—has expressed to me great interest in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. He praises it warmly, as, indeed, all the best literary people in Boston are doing. W. B.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 24, 1898.

Books and Authors.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

Parisian publishers complain that the Dreyfus affair and Zola's trial have ruined the late Winter book trade, and the publication of several important books has been postponed. "Parisians read only the journals now," dolefully remarked Hachette's manager the other day. The shelves of most of the publishers still teem with New Year editions. Marcel Prévost, who stands boldly by his friend, M. Zola, in the present crisis, has indefinitely withdrawn his "Trois Nouvelles." The following, however, would rival the news of the Dreyfus case: "La Ville du Millidaire," by François Murier; "Le Malheur des Autres," by Gilbert Stenger; "Confidences de Jeune Fille," by Eugène de Rolliee; "La Jeune Veuve," by Henri Demesse, and "Coeur de Poète," by Olivier de Tréville.

Ernest Vizetelly, who has made the English translation of Emile Zola's "Paris," which will be brought out March 1 in London and New York, visited the author of the trilogy in Paris the other day. M. Zola told him that no matter what might happen, "Paris" would make its appearance in book form in France on March 1.

Charles F. Johnson, author of "English Words," has just finished reading the proofs of his volume entitled "Elements of Literary Criticism," soon to be published by Harper & Brothers.

Henry M. Stanley's book "Through South Africa" is being rushed for publication in London. Mr. Stanley freely expresses his mind about the Boers. He writes: "I pity narrow-mindedness, and dislike to see a people refusing to advance when all the world is so sympathetic and helpfully inclined toward them."

The London house of Macmillan is shortly to bring out the translation of a German work by Ferdinand Gregorovius called "The Emperor Hadrian; a Picture of the Roman Hellenic World in His Time." Hadrian, who was statesman, artist, musician, and wit, ranks as one of the most striking characters, yet few biographers have had the patience to work out the trustworthy records of his life.

E. P. Dutton & Co. announce for publication next Fall "The Life-Work of Edward White Benson, D. D., Sometime Archbishop of Canterbury," by J. A. Carr, LL. D., Vicar of Whitechurch and Canon of Christchurch Cathedral, Dublin. Mr. Carr is also author of "The Life and Times of Archbishop Ussher."

"The Awakening of a Nation," by Charles F. Lummis, will soon be presented by Harper & Brothers. The volume concerns itself with the recent social and political development of Mexico.

"Madam of the Ivies" is the mysterious title that is given to a new story by Elizabeth Phipps Train, author of "A Social Highwayman," now in press at the Lippincotts.

Prince Luigi, Duca degli Abruzzi, nephew of the King of Italy, who staid in New York a few days last Summer, en route to Alaska, is shortly to publish an account of his travels in the land of the Klondike. The volume, which will be amply illustrated with photographs, will be brought out in Turin. The author's rights will go to the poor of that city.

Henry Holt & Co. announce "Law and Politics in the Middle Ages," by Edward Jenks, M. A., lecturer at Balliol College, Oxford.

George W. Cable is hard at work on a new volume of stories, to be published by the Scribners next Fall. The new stories are of the order of "The Taxidermist," and are said to be little masterpieces by friends who have seen his "copy." "Gregory's Island," published in Scribner's Magazine in the Summer of 1896, is to be included in the volume. Mr. Cable is at present lecturing in the West, having resigned the editorship of Current Literature. A new book is promised by Mr. Cable of literary and personal essays. They are strongly worked out, and somewhat localized by Northampton coloring.

Walter Wellman, who conducted an expedition into the Arctic in 1894, reviews the chances of Andrée's safety in McClure's Magazine for March. Hamlin Garland has an article on the Klondike in the same number. "Charles A. Dana's Reminiscences" will be continued; the chapter to be published for March gives Mr. Dana's impressions of Secretary Stanton as he saw him in the intimacy of the daily work of the War Department.

The rapidly growing mass of Fieldsiana is to be augmented by a volume shortly to be presented through E. P. Dutton & Co. It is entitled "Eugene Field and His Home, by a Member of His Family." The author's name is not made public. The book will contain many family portraits, while the text will be made up of those intimate poems to children which were of particular interest to the Field family circle.

Among forthcoming publications announced by Harper & Brothers is "Through the Gold Fields of Alaska to Bering Straits," by Harry De Windt, F. R. G. S., author of "A Ride to India."

"The Broom of the War God," by Henry Noel Brailsford, and "A Voyage of Consolation," by Mrs. E. C. Cotes, (Sara Jeannette Duncan,) were published yesterday by D. Appleton & Co. "Eastern Journeys," by the late Charles A. Dana, and "The Psychologic Foundations of Education," by William T. Harris, A. M., LL. D., United States Commissioner of [illegible] will [illegible] illustrations from the same [illegible] week.

The Macmillan Company published two books worthy of note last Thursday, "Shakespeare," a critical study of the English dramatist, by Dr. George Brandes, first brought out in Copenhagen, and now done into English by William Archer of London, and "The Pride of Jennico," by Egerton Castle. The whole set of Holm's "Greece," in four volumes, is ready.

It is reported from Boston that the booksellers of that city are making preparations to form a booksellers' league, modeled after that excellent association that has brought the New York dealers in books together for mutual enjoyment and profit.

"The Autobiography of Charles H. Spurgeon," compiled from his diary, records, and letters, by his wife and his private secretary, and already noticed in The Times Saturday Review, is announced by the Fleming H. Revell Company for March 1.

I. Zangwill's new novel "Dreamers of the Ghetto" is in press at Harper & Brothers. The author's "Children of the Ghetto" and "The Master" are being translated into French.

The "History of the Talmud," now in course of preparation by Dr. Michael L. Rodkinson, the editor of the English edition of the Babylonian Talmud, gives promise of proving a valuable contribution to archaeological literature, and one well worthy of publication. So far as we know, no complete history of the Talmud has been published, and this is all the more remarkable as the many vicissitudes through which it has passed, if truly and impartially recounted, would prove interesting reading. This the author purposes to do in a form as condensed as the facts will warrant. The work should be a desirable supplement to the various histories of the Jews already published.

Longmans, Green & Co. will publish at once a volume entitled "Memoirs of a Highland Lady," meaning a clanswoman of the Rothiemurchus Grants. It was from this particular branch of the ancient Scottish family that Gen. Grant claimed descent. The "Memoirs" were written by Mrs. Smith (née Grant) for the benefit of her family, covering the period 1797 to 1830. The volume has been edited by Lady Strachey, wife of Sir Richard Strachey, a niece of Mrs. Smith.

With its latest issue The Literary Review of Boston dons a new cover in red and black. The contents seem to be of an improved order, and the typographical arrangement is certainly better.

Mr. Snyder sees humor in the chronicles of ancient Hellas, has written it out, and has found it very acceptable to the Lippincotts, who will publish it shortly with the title, "The Comic History of Greece."

Dr. Horace Howard Furness has now prepared eleven volumes of his great Variorum Shakespeare. The latest is "The Winter's Tale," which is on the presses at the Lippincotts.

"The Disaster," which is the title by which the frères Margueritte's novel "Le Désastre" will be known to American readers, is now promised by D. Appleton & Co. for the middle of March.

W. N. Clarke, D. D., Professor of Theology at Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y., has a book entitled "Outlines of Christian Theology" in press at Charles Scribner's Sons.

A book entitled "Sanitary Engineering," by William Paul Gerhard, C. E., will be published early in March by the author. Mr. Gerhard points out the special training and the course of studies required by a thoroughly educated sanitary engineer.

Mrs. Ellen Mackubin, author of "The King of the Town," will contribute a short story entitled "A Game of Bluff," to one of the March numbers of the Youth's Companion. Prof. John Trowbridge of Harvard has written for that periodical an article on "The Heat of the Sun." During March the Companion will publish a series of three articles by Senator George F. Hoar. In these papers Mr. Hoar will recall Concord and the life there in his boyhood days.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation a series entitled "The Heroes of the Protestant Reformation," to be edited by Prof. Samuel Macauley Jackson of the University of the City of New York. The first volume, now in press, is from the pen of the Rev. Henry E. Jacobs, Professor of Theology in the Lutheran Seminary, Mount Airy, Philadelphia, and is entitled "Martin Luther." Prof. Jackson is preparing the second volume, which will be on "Zwinglius," and Prof. Emerton of Harvard will give the volume on "Erasmus."

Prof. Robinson of Columbia University is soon to present, through G. P. Putnam's Sons, a volume on Petrarch, showing, through the letters of the Italian poet, the part he played in the political and literary history of the Renaissance.

A new catalogue containing complete descriptions of the artistic publications of R. H. Russell is announced. The pamphlet, which contains full-page illustrations by Gibson, Remington, Wenzell, Kemble, Abbey, Nicholson, and Hopkinson Smith, will be presented free on application to the publisher.

Jean Boussod Manzi, Joyant & Cie, who succeeded the Paris publishing house of Goupil & Cie, have just brought out a new illustrated monthly magazine in Paris called Le Théâtre. Its text renders the pages [illegible] interesting [illegible] while its pictures [illegible] the more [illegible] theatre people of the day.

Boston Announcements.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—Col. Higginson has been telling his story in a series of Atlantic articles under the heading "Cheerful Yesterdays," and it will soon appear in book form with the same title. It will be ideal reading for the middle-aged dreamer, recalling the days that are no more, hard days, but pleasant to remember.

Mr. Lloyd Mifflin, whose volume of sonnets, "At the Gates of Song," was so well received last year, has gathered a large number of his miscellaneous poems into a volume which will bear the title of "The Slopes of Helicon." Nearly all the pieces are lyrical, the author's preference for small and highly finished performance being very strong. The book will be issued by Messrs. Estes & Lauriat.

It seems possible that a new view of Lincoln's character may be found in the coming volume of reminiscences by Mr. E. R. Gilmore, otherwise "Edmund Kirke." Those who remember the figure of Lincoln as it was drawn and painted, stroke by stroke and line by line, by the war correspondents and Washington correspondents do not find the more elegant and artistic effigy prepared by the party biographer, the party enthusiast, the novelist, and the poet an entirely satisfactory substitute, and they will find in Mr. Gilmore's book a picture much more like the old, familiar face and figure. One of the especially interesting chapters in the book will be that describing the author's visit to Richmond, ostensibly as a military prisoner, really as Mr. Lincoln's envoy to Mr. Davis. Two papers published in the Atlantic Monthly before Mr. Lincoln's death told as much of the story as it was discreet to reveal, but this will be the first complete and unabridged account of Mr. Gilmore's interview with Mr. Benjamin. It is a matter of legend that his refusal to reveal the whole story to the New York paper with which he was connected caused a brilliant display of verbal pyrotechnics in the office, but the soldier overruled the journalist, and Mr. Gilmore was silent until he had the permission of the Commander in Chief to make certain judicious revelations. His book is to be published by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co.

Is Peter to be a favorite name in American romance, although anything but common among Americans? Mr. Paul Leicester Ford first discovered that a Peter might be dignified and imposing, and made one the hero of a very long novel, which might have been longer without tiring his readers. Then Mrs. Burton Harrison created a very elegant Peter, who seems likely to go through much tribulation before the end of "Good Americans," and soon a Peter is to appear in one of Mr. Bret Harte's books of short stories. Peter Atherly is the hero of two of the miniature romances, of which there are eight in his coming "Tales of Trail and Town," and nobody knows what other authors may have Peters in reserve.

"Elena," a new Quinnebasset book by Sophie May, is announced for publication in the early Spring. Messrs. Lee & Shepard will issue it, and at the same time will send out a new edition of "The Lady of the Violets," by Mr. Frank West Rollins; "The Painter in Oil," by Mr. Daniel Burleigh Parkhurst, a volume of sensible and unaffected advice and instruction, and "Stories of the American Revolution," by Mr. Everett T. Tomlinson, the author of the Andrew Field Series.

The political essays contributed to the Atlantic Monthly by Mr. E. L. Godkin will soon appear in book form, and will elicit howls or whines from the bad citizen according to his disposition, very much as on their first publication.

Mr. Edward S. Ellis, the well-known writer of story books for boys, has prepared a manual of American history for school use, and it will be published by Messrs. Lee & Shepard under the title of "A History of Our Country." It will be illustrated, and will have an ornamental cloth cover, for the school book of to-day must be as fine as the gift book of twenty years ago.

Mr. Joel Chandler Harris has chosen an admirable title for his "Tales of the Home Folks in Peace and War," for it reminds the magazine reader that no Southern man has so well described the feelings of those whom the boys in gray left behind them or the types developed by the unnatural state of affairs during their absence. His book is on the Spring list of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and upon it will also be found "The Imported Bridegroom," by Mr. Abraham Cahan, sole possessor of the American field of Jewish fiction, and reigning as absolutely as Mr. Zangwill in the London Ghetto. Mrs. Helen Choate Prince seems inclined to join that band of exemplary Boston women who produce a good novel once in two years, and this firm announces a new book from her, entitled "At the Sign of the Silver Crescent." The heroine is a young wife whose brain is quite equal to the task of guarding her heart and her behavior, and of keeping both her rivals and her admirers in their proper places. The author of "The Cliff Dwellers," Mr. Henry B. Fuller, will publish a volume of short stories entitled "From the Other Side," and containing four tales of travel and experience in Europe and England. The stories are written in Mr. Fuller's later manner rather than in that of "The Chevalier of Pensceri Vani."

The romantic little story, the fairy tale with the fairy and the hero united in one person, is a perennial favorite with children, and it is not surprising that Messrs. Estes & Lauriat should be preparing a "Centenary edition," that is, the hundredth thousand of Mrs. Laura E. Richards's "Captain January." It is an utterly impossible story, as impossible as "Cinderella," and could not by any means be admitted to a library of useful knowledge, and that is why 99,465 copies of it have been sold since its publication. The indefatigable author has two other books ready for next Autumn, "Rosin the Beau," a sequel to "Melody," and "Love and Rocks," a story of wooing as it is conducted on the coast of Maine. "Melody" has reached its fiftieth thousand.

It requires some boldness to be anything short of adulatory in speaking of Jefferson, and he who indulges himself in the pastime may expect to be crushed by having the declaration thrown at him and fagments of democratic simplicity heaped upon him in a cairn. Still, Mr. Moses M. Granger will attempt it in "Washington Versus Jefferson," a volume in which the divergence between the disintegrating theories of Jefferson and the unifying plans and precautions of Washington, Marshall, and their sympathizers is clearly shown, and the direction and effect of each policy is traced.

The second volume of the Hon. Hannis Taylor's "The Origin and Growth of the English Constitution" is on Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s Spring list, and completes a work which has occupied him for twenty years. The first volume, already in use in many institutions of learning, has been highly praised by jurists and historians.

The New York Times
Illustrated Weekly Magazine
SUNDAY, FEB. 27, 1898.

FEATURES:

Well-Known Banker
Full-page portrait of Gen. Brayton Ives, President of the Metropolitan Trust Company.

In the Art World
Carleton Wiggins, an American painter of cattle; with numerous illustrations.

Murray Hill and the Reservoir
Interesting description, with elaborate illustrations.

Notable Portraits
Roundsman Harry W. Graham, tallest policeman of the Broadway Squad; Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, new Secretary of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church; Prince George of Greece; Queen Victoria, Princess Beatrice, and the Battenberg children at luncheon; Henry Sanford, Vice President of Adams Express Company; Chief Engineer George W. Baird, United States Navy; Rev. Charles Edward Jefferson, new pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle; Miss Christine Bradley, daughter of the Governor of Kentucky, who will christen the United States man-of-war Kentucky.

Music
Review of the week, with portraits of Sir Arthur Sullivan, Theodore Thomas, Willy Burmeister, Josephine S. Jacoby, contralto; Josef Hofmann, pianist; Alexandre Guilmant, organist, and scene from "A Normandy Wedding."

The Drama
Portraits of Phoebe Davies of the "'Way Down East" company, Mabel Beardsley, G. W. Howard in "The Conquerors," Howard Kyle, Mrs. Leslie Carter, Annie Irish as Widow Robert in "A Virginia Courtship," and two scenes from "Oh, Susannah!"

Men of Business
The New York Board of Trade and Transportation, with portraits of Darwin R. James, President; William H. Parsons, Oscar S. Straus, and John H. Washburn, Vice Presidents; Frank O. Herring, Treasurer; Frank S. Gardner, Secretary, and W. D. Baldwin, G. Waldo Smith, Eugene H. Conklin, Silas M. Giddings, Simon Sterne, William H. Wiley, and Fred J. Ackerman, Directors of the board.

Charming Little Novelette
"The Marriage of Illa," by Nora Hopper, with illustration.

For Yachtsmen
Picture of the beautiful Narada Cup, which is the last trophy to be completed of the series of yacht prizes that have marked the 1897 season of the New York Yacht Club.

Godchild of Washington
Comprehensive review of the times of Washington, by Katherine Schuyler Baxter, with numerous illustrations.

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